



DIALECT
OF
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A
GLOSSARY
OF
Dialect & Archaic Words
USED IN THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

COLLECTED AND COMPILED BY
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EDITED BY
LORD MORETON.

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III. The Dialect of Rutland, Devonshire,
by F.P. Chase, with a map of the district.

PREFATORY NOTES.

THE following Glossary is the outcome of an eight years' residence in Gloucester, during which my business brought me into contact with all sorts and conditions of people from the various parts of the county, but principally with those who spoke the dialect of the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, the Forest of Dean, and the North Western district. A great deal of fresh matter has been collected, which has not appeared in any previous glossaries or word-lists; but at the same time I have been greatly indebted to the labours of others who have worked before me in the same field.

First and foremost amongst such publications I must mention "A Glossary of the Cotswold Dialect," by the Rev. R. W. Huntley, published in 1868. All those words in it which were not known to me, or which I could not verify, have been given on the author's authority, and are marked "Huntley."

The next in importance of Gloucestershire Glossaries is contained in "Collectanea Gloucestriensia," by John Delafield Phelps, Esq., of Chavenage House, Dursley, published in 1842. Words given on his authority only are marked "Phelps." I have also excerpted the Gloucester words in Halliwell's and Grose's Dictionaries, and these are similarly marked "Halliwell" and "Grose" respectively, when they could not otherwise be corroborated. A short Glossary is also appended to each of the

Appendix. Such as I have given are rendered as nearly as possible by means of our ordinary spelling.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging assistance received from many willing helpers, and I here beg to tender each and all of them, on my own behalf and on that of the Society, its and my best thanks. The following is a list of those who have thus contributed to the work :—

Lord Moreton, who first introduced me to this Society, sent me a valuable list of words used at Tortworth, which he had spent some years in collecting. He also made a list of those words given in Huntley's Glossary, which were familiar to him at Tortworth. I am also indebted to him for much other advice and help. All words marked "Tortworth" are given upon his authority.

Mrs. Crompton Hutton sent me a considerable number of words collected by her a good many years ago at her home at Dumbleton, in the N.E. of the County. These words, where they do not occur in general use, are marked "Dumbleton."

Mr. Charles King, now of Gloucester, proved to be a most valuable contributor, and without his help the Glossary could never have assumed its present proportions. A native of North Nibley, and for over sixty years resident in the county, during the greater part of his life engaged in farming, and intimately acquainted with the speech of the agricultural labourers of the Hundred of Berkeley, he has been able to give me the greatest assistance, not only in verifying the words of other collectors, but also in adding a large amount of fresh matter. I cannot too gratefully acknowledge his assistance.

Mr. Edwin Ashbee, now of Gloucester, has assisted me with contributions of words used in the Forest of Dean, and in verifying word-lists.

Mr. Charles Dancey, of Gloucester, has rendered considerable help with words used in Gloucester and the neighbourhood, and in checking the accuracy of lists compiled by others, which his life-long acquaintance with the district and the people made him very competent to do.

The late Mr. Wm. Byard, an old Gloucester citizen, also gave me much assistance in this direction, and his death deprived me of a valued adviser.

Some words have been communicated by Professor Harker, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, by Miss K. Curtis Hayward, of Quedgley, Gloucester, and by Mr. H. W. Bruton, of Gloucester.

The Rev. A. S. Page, whose name appears amongst the clergy who have sent communications, deserves more than such scant recognition. He has at great trouble sent me a number of carefully prepared lists of words in use in his parish of Selsley, Stroud, accompanied by valuable notes and apt illustrations. Many of these have been incorporated and are marked "Selsley."

Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor, whose name is a household word in regard to Gloucester and local tradition, has also favoured me with several contributions.

Mr. J. Moore, Surgeon, of Bourton-on-the-Water, has furnished me with a list of words used in that locality; marked "Bourton."

Dr. Paine, of Stroud, sent me a list compiled by his son; these are marked "Stroud."

In July, 1888, I issued 331 circulars to all the rural clergy of the County, pointing out the importance of rescuing dialect words from oblivion, and earnestly invoking their aid, and that of their school teachers in this work. I regret to say that the

response was disappointing, showing a general lack of interest on the part of men whose education and surroundings should best fit them to help us in preserving the speech of the people in whose midst they live, and to whom they minister. I therefore acknowledge with all the greater pleasure the names of those who replied to my appeal. Where the name of the parish is stated in the Glossary it refers to these contributions, and the word is given on the authority of the contributor.

- Rev. S. R. MAJENDIE (a few words),
Brookthorpe, near Gloucester.
- „ PELLEW ARTHUR (list),
Tortworth, Falfield.
- „ O. C. HUNTLEY (no words),
Rockhampton, Falfield.
- „ A. H. AUSTEN LEIGH (good list),
Winterbourne, Bristol.
- „ W. H. COTES (list),
Westbury-on-Trym.
- „ H. MORGAN (list),
Compton Abdale, Cheltenham.
- „ A. H. STANTON (list),
Hasleton.
- „ J. G. MERCIER (good list),
Kemerton, Tewkesbury.
- „ CANON WOOD (few words),
Newent.
- „ A. R. WINNINGTON-INGRAM (list),
Lassington, Gloucester.
- „ W. BRYAN-BROWN (no words)
Amberley, Stroud.

- Rev. A. C. JENNINGS (a few words),
Kingstanley, Stroud.
- „ A. S. PAGE (a number of full and valuable lists),
Selsley, Kingstanley, Stroud.
- „ W. E. HADOW (good list),
South Cerney, Cirencester.
- „ R. NOBLE JACKSON (a few words),
Sudeley, Winchcombe.
- „ H. K. ADKIN (list),
Salperton Cold.
- „ W. J. PANTIN (list)
Westcote.
- „ H. MARSTON (good list),
Icomb, near Stow-on-the-Wold.
- „ D. ROYCE, Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold.
(A valuable contribution from his
schoolmaster, Mr. GEO. T. SPINK,
with notes and additions by himself;
marked “Stow-on-the-Wold.”)
- „ J. T. ALLEN (a few words),
St. Briavels, Forest of Dean.
- „ W. BARKER (good lists),
Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean.
- „ H. H. HARDY,
Micheldean, Forest of Dean.

In an Appendix I have added a few illustrations of the dialect, which will I hope be of interest. Those who would become further acquainted with its literature, I would refer to the publications of Mr. Savory, of Cirencester, to whom I am indebted for courteously permitting me to make any use I might wish of the books issued from his press.

I have also included in the Appendix what I imagine to be one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, Dialect Glossary ever compiled. Written nearly 300 years ago by a man who was a keen observer, a careful recorder, and all his life an inhabitant of the Hundred of Berkeley, it cannot fail to be of the greatest interest and value.

As I am on the point of quitting Europe for perhaps several years, it becomes impossible for me to bring this work to a conclusion. I leave my rough draft in the hands of Lord Moreton, who has kindly undertaken the thankless task of transcribing and editing it. Under these circumstances I must claim the kind indulgence of the Society for him and for myself.

J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON.

25th March, 1889.

A GLOSSARY OF DIALECT

AND

ARCHAIC WORDS

USED IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

A

THE letter "A" is pronounced "AH" in repeating the alphabet. In Gloucester and some other parts of the county the long A is pronounced "EE" by the middle classes; thus, "I'll take a halfpenny cake for the baby" becomes "I'll teek an eepenny keek for the beeby." On the other hand, the broad A sound as in "father" is frequently farther broadened in "AW;" thus, "The spaw," "a fawthing." In some parts of the Hundred of Berkeley the A has not the long broad sound of "father," but the short A of the German "man." In this way all words ending in "ange" are pronounced as "change," "range," "mange," "strange," "danger," etc., that is like "flange," but with the above short broad A.

"AR" is pronounced "OR," and *vice versa*. Mr. John Bellows gave me a good illustration of this. He wanted to dispatch a small box, and asked one of his men to fetch a card to address it. The man returned with a cord. The mistake being explained, the man said, "Oh! you want a cord; I thought you wanted a card to tie it up with."

A common phrase to denote a person's extreme ignorance is, "He don't know a big A [AH] from a bull's foot."

AARON'S BEARD. *Hypericum calycinum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

AARON'S ROD. *Verbascum Thapsus*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

ABEAR. *vb.* To tolerate, endure. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]
[Bourton.]

ABOOVE. *prep.* Pronunciation of "above." [Glouc.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ABOUT OF or ABOUT A. The "OF" is always added before a numeral. "ABOUT OF sixteen." [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.W.]

ABOVE A BIT. *adv.* Extremely, more than enough. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [E.]

ABUSEFUL. *adj.* Abusive. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ACCORDING. In proportion. [Selsley.] "He's the biggest according," *i.e.*, in proportion to his age.

A-CHATTING. Picking up chats or small sticks. [Dumbleton.]

ACKERN. *sb.* Pronunciation of "acorn." [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ACQUAINTANCE. *sb.* A sweetheart. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ADONE! *Excl.* Have done! Leave off!

ADRY. *adj.* Thirsty. [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ADVOCATE. Partiality, liking for. [Glouc.]

AFEARD. *vb.* Frightened. [General.]

AFTER. *prep.* Along side of. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Go athirt that ere ground, and you'll find the path AFTER the hedge."

AFTERCLAPS. *sb.* Consequence, results, generally of a disagreeable kind. [Glouc.] [E.]

"For had he been a merchant, then perhaps
Storms, thunderclaps, or fear of AFTERCLAPS
Had made him long ere this the food of worms."

Taylor. Life of old Parr.

"So that hit was a sory happe,
And he was a-gast of AFTER-CLAPPE."

MS. Douce 236, f. 14.

AGATE, or ALL AGATE. *Adv.* Astir, in hand, going, agog, on the "qui vive." [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.]

AGEN. *prep.* Opposite to, also, by the time. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.]

"I'll have it ready AGEN you come back."

"Even AGEN France stonds the contre of Chichester."
Rob. of Gloucester.

AGREE WITH. *vb.* To put up with.

“What! be you washing the dumb animal [*i.e.*, dog]? a’ seems to
AGREE WITH it very well.”

AGROUND. On foot. [Dumbleton.]

A-HOPPING. Fretting. [Dumbleton.]

AICHEE or AKEE. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. [Stroud.]

AIDDLED. *prep.* Addled. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

AILS. *sb.* The beards of barley. [V. of Glos.]

AIM. *vb.* To throw stones. [Westbury on Trym.]

AIM. *vb.* To try, endeavour, intend. [V. of Glos.] [F. of
D.] [E.]

“I AIMED to come to Gloucester last wick.”

AIRSENS. *sb.* The berries of the hawthorn. [Selsley.]

“Fat AIRSENS” [*i.e.*, large haws].

ALL. Tasting or smelling of. [Stow on Wold.]

“This pan is ALL onions.”

“What is this bottle ALL?”

ALL ABOUT. In a state of confusion. [V. of Glos.] [F. of
D.] [S.]

ALL AS IS. All there is to be said. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ALLOW. *vb.* To reckon, consider. [Tortworth.]

ALMONDS. *sb.* Glands. [Selsley.]

“The ALMONDS of my ears came down.”

ALONG OF. On account of

AMINDED. Disposed, inclined. [V. of Glos.]

“You can do about that as you’ve got AMINDED.”

ANANT. *prep.* Near. [V. of Glos.]

ANCHOR [of a buckle]. *sb.* The chape of tongue. [Hund.
of Berk.] [S.]

ANEARST, ANEAWST, ANIGHST or ANIGH. *prep.* Near.
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

ANENT. *prep.* Opposite. [Tortworth.] [Bourton.] [N.E.]
[Stow on Wold.]

ANEOUST OF ANEOUSTNESS. Much of a muchness.

ANGLEBERY. *sb.* A wart on cattle. [Tortworth.]

ANKLEY. *sb.* Ankle. [Selsley.] [Stow on Wold.]

ANONT. *prep.* Over against, along side of. [Hund. of Berk.]

ANUNST. *prep.* Opposite to. [Huntley.]

ANUNT. *prep.* Over against, opposite. [F. of D.] [S.]

ASPARAGUS, FOXTAILED. *Equisetum maximum*, Lam.
[Britten & Holland.]

APERN. Pronunciation of Apron, as "Ackern" for Acorn.
[F. of D.] [E.]

APPEAR. *sb.* Appearance. [Phelps.]

APPLE PIE. *Epilobium hirsutum*. [L.] [Britten & Holland.]

APS. *sb.* The aspen tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

ARCHANGEL. The LAMIUMS are so called in Gloucestershire. [Britten & Holland.]

ARG. *vb.* To argue. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ARGIFY. *vb.* To signify, to matter, used with a negative.
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ARL or ORLE. *sb.* The alder tree. The berries of this tree are used medicinally for boils and gatherings. A quart of berries is stewed in two or three quarts of water and simmered down to three pints. A little liquorice is added to give an agreeable flavour. The dose is a wineglassful in the morning.

ARREST. *sb.* Harvest. [Hund. of Berk.]

ARTISHREW or ARTISTROW. *sb.* The harvest mouse.
[Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

AS. Used instead of the relative pronoun. [General.]

ASGALL. *sb.* A newt. [Dumbleton.]

ASH. *sb.* The lilac. [Glouc.]

ASH SPANISH. The lilac. [Selsley.]

ASH SWEET. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

ASHEN TREE. *sb.* The ash. [Hund. of Berk.]

A-SHOR. *Ajar*. Also a SHARD, *i.e.*, Gap. [General.]

ASKER. *sb.* A newt. [Dumbleton.]

ATHERT. *prep.* Across. [Common.]

“He lives ATHERT the park.”

ATHOUT. *prep.* Without. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

ATTER. *prep.* After. [Phelps.]

ATTERN. *adj.* Fierce, cruel, ill-natured. [Grose.]

ATVORE. *prep.* Before. [Hund. of Berk.] Vide AFORE.

AUBETY-OY. *sb.* Hobbledehoy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

AU FAIT. I only give this phrase, which may be heard in Gloucester from people of very little education, and who have not the least knowledge of its foreign origin, to show how easily strange words may be assimilated.

AUTHOR. *sb.* Authority. [Glouc.]

“Mr. C. is my AUTHOR.”

AVELS. *sb.* The beards of barley. Hence, AVELLER, a machine for dressing barley.

AVOOT. *adv.* On foot.

AVOORD. *vb.* Pronunciation of afford. [Hund. of Berk.]

AVORARD. *adv.* Beforehand. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Glos.]

AVORE. *adv.* Before.

AWAY WITH. *vb.* To suffer, to put up with. Generally used with a negative. [Common.]

"The new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies I cannot AWAY WITH."—Isaiah i. 13. In the "Breeches" Bible this is rendered "I cannot suffer."

"Shallow. She never could AWAY WITH me."

"Falstaff. Never, never; she would always say, she could not abide Master Shallow."—2. *Hen. IV.*, III., 2

"Have you enough sugar in your tea?

Well, 'twould AWAY WITH a bit more."

"My 'eads bin that middlin, I don't know 'ow to AWAY WITH un."

AWHILE. *vb.* To find time for anything. [Common.]

AW WHOOP. *Excl.* An order to a horse to go on. [Sudeley.]

AX. *sb.* To ask. [General.]

AXEN. *sb.* Ashes. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

AYFER. *sb.* Pronunciation of heifer. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [Selsley.]

AY-GRASS. *sb.* Old pasture ground which has not been eaten down for a long time. [Hund. of Berk.]

AYE-NO-BENT. *vb.* Long grass with alternate seeds, used of the perennial rye grass. [Hund. of Berk.] From "aye" and "no."

B

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. *Scabiosa arvensis*. L. *Scabiosa succisa*. L. *Centaurea Scabiosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BACKEN. *vb.* To retard, keep back. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [E.]

BACKER. *adv.* Farther back.

BACKFRIEND. *sb.* A hang nail. [Glouc.]

BACK-LET. *sb.* The back premises of a house. [King.]
 "What pretty BACK-LETS these old houses have got."

BACKRACKETS. *sb.* Fireworks.

"Samson ketched dree hundred foxes, and tied squibs and BACKRACKETS on their tails." *Roger Ploughman's Second Visit to London.*

BACKSIDE. *sb.* The back of a house. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

BACK YOUR FANCY. To change your mind. Alter your opinion. [Selsley.]

BAD or BOD. *sb.* The green outer husks off walnuts, etc.

BAD or BAND. *vb.* To take the husks off walnuts, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [S.]

BADGER. *sb.* A jobbing dealer in fruit, coal, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

In old times a person buying up butter in Gloucester Butter Market for the purpose of selling it again in the neighbouring markets was called a BUTTER BADGER.

vb. To BADGE. To hawk.

BAFF. *vb.* To stammer. [Selsley.]

BAG. *vb.* To bag peas is to cut them with a reaping hook with a long handle. [Heref.]

BAILEY. *sb.* A farm bailiff.

BAKE. *vb.* To toast, of bread. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

BALDERDASH. *sb.* Abusive language. [Phelps.]

BALDRIB. *sb.* The spare-rib. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BANDORE. *sb.* A violoncello or bassoon. [Huntley.] [Phelps.]

BANDY. *sb.* A tool used for spreading cow dung in the fields.

It is made of an oblong bit of quarter with a pole fixed in obliquely.
[Hund. of Berk.]

BANDY. *vb. n.* To get about, to knock about. [Glouc.]

BANE. *vb.* To wither. [Cotswolds.]

BANGE. *vb.* To bask, of birds, and feathering in the dust.
[Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BANGONG. *adj.* Large. [Phelps.]

BANNER. *sb.* The stickleback. [Hund. of Berk.]

BANNUT. *sb.* The walnut. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.] [S.] [S.W.]

BANTER ABOUT. *vb.* To potter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

BANTER DOWN. *vb.* To haggle, cheapen.

BANTY. *sb.* A stickleback or minnow. [Stroud.]

BAR. *sb.* A crow-bar. [Tortworth.]

BARNEY. *sb.* A row, disturbance. [V. of Glos.]

BARROW-PIG. *sb.* The hog, a gelt pig. [Huntley.]

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc., p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a "vatte BARU" for his meal.
[Halliwell.]

BARTON. *sb.* Hay raked up in rows. [Stow-on-Wold.]
[Bourton.]

BARTON or BARKEN. *sb.* A farm-yard, also specifically "the cow BARTON," a yard with a shed. [General.]

BAT-BIRDING or BAT-FOWLING. *vb.* Taking birds by night in hand nets. [Hund. of Berk.]

BATHE. *vb.* To toast. [Dumbleton.]

BATHER. *vb.* 1 [n.] To go hither and thither in quest of anything. To fuss after. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

2 [a.] To flutter in the dust as birds do.

BATHY. *adj.* Sodden [of food]. [V. of Glos.] Half withered, of grass, etc., from the heat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund of Berk.]

"I likes to spread the vetches out a day or two to get BATHY, and get some of the moister out of "em." [Glouc.]

"The grass is that BATHY, as it bawds the scythe"

BAVON. *sb.* A faggot. [Winterbourne.] [Tortworth.]

BEEALL. *vb.* To abuse. [F. of D.] [E.] [N.E.]

BEAN HELMS. *sb.* Bean Stalks. [Hund. of Berk.]

BE'ANT. *vb.* Am not, or not.

BEAR'S BREECH. *Acanthus*. Mr. Boulger writes: "The name occurs in a vernacular list of names of indigenous plants in Rudder's Hist. of Gloucestershire. I am inclined to think a *Helleborus* is meant." [Britten & Holland.]

BEAR'S EARS. *Primula auricula*. L. of gardens. [Britten & Holland.]

BEAR'S FOOT. *Helleborus viridis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BEDWIND. *Convolvulus sepium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BEECH-MEATS. *sb.* Beech mast. [Selsley.]

BEEST THEE, THEE BEESN'T. Thou art, thou art not. [Tortworth.]

BEGGAR LICE. *Galium Aparine*. L. [Cotswolds.] Britten & Holland.]

BELCHE. See DEBUT.

BELLOCK. *vb.* To bellow, roar. [F. of D.] [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BELLOWS, BELLERS. Used of the lungs and throat, as "To be took bad in the BELLERS."

BELLS CANDLEMASS. *Galanthus nivalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BELLUS. *vb.* To hurry, evidently to puff and pant along. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.]

BELT. *vb.* To racket or bustle about. [V. of Glos.] [Icomb.]

BELTINS. [Hund. of Berk.] *sb.* The long foul tags of wool on a sheep.

"As in the time of Henry Vth [when his estate was at the highest, and hee in old age] they accompted, not only for the broken wool, but for the taggs and locks arising at the BELTING of his sheep in the folds."—*Smyth's lives of the Berkeleys*. Vol. 2., p. 7.

BELVER. *vb.* To belch. [Bourton.]

BENNET HERB. *Geum urbanum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BENT or BENTS. A term of general significance applied usually to the old stalks of various grasses. [Britten & Holland.]

BESOM. *sb.* Used as a term of reproach to a woman, as "Thee auld BESOM."

BESSY. *sb.* A man who meddles in woman's affairs. [Heref.] [F. of D.]

BEST. "I'll give you BEST at that"—I'll allow your superiority. [Glouc.]

BEST. *vb.* To get the better of a person, to cheat. [E.] [S.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

BETEEM. *vb.* To indulge with. [Huntley.]

"I can beteeme shee any thinge [*i.e.*, I can deny her nothings]." *Smyth's Berkeley MSS.*

BETHWINE. *Clematis Vitalba*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BETS. Used of a dog having worms.

BETTER NOR. More than, of distance or time.

BETWIX. *prep.* Between.

BEZORS. *Primula Auricula*. L. Of gardens. A corruption of "Bears' Ears." [Britten & Holland.]

BEZZLE. *vb.* To squander money on drink. [V. of Glos.]

BIB. *sb.* A small drink, a sup. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
"A BIB of cider."

BIBBLE. *vb.* To drink, tipple. [Hund. of Berk.]

BIDE. *vb.* To stay, to dwell, to remain. *p.p.* BID. [General.]
"Let I BIDE, I be right, be'nt I?"

"Except these ABIDE in the ship, ye cannot be saved."—*Acts*. 27, 31.

BIG. *vb.* To make big, magnify.

BILLY. *sb.* The tray used for carrying iron ore. [F. of D.]

BILLY-BOY. *sb.* One who carries the "billy."

BIN or BEN. Seeing that; contraction of "being as."
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

BIRD-BATTING. *sb.* Bird snaring. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

BIRDS-EYE. *Veronica Chamædrys*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BIST. *vb.* Thou art. [General.]

"Where BIST gwine." "Thee BIS'NT."—Thou'rt not.

BIT. See "GRAFF."

BITTLE. *sb.* 1. A beetle.

2. A large mallet used to drive wedges, ram pavements, etc. [Common.]

"As deaf as a BITTLE." [Tortworth.]

BIVVER. *vb.* To quiver, used of the lips. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos., but obsolescent.]

BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. *sb.* A lock or key to a door or gate, a padlock. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BLACK STEER or STARE. *sb.* Starling. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [Bourton.]

BLACK THORN. *Prunus spinosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BLARE. *vb.* To flare, as gas. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BLATCH. *sb.* Soot or dirt. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [S.]

BLATCH. *vb.* To smirch with black.

BLATCHY. *adj.* Black, dirty. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLATHER. *vb.* To talk indistinctly. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLEEDING HEART. *sb.* The wall flower. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLIND. *adj.* Used of blossom which does not set. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BLINK. *sb.* A spark of fire, a glimmering light, [Hund. of Berk.]

“When I come in there wasn’t a BLINK of fire.”

BLIZZIE. *sb.* A blaze. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.] [E.]

BLOB-MOUTHED. *adj.* Talkative, a tatler. [V. of Glos.]

BLOODY FINGERS. *Orchis mascula*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

BLOODY MAN’S FINGERS. *Orchis mascula*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BLOODY WARRIOR. *sb.* The wall flower. [Hund. of Berk.]
[S.] [E.]

BLOW. *sb.* Blossom. [Common.]

BLOWTH. *sb.* Blossom in orchards, etc. [Huntley.]

BLOW UP. *sb.* Call to workmen to resume work.

BLUB. *vb.* To swell up. [Vale of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

BLUE. “As BLUE as a whetstone” is a regular Forest saying to express extreme Tory opinions.

BLUE ASH. *Syringa vulgaris*. L. [Chedworth.] The white variety is called WHITE ASH. [Britten & Holland.]

BLUE BELLS or BELL. *Scilla nutans*. Sm. [Britten & Holland.]

BLUE HAWK. *sb.* The sparrow hawk. [Tortworth.]

BLUE ISAAC. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. A corruption of "hay suck." The epithet refers probably to its blue eggs.

BLUSTROUS. *adj.* Blustery, boisterous. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BOAT. [pronounced BOOT.] *sb.* The barges which ply up and down the Severn with coal, hay, etc., are so called.

"We expects the BOOTS down on Thursday."

BODY. *sb.* The place next the foremost horse in a team. [Hund. of Berk.]

"I shall put the colt in the BODY, he can't harm there."

BODY-HORSE. *sb.* The second horse of a team. [Common.]

BOFFLE. *vb.* To worry, perplex, annoy. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.] [E.]

BOFFLEMENT. *sb.* A bother, state of perplexity. [F. of D.]

BOLT. *sb.* A truss of straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BOLTIN' *sb.* A truss of straw, 24lbs. [Common.]

BOMBLE. *b.* The potato apple. [F. of D.]

BOMMUX. *vb.* To knock about. [Bourton.]

BONDS. *sb.* Twisted twigs for tying up faggots, beans, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BOOT. *sb.* Help, defence. [Huntley.]

vb. To barter, exchange. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

"What'll you give me to BOOT."

"I tried 'im a long time, but he oodn't BOOT."

BORD. *vb.* To prognosticate. [Bourton.]

BOST. *vb.* To burst. Also used for emphasis, as "No, I'm BOST if I do."

BOSS. *sb.* A tuft of grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

BOTCHER. *sb.* A salmon trout.

BOTTLE. *sb.* A small wooden cask-shaped vessel to hold a man's allowance of beer. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BOTTOM. *sb.* A valley. [Hund. of Berk. [V. of Glos.] [Stroud.]

BOUGHTEN. *vb.* *p.p.* of BUY. Used of goods purchased in a shop as distinguished from home manufacture.

“BOUGHTEN bread.” “BOUGHTEN cakes.” [General.]

BOUT. *sb.* A rabbit's burrow. [Dumbleton.]

BOUT. *sb.* In ploughing or sowing, one furrow up and one down. [Hund. of Berk.]

BOUZEN. *sb.* A cow shed. [N.E.] [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.] [Icomb.]

This word only appears to be used in this locality.

BOW-HAUL. *vb.* To tow a vessel by man's power. [V. of Glos.]

BOWK. *sb.* The nave of a wheel. [F. of D.]

BOWSY. *adj.* Bulky. [Stow-on-Wold.]

BOXY. *adj.* All square, all right, shipshape. [Tortworth.]

BRAG UP. *vb.* To praise up. [V. of Glos.]

BRAIDS. *sb. pl.* [Pronounced BRIDES.] An open wicker cage used to protect the grafts in grafting. Hund. of Berk.]

BRAKE. *sb.* A copse. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BRANDFIRE. *sb.* Bonfire. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRASHY or BRAISHY. Applied to beer which tastes both mild and hard. [A. Long.] Also said of mealy potatoes. [Selsley.]

BRASSEN. *adj.* Made of brass. E.

BRAVE. *adj.* Well in health, strong in appearance. [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“How's Mrs. Smith? Oh! her's a gettin quite BRAVE agyen.”

BRAWN. *sb.* A boar pig. [Kemerton.]

BRAY. *sb.* Hay raked into long rows. [Hund. of Berk.]
See HATCH.

BREAK. *vb.* To tear. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

“Please, governess, her’s A-BROKE my jackut.”

BREEDS. *sb.* The brim of a hat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BREEZE, BRIZ. *sb.* The gad fly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BRENTH. *sb.* Breadth.

BREM, BRIM. *vb.* Of a sow, ardere desiderio. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BREVET. *vb.* To hunt about, as of a dog in search of game; to pry. [Common.]

BREVETING. *adj.* Gadding about. F. of D.]
Rummaging. [Selsley.]

BRICHED. *adj.* Endowed with wealth, well off.

“They were all BRICHED with the same amount of money.”

“We’re not over BRICHED for that lot,” [*i.e.*, we are not too well off for goods of that sort.]

BRICKUT, AT BRICKUT. Of a cat, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRIM. *sb.* A boar pig. [V. of Glos.]

BRIT. *vb.* To shell out. Used of over ripe corn shedding from the ear. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRITTLE. *adj.* Of the air, crisp.

“A BRITTLE air.”

BRIVET. *Ligustrum vulgare.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

BROTHER-LAW. *sb.* Brother-in-law.

BROUGH. *adj.* Brittle. [Hund. of Berk, pronounced as “rough”] [S., pronounced as “plough.”]

BROUSE or BROWST (pronounced like “house”). *sb.* Cut brushwood, the smaller ends of bushes. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

BROWN CROPS. *sb. pl.* Pulse crops, beans, peas, etc.
[Hund. of Berk.]

BROWN HAWK. *sb.* The kestrel. [Tortworth.]

BROWSY. *adj.* Of a ruddy complexion. [Selsley.]

“The BROWSIEST of your daughters came to see me.”

BRUGGLE THROUGH. *vb.* To struggle through a difficulty. [Tortworth R.]

“We’ve BRUGGLED THROUGH this ’ere job some’ow.”

BRUN or BRUND. *sb.* A log of firewood. [Common.]

BRUSH or BRASH. *sb.* Small branches of trees used for pea sticks, etc. [V. of Glos.]

BUCKING. *sb.* The dirty linen for washing. [Common.]

“Throw foul linen upon him, as it were going to BUCKING.”

Merry Wives of Windsor, III., 3.

“He did help the woman to wring a BUCK of his clothes.”

Taylor. The Unnatural Father. [1621].

BUCKLE. *sb.* A twig pointed at both ends for securing thatch. For description see “Speek.” [Hund. of Berk.] [Vale of Glos.]

BUFF. *vb.* To stammer. [Huntley.] [F. of D.]
To bother. [F. of D.]

BUGABOO. *sb.* The devil, ghost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BULLACE. *sb.* A wild plum. Halliwell says not the sloe.

BULLS’-PEATS. *sb.* A rough fibrous grass, very blunting to the scythe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BULLS’-POLLS. *sb.* A kind of rough coarse grass that grows in tufts. [Tortworth.]

BULL-STAG. *sb.* A bull, gelded when old. [Hund. of Berk.]

BUMBLE-FOOTED. *adj.* Club-footed. [V. of Glos.]

BUMPING. *adj.* Large. Hund. of Berk.

BUNCH. *sb.* A number together, as a “bunch of beasts.”
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

- BUNCH. *sb.* Of teazles, 20. [Morton.]
- BUNDATION. *sb.* Abundance. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
- BUNT. *vb.* To butt, as a lamb striking the udder with its nose. To bump up against. [Common.]
- BURL. *vb.* Used in cloth factories for picking knots and lint out of cloth, hence *sb.*, a BURLER. [Selsley.]
- BURN. *sb.* A burden of hay, wood, or straw. [Hund. of Berk.]
- BURR. *sb.* The sweetbread. [Common.]
- BURROW. *sb.* Shelter or lee side. [S.] [N.E.]
- BURROW-DUCK. *sb.* The sheldrake. [Hund. of Berk.]
- BURROW-HURDLES. *sb.* Hurdles wattled with straw to protect ewes in lambing. [Hund. of Berk. [N. E.]
- BURSTED or BUSTED. *p. p.* Burst.
- BURY. *sb.* 1. A heap of roots or potatoes covered up with earth. [V. of Glos.]
2. A rabbit hole. [Hund. of Berk.]
- BUSHIP. *sb.* A bishop. [Phelps.]
- BUSHET. *vb.* To throw out suckers, to shoot out at the roots to sprout. [Hund. of Berk.]
- BUSSEN-BELLIED. *adj.* Ruptured, of animals. [Hund. of Berk.]
- BUTMENT. *sb.* The base or foundation of a building.
- BUTTER and EGGS. *Linaria vulgaris*. L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]
- BUTTERCUP or CUPS. *Ranunculus Ficaria*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- BUTTER KIVER. *sb.* A tub for washing newly-made butter. [Stow-on-Wold.]

BUTTER LEAVES. "The leaves of the *Atriplex hortensis*, or garden orach, which dairy women in general sow in their gardens annually for this purpose; *i.e.*, for packing butter in. They are sufficiently large, of a fine green texture, and a delicate pale green colour." Glou., E. D. S. Gloss., B. 4. [Britten & Holland.]

BUTTY. *sb.* A mate, work fellow. [Common.] Men will say "We'm BUTTIES." Also used by women.

BUTTY MAN. *sb.* A sub-contractor in a colliery. [F. of D.]

BUZZOCK. *sb.* A donkey. [V. of Glos.] F. of D.]

BY. *prep.* Against. [Selsley.]

"I know no harm BY him."

BYER. *adj.* Lonelier. [Winterbourne.]

It's a lonely road to Northwood, but Tranch Lane is a deal BYER."

C

CADDLE. *sb.* A row, fuss, bother, a muddle. [Tortworth.]
[S.] [S.W.]

“What’s the use of making such a CADDLE?”

CADDLE. *vb.* To make a bustle, fuss or bother. Also to tell tales or gossip. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]
To do odd jobs. [Selsley.]

“He’s got no reg’lar work, but he CADDLES about.”

CADDLEMENT. *sb.* A bother, fuss. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CADDLING. *adj.* Trifling, gossiping. Also false.

“He’s a false CADDLIN’ feller.”

CADGE. *vb.* To beg in an indirect, canting manner. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CAGMAG. *sb.* Bad meat. [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

A CAGMAG butcher is one who slaughters “dead” meat.

CAGMAG. *vb.* 1. To nag, irritate. [F. of D.]
2. To speak abusively. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CAKERS. *sb.* The tonsils. [Selsley.]

“His CAKERS are bad, and he can’t quilt.”

CALF STAGE. *sb.* A pen for weaning calves, raised above the floor. [Hund. of Berk.]

CALL. *sb.* Reason, cause. [Common.]

“You’ve no CALL to be so angry.”

CALL. *vb.* 1. To abuse. [S.] [E.]
2. He “CALLS” means he is delirious. [Dumbleton.]

CALL ONE OUT OF ONE'S NAME. *vb.* To call by a nickname. [Selsley.]

CALLOUSED or CALLIST. *adj.* Hardened, especially by frost; also caked up by incrustation. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CALVE'S FEET. *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*. [Dumbleton.]

CAM EWES. *sb.* Sea gulls. [Cam is a place near Dursley.] [Phelps.]

CANDER. *adv.* Yonder. [Huntley.] "CANDERLUCKS" look yonder. [Hund. of Berk.]

CANDLE OF THE EYE. The pupil.

CANDLE TINNING. *sb.* Candle lighting, evening. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CANDLEMAS BELLS. *sb.* The snowdrop. [Hund of Berk.]

CANKER. *sb.* 1. The dandelion. [Hund. of Berk.]
2. A poisonous toadstool resembling the mushroom. [Grose.] [S.] [Hund of Berk.] [Minchinhampton Common.]

CANKERS. *sb.* The disease called "thrush." [Selsley.]

CANT. *vb.* To toss, throw. [Hund. of Berk.] To gossip, tell tales. [F. of D.] To slander. [V. of Glos.] "He's a regular CANTER."

CAPITAL WELL. *adv.* Exceedingly well.

CAPLIN. *sb.* The strong leather loop which is secured to the flail by a stout thong. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

CAPPER. *sb.* Head.

"I'll gie thee a clout on thee CAPPER."

CARCASE. *sb.* The trunk of the body. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

CARELUCK. *sb.* Charlock.

CARK. *sb.* Care. [Huntley.]

CARNEYING. Wheedling.

"I don't like the Welsh people, they've such a CARNEYING way wi' em."

CARPENTER'S HERB. *Prunella vulgaris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CARPETED. *vb.* Used of an offender being called in for rebuke by a superior. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CARR. *vb.* To carry. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [E.]

CARRYIN'S ON. *sb.* Rude behaviour. [V. of Glos.]

CARTER. *sb.* Always used for waggoner. [Compton Abdale.]

CASALTY. *adj.* Changeable, uncertain of the weather. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] Precarious, in poor health. Also unsound of beasts, timber, etc. [Common.] Also particular as to food. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CAS'N'T. Canst not. [V. of Glos.] [E.] [S.]

CAST. *vb.* To yield, of crops. [V. of Glos.]

CATCHING. *adj.* Of the weather, uncertain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CATS' EYES. *Veronica Chamædrys* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CATTERPILLAR. *sb.* Cockchafer. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CAWKEY OAF. *sb.* A touchy fellow. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CAWZER'S ENDS. *sb.* Cobbler's waste threads. [Hund. of Berk.]

CAXON. *sb.* An old wig. [Phelps.]

CELANDINE. *Chelidonium majus* L. *Ranunculus ficaria* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CESS. *Excl.* Used in calling dogs to their food. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHACKLE. *sb.* A chattering or rattling noise. Also *vb.*, to rattle.

"You could hear the cart CHACKLIN a mile off."

[V. of Glos.] [E.]

CHAM. *vb.* To chew. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CHANY OYSTER. *sb.* The China aster. A name formerly given to a kind of potato. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CHAR or CHIR. *sb.* A job. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
Hence "charwoman." The word "chores" is constantly used in America.

"No more but e'en a woman, and commanded by such poor passions as the maid that milks and does the meanest CHARES."

Ant. & Cleo. IV., 13.

CHARKS. *sb.* Charcoals. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHARKY or CHERKY. *adj.* Very dry, fissile. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"A person will tell you that he wakes up with a CHERKINESS in the mouth."

CHARM. *sb.* A confused noise of voices, clamour. [Common.]
vb., To talk glibly. [Selsley.]

"She did CHARM away anyhow," of a girl repeating a psalm.

CHARMING. *adj.* In good health; often used of a woman after her confinement. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CHASTISE. *vb.* To accuse, cross question, find fault with. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CHATS. *sb.* Chips of wood, small sticks. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] Hence, *vb.*, to CHAT, to pick up chips.

CHATTERPIE. *sb.* A chatterbox. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

CHATTOCKS. *sb.* Chips of Wood. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAUDRON. *sb.* The entrails of a calf. [Phelps.] Stuffing in birds sent to table. [Huntley.]

CHAUM. *sb.* A crack or rent in the ground or a wall. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

CHAUN. *vb.* To gape. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAW. *vb.* To chew. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAWL. *sb.* A pig's face or jowl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHEESE. *sb.* The apple-must when placed in the press. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CHEESE COWL. *sb.* A tub in which cheese is made.

CHEESE LADDER. *sb.* The support for the milk sieve over the cooler. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHEESES. The fruit of *Malva sylvestris* L. and [less generally] *M. rotundifolia* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CHERRY CURDS. *sb.* The same as "beestings." The first milk after calving. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CHESLE MONEY. *sb.* Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire, and so called by the country people. [Halliwell.]

CHICE. *adj.* Choice, particular, fastidious.

"I bent a bit CHICE, I bent like some people allus peckin round.
I can eat anything as comes first."

CHICKEN. Used as a plural, probably from analogy of housen, etc. [Selsley.]

CHILD. *sb.* A female infant. [Brookthorpe.]

"Mercy on's, a barme; a very pretty barme! a boy or a CHILD,
I wonder."

Winter's Tale, III. 3

CHILDER. *sb.* Children.

CHILL. *vb.* To take the chill off. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

CHILVER or CHELVER. *sb.* A ewe one year old, but also applied to ewe mutton. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHIMBLEY. *sb.* Chimney. [Common.]

CHIN COUGH. *sb.* Whooping cough. [V. of Glos.]

CHINK. *sb.* Chaffinch. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHIT. *vb.* To sprout, generally used by malsters of the first protusion of the rootlet. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [S.E.]

CHIZZOM. *vb.* To bud, sprout, germinate. Also applied to the first shoots in a newly-cut copse. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

"I scratted up some of the beans to day, maister, and they was just
CHIZZOMED."

CHOCK. *vb.* To chuck, throw. [F. of D.]

CHOCK TEETH. *sb.* The cheek or double teeth. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CHOG. *sb.* A small log or lump of wood.

CHOWL. *sb.* A log of wood. [Stroud.]

CHUBBY. *sb.* The hedge-sparrow. [Cheltenham.]

CHUCKLE-HEADED. *adj.* Thick skulled. [V. of Glos.]

CHUMP. *sb.* A log of wood for burning. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

CHUR. *sb.* A small alley. [Stroud.] Halliwell gives "chore," a narrow passage between two houses.

CHURCH PIGS. *sb.* Woodlice. [Compton Abdale.]

CHURE. *sb.* An entry or passage. [Bourton.]

CHURK. *sb.* A cow's udder. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHURM. *sb. and vb.* Churn. [Hund. of Berk.] [Stow-on-Wold. [Icomb.] [S.W.]]

CINDER TEA. A hot cinder put into a cup of water is supposed to make a drink good for babies when troubled with wind. [Selsley.]

CLACK. *sb.* Noise. [Selsley.]

"She could'nt stand the CLACK of the children."

CLAM. *vb.* To choke up, clog, stop up.

CLAMMED. *pp.* Choked up, overloaded. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"The mill is CLAMMED."

CLAPS. *sb.* A clasp. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CLAT. *vb.* 1. Cow dung. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
2. A clod of earth. [Dumbleton.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"CLAT cold" as cold as a clod. [Bourton.]

CLAVEY. *sb.* The mantelpiece. [Common.]

CLAY-STONE. *sb.* A blue and white limestone used for lime burning.

CLEACHERS. *sb.* The layers of a hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

CLEAT. *sb.* A wedge; also used of a wedge-shaped slice of bread. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CLEE. *sb.* Claw. [F. of D.]

CLEW. *sb.* A clout, a blow. [V. of Glos.]

“I’ll gie thee a CLEW o’ thee yead.”

CLINCHING NET. *sb.* A bag net, attached to a semi-circular hoop, having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream, and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish drawn to the sides. [Heref.]

CLINKERS. *sb.* Deep impressions of a horse’s foot. [Grose.]

CLIP. *vb.* To embrace. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CLITES. *Galium Aparine.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLIVER or CLIVERS or CLEAVERS. *Galium Aparine.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOCK, SHEPHERDS. *Anagallis arvensis.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOG WEED. *Heracleum Sphondylium.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOMBER. *vb.* To climb. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

CLOSEMENTS. *sb.* Enclosures in Dean Forest.

CLOT. *sb.* A clod of earth. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CLUBBED UP. Clogged. [Hund. of Berk.]

CLUDGY. *adj.* Thick, stout, compact. [Tortworth.]

CLUMBERSOME. *adj.* Cumbersome, bulky, clumsy. [Stow-on-Wold.]

COAL SHUTE. *sb.* Coal scuttle. [Selsley.]

COCKBAND. *sb.* A stickleback. [V. of Glos.]

COD. *sb.* The middle part of the blade of a reaping or hedging hook, or of a sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

CODDLE - FORTING. Fussing unnecessarily. [Glouc.]
Given by "W. C." in the Gloucester Journal, June 17 and 19, 1880.

CODLINS, or CODLINS and CREAM. *Epilobium hirsutum*.
L. [Britten & Holland.]

COO-TER. *vb.* To coo, of the pigeon. [Hund. of Berk.]

COLLEGE. The older inhabitants of Gloucester always speak of the Cathedral as "The COLLEGE," and the name is preserved in "COLLEGE Green" and "COLLEGE Court."

COLLEY. *sb.* Soot, dirt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

adj. Black. [Hund. of Berk.]

vb. To blacken, defile. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [S.]

"Brief as the lightning in the COLLIED night."

Midsum. Night's Dream, 1. 1.

"And passion having my best judgement COLLIED
assays to lead the way."—*Othello*, 11. 3.

"Nor thou hast not COLLIED thy face enough, stinkard."

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, IV., 3.

COLLEY. *sb.* The blackbird. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

COLLOGUE. *vb.* Pronounced CLOGUE. To consult together, to confabulate. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"They're always a CLOGING together." Generally used in a bad sense.

COLLYWOBBLE. Uneven. [Hund. of Berk.]

COLT. *sb.* A boy articled to a clothier for three years. [Grose.]
A name given to a person who attends a Court Leet, etc., for the first time.

He is COLTED, *i.e.*, made to stand treat.

[Hund. of Berk.]

COLT. *sb.* A landslip. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

COLT IN. *vb.* To subside, fall in, of earth in digging a trench, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

COMB. *sb.* The window stool of a casement. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

COMBE. *sb.* A valley with one inlet. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

COME. Came. [Common.]

COME-BACK. *sb.* The accent on the second syllable. The guinea fowl. So called from its call. [V. of Glos.]

COME HERE. Call to a cart horse to bear to the left.

“COME HERE over.” Turn off at right angles.

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant, easy to get on with, of a person.

COMICAL. *adj.* Out of sorts, very poorly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“COMICAL queer”

CONCEIT. *vb.* To think, suppose. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CONE WHEAT or CONES. *sb.* Bearded wheat.

CONJOBBE. *vb.* To mend in a bungling manner. Given by “W.C.” in the *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880.

COOCH or COOCH GRASS. *Triticum repens*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COOCH and CORNER. Nook and cranny. [Glouc.]

COOK. *vb.* To throw. [Grose.]

COOP UP. *vb.* To pucker up.

COOTEN. *sb.* A stupid fellow. [F. of D.]

“You be a regl’ar COOTEN.”

COOTEN. *vb.* To “squirm.” [Glouc.]

COPHEAP. *vb.* To heap up at the top. [Phelps.]

CORD. *sb.* A measure of fire-wood, 4ft. by 8ft. by $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Pronounced card. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CORD WOOD. *sb.* The small upper branches of trees, used for fuel or charcoal. [V. of Glos.] F. of D.]

CORMOUS. *adj.* *e.g.*, "They be CORMOUS little beggars to eat;" said of children with large appetites. [Brookthorpe.]

CORNEL. *sb.* Corner. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CORNOBBLE. *vb.* To beat on the head. [Phelps.]

CORROSION. *sb.* Incrustation; the deposit on a boiler would be called "CORROSION;" so also "CORRODED." [V. of Glos.]

COSSET LAMB. *sb.* A lamb brought up by hand.

COT HOUSEN. *sb.* Cottages. [Hazleton.]

COUCH or COUCH GRASS. A name given to several creeping grasses, but most usually to *Triticum repens*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COUNT. *vb.* To think, reckon, suppose. [Common.]

COURT. *sb.* Any yard. [Common.]

COURT HOUSE. *sb.* The manor place, so called because the lord held his manor there. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

Farm houses in Gloucestershire are often called "COURTS."

COW and CALF. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

COW CLOGWEED. *Heracleum spondylium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COWERD MILK. *sb.* Milk as it comes from the cow. [Hund. of Berk.]

COW GROUND. *sb.* A cow pasture. [Hund. of Berk.]

COWL. *sb.* A tub. [Hund. of Berk.]

A "WASH COWL" is a tub on wheels for pigs' wash.

COW LEECH. *sb.* A cattle doctor.

COW PARSLEY. *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Hoffm. [Britten & Holland.]

COWPLAT, *sb.* A cow dung.

COW'S KNOB. *sb.* A metal tip put on a cow's horn. [Hund. of Berk.]

COWSLIP, JERUSALEM. *Pulmonaria officinalis.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

COW VETCH. *Vicia Cracca.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

COXY. *adj.* Restive, of a horse.

CRAB. *vb.* 1. To make a person cross or crabbed.
2. To speak "crabbily." [General.]

"He nearly CRABBED my head off."

CRAB WORT. *sb.* Sour cider.

CRACKS. "I can't tell no CRACKS of myself," means that I cannot give a very good account of my health. [Dumbleton.]

CRAIKY. *adj.* Weak, infirm, shaky. [V. of Glos.]

CRANE. *sb.* A heron. [V. of Glos.]

CRANE. *sb.* A small iron frame fitted on the grate, to suspend pots, etc., from. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRANK. *sb.* The dead branch of a tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRANK. *sb.* Curious, odd. [Hund. of Berk.]

"He uses some of the CRANKEST words you ever heard."

CRASS. *adj.* Cantankerous, peevish; apparently a curious pronunciation of "cross." [Stow.]

CRASS WINDER. *sb.* A stone with a twisted surface. [Bourton.]

CRATCH. *sb.* A rack for hay, etc; also the rack at the back of a carrier's cart. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CRAZY. The name seems to be commonly applied to the three species of *Ranunculus*. *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens* L. are included under this name. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CREAM SLICE. *sb.* A wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table knife; length, 12 or 14 inches. [Marshall.]

CRICK and CORNER. Nook and cranny. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRIMP. *adj.* Crisp. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRINCH. *sb.* A small bit, a morsel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRINKS or CRINKETS. *sb.* Refuse apples. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRIP. *sb.* To crop, of the hair. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROODLE. *vb.* To bend, to cower. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“To CROODLE over the fire.”

CROOK LUG or CRUCK LUG. *sb.* A long, hooked stick, used for pulling down dead branches. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROPE, *vb.* Crept. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROUST. *sb.* Crust.

CROWDY. *sb.* Rough soup made from pig's head. [Ashbee.]

CROWNED. *vb.* A pollard is said by the woodwards to be “CROWNED” when the rind has healed over the wound. [E.]

CROWNER. *sb.* Coroner. [General.]

CROW TEND. *vb.* Pronounced as in “how.” To scare rooks. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

CRUDDLE. *vb.* To curdle. [V. of Glos.]

CRUDDLE. *vb.* To crouch up in a corner, nestle.

CRUDS. *sb.* Curds. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“CRUDS and whey.”

CRUMBER. *sb.* A draining scoop, shaped like an L, for removing the "crumbs." [Hund. of Berk.]

CRUMBNING BIT. *sb.* A small bit. [Phelps.]

CRUMBS. *sb.* The bits of earth left in making a drain. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRUNCH. *sb.* *e.g.*, A CRUNCH of bread and cheese.

CRUTCH, CRATCH, or SCRATCH. *sb.* A tool used by thatchers. [Hund. of Berk.]

It is a stick about four feet long, with a V end, used for conveying the "helms" for thatching. One point of the V has a stick with a hooked end attached to it. When the straw is placed in the crutch, the ends of the V are somewhat drawn together, and the hook is caught round the other point, and holds the straw tight.

CUB. *sb.* A coop for poultry, a rabbit hutch, a cattle crib. [Common.]

CUB UP. *vb.* To coop up, confine for space. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.]

CUCKOLD. *sb.* The seed pod of the Burdock. [Hund. of Berk.]

CUCKOO or CUCKOOS. *Cardamine pratensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S BREAD and CHEESE. *sb.* Wood sorrel. [V. of Glos.]

CUCKOO FLOWER. *Cardamine pratensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S FOOTMAN or CUCKOO'S FOWL. The wry-neck. *Yunx Torquilla*. [Swainson.]

CUCKOO or CUCKOO'S MEAT. *Oxalis Acetosella*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S VICTUALS. Wood sorrel. [Hund. of Berk.]

Cuckoo is generally pronounced "guckoo."

CUE. *sb.* An ox shoe for travelling; hence, "to CUE." [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

CULL. *sb.* The miller's thumb, bull head. [Huntley.]
[Grose.] [Phelps.] [Halliwell.]

CULLINS. *sb.* Small grains of corn winnowed out, used for
poultry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CULLS. *sb.* The worst of a lot of lambs picked out. [Hund.
of Berk.]

CUPPIES or COPPIES. *sb.* Chickens. [Selsley.]

CURFLUMMOX. Used of a heavy fall; "He come down
CURFLUMMOX."

CURIOUS. *adj.* Nice, dainty. [Hund. of Berk.]

CURST. *adj.* Ill-tempered, whimsical. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

In America, "cussed" is applied to one who indulges in obstinate
whims.

"You lie, in faith, for you are called plain Kate, and bonny Kate,
and sometimes, Kate the CURST."

Taming of the Shrew, Act. II. Sc. I.

CUST. *adj.* Sharp-witted. [V. of Glos.]

CUT. *sb.* The second swarm of bees in the same season.
[Hund. of Berk.]

CUT. The Stroud canal is commonly called the "CUT."
[Selsley.]

CUTLINS. *sb.* Oatmeal grits.

D

This letter commonly takes the place of "TH" before the letter R as dree, drow, dresh, &c., in the Forest of Dean and the Southern parts of the County. On the other hand DD sometimes becomes TH [DH] as lather for ladder, fother for fodder, etc. [Stow-on-Wold]. D is added to some words, as wind for wine, sould for soul, barned for born, gownd for gown, millerd for miller, etc. This appears to be common throughout the County.

DAAK. *vb.* To dig up weeds. [Hund. of Berk.]

DABBIT. *sb.* A small quantity. [Grose.]

DABBLY. *adj.* Wet. rainy. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DAB IN THE FIST is a bribe or gratuity.

DABS. *sb.* Bits. [Glouc.]

"My hands is just like DABS of ice."

DADDES. *sb.* A child's word for the hands. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] Sometimes DANNIES. [F. of D.]

DADDLE. *vb.* To dawdle, loiter. [Hund. of Berk.]

DADCOCK. *sb.* Rotten or decayed wood. [V. of Glqs.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DADDOCKY. *adj.* Decayed, of wood; also inferior. [Common.]

"As DADDOCKY as a kex."

DAFFODILLY. *sb.* Daffodil. These grow in enormous quantities in some parts of the county, and are sent off by tons to the large towns.

DAG. Pronunciation of "dig" and "dug"

DAGGED. *adj.* Weary. [Lysons.]

DAGGERS. *sb.* Icicles. [Dumbleton.]

DAGGLE TAIL. Draggle tail. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAISY MOON. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DALL. A mild oath.

“DALLED if I know.”

DAMP. *vb.* To drizzle. [E.]

DAP. *vb.* To bounce or bound. Used of hurried motion. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

DAP DOWN. *vb.* 1. *vb. a.* To jot down.
2. *vb. n.* To move briskly.

“DAP DOWN into the cellar, and fetch up a jug of cider.”

DARGIN. *sb.* Dragon.¹ [Hazleton.]

DARRICKY. *adj.* Rotten. [Halliwell.] [“Ryknield” in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

DASS. *vb.* Dash, confound. A mild imprecation.

DAUGHTER LAW. Daughter in law. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAUBY. *adj.* Damp, sticky, clammy, doughy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWK. *vb.* To drive a sharp instrument into anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWKES. *sb.* A slattern. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWNY. *adj.* Damp, soft, sticky, in perspiration. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAY-WOMAN. *sb.* Dairymaid. [Hund. of Berk.]

“For this damsel, I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for
DAY-WOMAN.”

Love's Labour Lost, Act II, Sc. II.

DEAD. *vb.* Faint, unconscious. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I was DEAD” sounds rather astonishing from a living person.
“I was took DEAD” is also used. The fact of a person
being deceased is always expressed as “He's GONE DEAD.”

DEAD AS A NIT. Dead as a doornail. [Common.]

DEADLY. *adv.* Extremely, in a bad sense. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

“Black sniles be out DEADLY.” A sign of rain.

DEAD MAN’S FINGERS. *Orchis mascula*. L. [Hazleton.]

DEAD MAN or MEN’S HAND. *Orchis mascula*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DEALS or DALES. *sb.* The teats of a sow. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

DEATS. *sb.* Teats of a pig. [Phelps.]

DEBUT. *sb.* A term used by the salmon fishermen on the Severn.

The DEBUT LINE is the name of the first line thrown out of the boat to a man on the bank, as the boat is pulled across the river, casting out the net all the way. When the boat reaches the opposite bank, the line attached to the other end of the net is thrown from the boat to a man on the top of the bank called a MUNTLEMAN, this line being called the MUNTLE. The MUNTLEMAN drags the net till he comes to the landing place or float; he then throws the line into the river, and the next line the BELCHE is used immediately to pull the net over to the place of landing, and by this process shuts up the mouth of the net, and encloses any fish swimming within the bag of the net as it floats down stream.

DEEPNERS. *sb.* Craft, cunning. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DEFICIENT. *i.e.*, IN DEFICIENT OF means, instead of.
[Dumbleton.]

DEG. *vb.* To dig. [Hund. of Berk.]

DELLFIN. *sb.* A low place overgrown with greenwood.
[Hund. of Berk.]

DENIAL. *sb.* Injury, drawback. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [N.E.]

DESIGHT. *sb.* A blemish, eyesore, unsightly object. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DESPERD. *adj.* Desperate, extremely. [Common.]

DEVIL IN A BUSH. *Nigella damascena*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DEVIL SCREECHERS. *sb.* Swifts.

DEVIL'S GUTS. *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. Europæa* L. [Britten & Holland.]

DEVONSHIRE BEAUTY. A white dwarf garden species of *Phlox*. [Britten & Holland.]

DEW-BIT. Pronounced *dyow*. The first food in the morning, not so substantial as breakfast. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DEY-HOUSE. *sb.* Pronounced *dey'us*. The dairy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

DIBS. *sb.* Pebbles. [Hund. of Berk.]

DIGHT. *e.g.*, "a DIGHT of a body," a proud thing, of a woman. [Selsley.]

DILL. *Vicia hirsuta*. [Britten & Holland.]

DILLING PIG or DOLLY PIG. The weakly pig of a litter. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DILLS. *sb.* The same as DEALS. A sow's teats. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DILLY. *sb.* A sort of light truck. [Hund. of Berk.]

DINCH PICK. *sb.* A three-pronged fork, used for loading dung. [Glouc.]

DING. *vb.* To work hard.

"I was tired, vor I had bin DINGIN' away aal night and aal day."
Roger Ploughman's Visit to London, p. 40.

DINGLE DANGLE. *vb.* To dangle loosely. [Hund. of Berk.]

DINKET. *vb.* To dandle a baby. [Stow-on-Wold.]
Also DINK. [Icomb.]

DIP. *adj.* Deep, cunning, crafty. [Hund. of Berk.]

DIRT. *vb.* To dirty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"Don't touch that, or you'll DIRT your fingers."

DISANNUL. *vb.* To annul, to dispossess. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] A reduplication of the
sense.

DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield in
Gloucester Journal, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

DISMAL. *adv.* Any evil in excess. [V. of Glos.] Hund. of
Berk.]

DISMOLISH. *vb.* To demolish. [Hund. of Berk.]

DITHER. *vb.* To tremble, to get dizzy or confused. [V. of
Glos.] [F. of D.]

DO. This auxiliary is almost invariably used in the present
tense of verbs, "I do like," "I do feel," "I do know,"
"When you do come," and even "They do be fighting up
yonder." The same usage occurs in some German
dialects, *e.g.*, the old Swabish song.

Keine Rose, keine Nelke
Kann blühen so schön
Als wenn zwei verliebte seelen
Bei einander THUN stehn.

DID is also used in the same way as "I did go" for I
went.

DOCITY. *sb.* Docility, quick comprehension. [Glouc.] [V.
of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DOCK OFF. *vb.* To deduct from. [V. of Glos.]

DOCKSY. *sb.* An over-dressed woman. [Stow-on-Wold.]

"Look at that old DOCKSY, how her's drawn out!"

DOCTOR. *sb.* An apothecary.

DODMENT. *sb.* The grease which runs from the axles of
waggons, bell sockets, etc. [Stow-on-Wold.] Called in
the "Low Country" BAD or BAND.

DOER. *sb.* Pronounced like "poor."

DOG SPITTER. *sb.* A tool for uprooting docks and "boar
thistles." [Hund. of Berk.]

DOLLOP. *sb.* A lump of anything. [Common.]

DON. *adj.* Principal, chief.

“This is the DON place in the village.”

DOPPET. *vb.* To play a musical instrument jerkily. [Icomb.]

DORMOUSE. *sb.* The bat, because he sleeps in winter.
[Huntley.]

DOSSETY. Sleepy, or going rotten; of apples or pears. [Hund.
of Berk.]

DOUBT. *vb.* To think, believe. [V. of Gos.] [F. of D.]

DOUGH KIVER. *sb.* The trough in which dough is made.
[Stow-on-Wold.]

DOUST. *sb.* Dust. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

DOUSTING. *sb.* Dusting, thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

DOUT. *vb.* To put out a light. [General.]

“Mount them, and make incision in their hides;
That their hot blood may spin in English eyes,
And DOUT them with superfluous courage; ha!”

Henry V., iv. 2.

DOUTERS. *sb.* Snuffers. [Henbury.] [S.W.]

DOUTY. *adj.* Sleepy; of pears.

DOWLE. *sb.* Down on a feather, the first appearance of hair.
[V. of Gos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“as diminish
One DOWLE that’s in my plume.”

Tempest, iii. 3.

DOWN. The wind is said to be DOWN when it is S., S.W., or W.; and UP when it is N., N.E., or E. DOWNHILL is used in the same sense.

DOWN ALONG. Gone off to some distance. [Hund. of Berk.]

DOWN ARG. *vb.* To contradict, to argue in an overbearing manner. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

DOWSETS. *sb.* Testes. [Phelps.]

DOYLE. *vb.* To look A-DOYLE. To squint. [Grose.]

DRAFT. *sb.* Two and a-half cwt. of coal.

DRAIL. *sb.* A notched iron projecting from the beam of a plough, to which the horses are hitched, and by which the width of the furrow is regulated. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAUGHT. "Mind your DRAUGHT" means "take another glass."

DRAVE. The same word as "THRAVE," a truss of straw. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [W.C.] In *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880, gives "DRATHE" a number. Also, a flock of animals, a crowd. [Huntley.]

DRAVLE. *vb.* To dribble. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAWED OUT. Got up, bedizened. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DRAY. *sb.* A sledge without wheels. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAYBLING. *sb.* A dribbling child. [Phelps.]

DREAMHOLES. *sb.* Openings left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc., for admission of light. [Grose.] [Halliwell]

I have been unable to meet with anyone who knows this word.

DREATEN. *vb.* To threaten. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DRED or DRID. *sb.* Thread. [Hund. of Berk.]

DREE. *adj.* and *sb.* Three. [Common.]

DRENCH. *e.g.* "A DRENCH of cold," *i.e.*, a catarrh. More rarely, DRUNGE. [Selsley.]

DRESH. *vb.* To thrash. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
DRESHEL, a flail. [F. of D.] [S.]

DREVE ARTER. *vb.* To pursue. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRIBBLE. *vb.* To drizzle. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRIBS and DRABS, BY. *adj.* In driblets. [Glouc.]

DRIFT. *sb.* Road scrapings. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRILLOCK. *sb.* A gutter by a road side. [Selsley.]

DRINK. *sb.* Beer or cider. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“Its a drop of very good DRINK.” Hence, DRINK HOUSE,” the barn or store where cider is kept.

DRIZZLE. “I hates to see a poor dumb animal, *i.e.*, a dog, DRIZZLIN after a conveyance.” [Corse.]

I cannot be certain that this word was not invented by the speaker.

DROCK. *sb.* The same as DRUFF, Q. V. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROCK. *sb.* The iron piece to which the horses were hitched on the old long-tailed ploughs. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROMEDARY. *sb.* Used like “donkey,” to express stupidity.

DROO. *prep.* Through. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROP OUT. *vb.* To fall out, quarrel. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DROUGH. *adj.* Thorough. [Phelps.]

DROW. *vb.* To throw. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DROXY. *adj.* Decayed, rotten; of wood, roots, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DRUFF. *sb.* A covered drain, generally one built of rough masonry. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRUM. *vb.* To beat soundly; hence “a DRUMMING,” a thrashing.

DRUNCH. *vb.* To drench; in both senses. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I were regularly DRUNCHED down.”

DRUNGE. *vb.* To embarrass, perplex by numbers. [Huntley.]

DRUV. *pret.* and *p.p.* of drive.

DRYTH. *sb.* Dryness. [Glouc.]

“There’s not enough DRYTH in that shed to keep the tricycle from rusting.”

DTHONG. *sb.* Painful pulsation. [Huntley.]

DUB. *vb.* To throw. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

“What’s thee DUBBIN at?”

DUB. *vb.* To strike cloth with teazles, in order to raise the flock or nap. [Halliwell.]

DUBBED. *adj.* Blunted; the opposite of “peckied.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

DUBBY. *adj.* Dumpy, short, and thick. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUBEROUS. *adj.* Doubtful. [Hund. of Berk.]
Also DUBERSOME.

DUBITOUS. *adj.* Dubious. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUCK’S FOUST. *sb.* Drizzling rain.

DUDDLE. *vb.* To stun with noise. [Huntley.]

DUDMAN. *sb.* A scarecrow. [Common.]

DUFF. Flop, used of a heavy fall or sudden blow. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“He fell down DUFF.”

“He went DUFF into the water.”

DUFFY. *adj.* Heavy, stupid. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUGGLED. *adj.* Wet and draggled. [Hund. of Berk.]

DULKIN or DELKIN. *sb.* A dell or dingle, with water at the bottom. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUMB NETTLE. *Lamium album.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

DUMBLEDORE. *sb.* A bumble bee. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“Like a DUMBDLEDORE in a pitcher” is said of a person whose voice is indistinct.

DUMMEL. *adj.* Dull, stupid, heavy. [Common.]

“As DUMMEL as a donkey.”

“As DUMMEL as a bittle.”

DUMP. *sb.* A dumpling. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUNCH-DUNNY. *adj.* Deaf; also heavy, dull, stupid.
[Common.]

DUNCH, *i.e.*, deaf. [Smyth's Berkeley MSS.]

DUNCH. *sb.* A poke or thrust. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

DUNCH DUMPLING, *sb.* A hard or plain pudding, made
of flour and water. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUNG PUT. *sb.* A dung cart. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of
Berk.]

DUNS PICK. *sb.* A dung fork. [N.E.]

DUP. *vb.* To open. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

"DUP the door."

"Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And DUPPED the chamber door."

Hamlet, iv. 5.

DUP and SHET. Used of a short winter day, *i.e.*, open and
shut. [Miserden.]

DURE. *vb.* To endure. [F. of D.] [Tortworth.]

DURGAN. *sb.* A name for an undersized horse in a large
team. [Hund. of Berk.] [Huntley.]

DURRIED. Probably the same as "duthered," confused.
[Selsley.]

DUSK TIME. *sb.* Evening. [Dumbleton.]

DUTHERED [UP.] *p.p.* All of a muddle, confused, bothered.
[Common.]

DUTHERING. *sb.* A feeling of confusion in the head. [V.
of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DUTHERY. *adj.* Muddled, dim, indistinct. [V. of Glos.]

DWA-AL. *vb.* To wander in mind. [Huntley.]

DWAM. *vb.* To faint away, [Huntley.] [V. of Glos.]

DYUD. Pronunciation of dead. [V. of Glos.]

E

This letter is pronounced A in the Hundred of Berkeley. In repeating the alphabet, EE often becomes short I, as bif for beef, wick for week, tith for teeth.

EAN or YEAN. *vb.* To bring forth lambs.

ECKLE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Stow-on-Wold.]

EDDER. *sb.* The adder. [F. of D.]

EDDISH. *sb.* 1. Aftermath.
2. Newly-cut stubble.
3. A crop taken out of course.

[Hund. of Berk.]

EDGE. "At the EDGE of night" is used for "at nightfall."
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

EDGE ON. *adj.* Eager for. [Phelps.]

EEVER or HEAVER. *sb.* A drop stile, the bar of which has to be lifted to make a passage. [Hund. of Berk.]

EEVER GRASS. *sb.* A species of tussock.

EFFOCK. *sb.* The newt. [Dumbleton.]

EGG HOT. *sb.* Egg flip. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

EGG - PEG BUSHES. *Prunus spinosa.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

EGGS and BACON. *Linaria vulgaris.* Mill. [Britten & Holland.]

EIRY. *adj.* Used of a tall, clean-grown timber sapling.
[Huntley.]

ELBOWS. *sb.* The shoulder joints of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

ELBOW. "He always had a crooked ELBOW" is said of a man who has been a drunkard from his youth. [Dumbleton.]

ELDER. *sb.* The udder. [F. of D.]

ELDERN. *adj.* Elder.

ELEVENS. *sb.* Workmen's eleven o'clock lunch.

ELLERN. *sb.* An elder tree. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ELLUM. *sb.* The elm. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] Also the elder. [F. of D.]

ELMEN. *adj.* Made of elm. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"An ELMEN tree."

ELVERS. *sb.* The fry of eels.

These come up the Severn in great shoals with the flood tide, and are in season in March and April. Fried with fat bacon and flour, they are a favourite dish in Gloucester. The price ranges from one penny to four pence a pound.

EMMET. *sb.* An ant. [Common.]

EMMET-TUMP. *sb.* An anthill. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

"So thycke hii come, that the lond over all hii gone fulle,
As thycke as AMETEN crepeth in an AMETE HULLE."

Rob. of Glouc., page 296.

EMP. *vb.* To empty. [V. of Glos.] EMPT. [F. of D.]

EMPT. *adj.* Empty. [Selsley.]

END. *sb.* A piece of broadcloth when on the loom. A factory makes so many ENDS of cloth a week. [Selsley.]

ENEWS^T OF ENEWS^TNES^S. Much of a muchness. [Phelps.]

ENOW. *adv.* Enough. [V. of Glos.]

ENTENY. *sb.* Entry. The main doorway of a house. Always thus mispronounced. [Hund. of Berk.]

EQUAL, EQUAW or EECKWALL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [Stroud.]

ERE A. *adv.* A, any, one; "Have you ERE A knife."

ER'N. Ere a one.

ET. Order to a horse to go further off. [Selsley.]

ETTLES or HETTLES. *sb.* Nettles. [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.] [S.]

EEVE. *vb.* [Heave?] To become damp. EEVY damp of walls or stone floors, a sign of rain or great heat. [Hund. of Berk.]

EVERY. *sb.* A kind of grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

EVERY YEARS LAND. *sb.* Common fields cropped year after year, without one year's fallow. [Marshall.]

EVERY OTHERUN [One] } Alternate. [Stow-on-Wold.]
EVERY OTHERUN [Day] }

EVET. *sb.* A newt. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

EYE. *sb.* A brood of pheasants. [Huntley.]

"I never got an EYE" is a phrase I have heard used in Gloucester of a hen which has failed to hatch a sitting of eggs. Has this any connection with EI an egg?

EYE. *vb.* To glance at or over. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

EX. *sb.* A axle or axis. [Hund. of Berk.]

EX. *vb.* To ask. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

F

FADING STROKE. *sb.* Paralysis.

The Rev. D. Royce says this word was told him by a lady at Maugersbury, but he has no other authority for it.

FADDY. *adj.* Full of whims and fancies. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FAGGING. *vb.* Cutting the stubble with a short scythe. [Hund. of Berk.]

FAGGOT. *sb.* A term of reproach used to women and children. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

FAGGOT. *sb.* A meat ball, made of pigs' liver and fry. [Glouc.] [E.]

FAGS. *int.* Faith! [Phelps.]

FAINTY. *adj.* Faint. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FAIR and TIDY. Fair and square. [F. of D.]

FAIRISH. *adv.* Pretty well.

"How be you? "Oh, I be FAIRISH [virish], thankee."

FALL. *sb.* A veil. [Glouc.]

FALL. *vb.* To fell, of timber. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

FALL BACK. *sb.* A hindrance, contretemps. [V. of Glos.]

FALLING WEATHER. Used of an expectation of rain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FALLOW-FIELD. *sb.* A common-field, which is occasionally fallowed, in distinction to "EVERY YEAR'S LAND." [Halliwell.] [Marshall.]

FALTER. *vb.* To fail in health. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FAMMEL. *vb.* To be famished, [V. of Glos.] [Dumbleton.]
[E.] [Hazleton.]

FANTEAGUE. *sb.* A state of excitement or ill-humour.
[V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FANTOMY. *adj.* Faint. [Winterbourne.]

“I should have gone to church, but felt so FANTOMY like I couldn’t.”

FARM OUT. *vb.* To clear or cleanse out, as a stable, etc.
[Stow-on-Wold.] [Icomb.]

This word seems to be restricted to this part of the County.

FARN. *Pteris aquilina.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

FATCH or FATCHES. *Vicia sativa.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

FAT-HEN. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

FATHER-LAW. *sb.* Father-in-law.

FATTAHS. *sb.* The fruit of the hawthorn. [Amberley.]

FAVOUR. *vb.* To resemble in feature. [Common.]

FAZLE OUT. *vb.* To ravel out. [Dumbleton.]

FEATHER. *vb.* To bring a hedge up to a nice point. [Hund.
of Berk.]

FEATHERFOLD. *sb.* The plant feverfew. [Hund. of Berk.]

FEATHERFOY. *Pyrethrum Parthenium.* L. [Britten &
Holland.]

FEATURE. *vb.* To resemble in appearance. [V. of Glos.]
[F. of D.]

FEGGY DUMP. *sb.* Plum pudding. [Hund. of Berk.]

FELLET. See VELLEET.

FELT. *sb.* The redwing. [V. of Glos.]
The fieldfare. [Hund. of Berk.]

FEND. *vb.* To forbid. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FENEAGUE or FERNAIGUE. *vb.* To shirk, play truant.
So to shirk work whilst pretending to do it.

For instance, if two men are heaving a heavy weight, and one of them pretends to be putting out his strength, though in reality leaving all the strain on the other, he is said to FENEAGUE.

FERN-OWL. *sb.* The goat-sucker. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29th and June 12, 1880].

FETTERLOCK or VETTERLOCK. *sb.* Fetlock. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FETCH. *vb.* *e.g.*, to FETCH a blow. [V. of Glos.]
To FETCH a walk. [Hund. of Berk.]

FETTLE. *vb.* To interfere with. [Dumbleton.]

FETTLE. *vb.* To put in order. [Common.]

“FETTLE your five joints 'gainst Thursday next,
To go with Paris to St. Peter's Church.”

Romeo and Juliet, Act. iii., Sc. 5.

Some editions read “settle.”

FEW. *i.e.*, “A good FEW,” a good many. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FIELD. *sb.* A ploughed field, as distinguished from pasture.
[Hund. of Berk.]

FILBEARD. *sb.* Filbert. [V. of Glos.]

FILLS. *sb.* The shafts; hence, FILLER, the shaft horse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Come your ways, come your ways: an' you draw backward, we'll put you i' the FILLS.”

Troilus and Cressida, Act iii., Sc. 2.

FILTHY or VILTHY. *sb.* Filth of any kind; also used of weeds in ploughed land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FILTHY. *adj.* Covered with weeds. [Hund. of Berk.]

FIND OF. *vb. neut.* To feel, experience a sensation of everything. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“You may'nt feel it now, but you'll FIND OF it by and bye.”

FIRE BRAND. *sb.* The redstart. [F. of D.]

FIRE LEAVES. In Gloucestershire the name is given to the varieties of Plantain, more especially to the *Plantago media*. [Britten & Holland.]

FIRE NEW. *adj.* Brand new. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

FIRE TAIL. *sb.* The redstart. [Tortworth.]

FIREWEED. *Vide* FIRELEAVES.

FIRM ASLEEP. "Fast asleep" is never used. [V. of Glos.]

FIRST. Used at the end of a sentence in place of such expressions as "before it is," "before you do," etc.

"Is that job finished? It won't be long FIRST."

"Your present dividend is 40 shillings a year, and I do not hold out the expectation that you will get more than that; I do not say you never will, but it will be some years FIRST."

[*Gloucester Chronicle*].

It is also used in the sense of "rather." "He says he'll keep 'em FIRST."

FISTLE. *vb.* To fidget. [Selsley.]

FIT or VIT. Feet.

FITCHER. *sb.* A pole cat. [V. of Glos.]

"1697. Hor Hegogs and Fichers. i. 11." Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Eastington. *Gloucestershire N. & Q.*

FITCHET. *sb.* A ferret.

FITTLE. *sb.* Victuals. [V. of Glos.]

FIVE FINGER GRASS. *Potentilla reptans*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

FLAKE or VLAKE HURDLE. *sb.* A wattled hurdle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

FLAKETT. *sb.* A wicker hurdle. [Phelps.]

FLANNIN. *sb.* Flannel. [V. of Glos.]

FLARE. *sb.* The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLASK. *sb.* A basket or frail. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

FLAT. *sb.* A hollow in a field. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FLAY. *sb.* To pare turf from meadow land with a breast plough. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLED. *pret.* of to fly; flew.

FLEET. *vb.* To gutter; of a candle. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLEN. *sb.* The plural of flea. [V. of Glos.]

FLICK. *sb.* 1. The hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare. [Huntley.]
2. The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

FLICKETS or FLICKUTS. *sb.* Little pieces. [Hund. of Berk.]

“All to FLICKUTS.”

FLIMP. *vb.* To limp. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FLIRT. *vb.* To flutter. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“I’m afraid the paper must have FLIRTED into the fire.”

FLISK. *sb.* A slight shower. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLISK. *vb.* To whisk, switch, or throw about. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Don’t get FLISKING that corn about.”

A horse or cow is said to FLISK its tail.

FLITTER-MOUSE. *sb.* A bat. [Dumbleton.]

FLIZZIE. *sb.* A blaze.

“I thought as how the pleace med be aal of a FLIZZIE.”

Roger Plowman’s 2nd Visit to London, p. 32.

FLOATSOME. *sb.* Timber accidentally carried off by a flood. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLOP. *sb.* Dew. [Hazleton.] “A dealy FLOP,” a heavy dew.

FLOWER KNOT. *sb.* A flower bed.

FLOWER POT. *sb.* A nosegay. [Icomb.]

FLOWSE, FLOWSing. *adj.* Flowing, flaunting. [Huntley.]

FLUMMOCK. *sb.* A slovenly person. [F. of D.]

FLUMP. Plum. [Phelps.] [? Plumb.]

FLUSH or FLESHY. *adj.* Fledged; of birds. [Common.]

FLUTTER. *sb.* A litter. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

FLY FLOWERS. 1. All species of orchis, except *O. mascula*.
2. *Prunella vulgaris*. L.
[Britten & Holland.]

FOB. *sb.* A little bunch of tuft, as of wool, etc.

FODDERING CORD. *sb.* A hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts. [Hund. of Berk.]

FODDERING GROUND. *sb.* A small dry field near the homestead. [Hund. of Berk.]

FODGE. *sb.* A small bundle. [Hund. of Berk.]

FOG. *sb.* A kind of grass which grows in boggy ground. In the Hundred of Berkeley, FOG or VOG denotes the old grass stalks left in a pasture. [Common.]

FOILAGE. *sb.* Foliage. [Glouc. old.]

FOLED. Slipped; of ground. [Phelps.]

FOLLOW ON. *vb.* To resemble; "That'll FOLLOW ON very well," means it will match what has gone before.

FOOLHARDINESS. *sb.* Nonsense, stupidity. [Glouc.] [S.]

FOOLHARDY. *adj.* Foolish, stupid. Not rash.

FORE-RIGHT. Opposite to. [Huntley.]

FORE-SPUR. *sb.* The fore leg of pork. [Hund. of Berk.]

FOR WHY. Because, on account of. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Also, for what reason. "I don't see FOR WHY he should do it." [V. of Glos.]

FOT. *pp.* of to fetch; "Our volkes bin and FOT up two casties of cider this mornin'." [Common.]

FOUSTY. *adj.* Fusty, musty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

FRACKING. *adj.* Fussing about. [W. C. in *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880.]

FRAIL. *sb.* A workman's tool basket. [General.]

"The parson at North Nibley used to give the following toast at the Court Leet dinners about 40 years ago:—

"The plough and the FRAIL,
The fleece and the flail,
Not forgetting the milking pail."

FREE GRACIOUS. *adv.* Free and gratis.

FRESH. *adj.* 1. Half-intoxicated.
2. Rather fat; applied to cattle.

FRESH LIQUOR. *sb.* Unsalted pigs' lard. [Common.]

FRET. *sb.* 1. A gaseous fermentation of cider or beer.
2. Colic in horses.

FRIGGLING. Loitering or trifling about work. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FRITH. *sb.* Underwood. [Morton.]

FRITH. *sb.* Young whitethorn used for sets in hedges. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FRITCHETY. *adj.* Fretful, peevish, fidgety.

FROG. "Like a FROG in a fit" is said of a tipsy man.

FROMMARD. *sb.* An iron tool for splitting lathes. [Hund. of Berk.]

FROMMARD. A term used in ploughing. [Morton.]

FRORE. Frozen. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

FROWSTY. *adj.* Fusty. [Stow-on-Wold.]

FRUM, FROOM, FRIM, FREM. Flourishing, healthy, luxuriant. Early; of plants. [Common.] Also of pigs and mares, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

FUDGE. *vb. n.* To clog, choke up.

FULLOCK. Worthless old hay or straw. [F. of D.]

FUSSICKY. *adj.* Fussy, fidgety. [Cirencester.]

“A FUSSICKY old body.”

FUSSOCK. *sb.* A fat unwieldy person; used contemptuously.
[V. of Glos.]

FURDER. *adv.* Farther. [Bourton.]

FURLEY-UP. *sb.* A row, rumpus. [Selsley.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FUTHER. *sb.* First knell. [Phelps.]

FUTHELL UP. *vb.* To choke or clog. [Hund. of Berk.]
Thus the scythe gets FUTHERED UP with sticky dirt,
when the grass is too soft to cut crisply.

FURZEN. *pl.* of furze. Also used adjectively.

FUZ MAN PIG. *sb.* A hedgehog. [V. of Glos.]

G

GAB. *vb.* To jeer at. [Selsley.]

GACH. *sb.* Children's dirt or filth. [Glouc.]

GAD, GADE. *vb.* Gave. [Phelps.]

GAD-ABOUT. *sb.* An obsolete contrivance for teaching children to walk. It consisted of a large hoop on castors at the bottom, connected by a framework with a small hoop on top. This latter encircled the child's body under the arms, keeping it from falling, and allowing it plenty of space to move or gad about the room.

GAFFER. *sb.* The master. Also grand father. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAIN. *adj.* Handy, easy to manage, convenient; the opposite of awkward.

GAITLE. *vb.* To wander idly. [Huntley.]

GAITLING, GADLING. *sb.* An idler, loiterer. [Huntley.]

GAKE. *vb.* To gape. [Hund. of Berk.]

GAKIN. *sb.* A simpleton. [Glouc.]

GALE. The Rev. W. Barker, Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, kindly supplies the following notes on this word:—

“The word “GALE” [from “GAVEL”] is not so easily explained. Before the regulation in 1841, a free-miner [one who had worked a year and a day in the pit, and had his name registered in the Gaveller's office] often tried to work his own gale, but could only do so to a very small extent, as he soon found money and machinery and labour were required, which his means could not meet. No free-miner can now work his own gale. Hence the introduction of companies, who purchased the gales, and sunk for coal. Gales meant any appointment made by the Crown to a miner or company who asked for them.

The gale was large or small, according to the application. It might include acres of coal seams, or only a part of an acre. It could take in the upper seams only, or the middle only, or the lower, or all three. The gale may be for iron or stone, as well as for coal. Formerly stone quarries were galed, but they are now leased. So long as the gale age is paid up annually to the Crown, there is no interference on the part of the Crown; but many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent or gale age. The Royalty on each ton of coal or iron is a separate payment to the Crown. I am told by a Civil Engineer here, that the word "gale" means a boundary. This is perhaps the commonest term used in the Forest in connection with mines, and constant lawsuits arise from the habit of trespassing beyond the bounds, or of letting water overflow into other workings."

GALL. *sb.* Swampy land. [Hund. of Berk.]

GALLELY. *sb.* Gallery. [Rev. W. Barker, F. of D.]

GALLIED, GALLARD, or GALLIFIED. *adj.* Frightened, terrified. [Hund. of Berk.]

GALLIER, TO STAND A GALLIER. *vb.* To fight. [Grose.]

GALLIGANTUS. *sb.* Any animal much above the usual size. [Halliwell.]

GALLOW. *vb.* To alarm, frighten. [Huntley.]

GALLUS. *adj.* Mischievous, vicious, impudent, reckless. [F. of D.] [N.E.]

GALLUSNESS. *sb.* Mischief, vice.

"Now then, none of your GALLUSNESS," addressed to a wicked horse.

GALLY AWAY. *vb.* To frighten away. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

GALLY TRAPS. *sb.* Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, etc. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

GAMBRIL. *sb.* The piece of wood used by butchers for extending or suspending carcasses. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAME. *vb.* To make game of. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAMOON. *vb.* To roam about. [F. of D.]

GAMMUT. *sb.* Sport, joke, mischief. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“Thee bist on wi’ thee GAMMUT, nen.”

GAMMY. *adj.* Game. *e.g.*, “A GAMMY leg.”

GAN. *vb.* Gave. [Dumbleton.]

GANTRELL. *sb.* A beer tram. [Selsley.]

GAPESNATCH. *sb.* A fool. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

GARDEN GATE. *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Shipton Oliffe.] [Britten & Holland.]

GARLICK WILD. *Allium ursinum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GARMENT. *sb.* A chemise. [V. of Glos.]

GARN. *sb.* Garden. [Phelps.]

GAUBBER. *sb.* The wicket keeper at the game of wickets. [F. of D.]

GAUB-HOLE. *vb.* To put the ball in the block hole. [F. of D.]

GAWBY. *sb.* A gaby, stupid fellow. [V. of Glos.]

GAWK. *sb.* To loiter and gape about. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAWK or GAUX. *vb.* Used of the sort of groaning sound emitted from a clayey soil when very wet. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The ground is very stalky; how it do GAUX.”

GAWN. *sb.* A pail. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

There are two kinds of GAWNS—the LINK-GAWN or pail, with a handle, and the LADE-GAWN or pail, attached to a handle for baling.

GAWN. *vb.* To maul or paw.

GAWNY. *sb.* An awkward, silly fellow. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

GAY. *adj.* Well, in good order. Used after a negative.

“It don’t look so very GAY.”

GA-YN. *adj.* Lucky. [Hund. of Berk.]

GAY OOT. *Excl.* Keep to the off side; said to cart horses.
[Tortworth.]

GEAR. *sb.* Harness, apparel. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of
Glos.] [F. of D.]

GEARD. *sb.* Yard in front of a house. [F. of D.]

GEE-HO, or G O. Applied to a particular kind of harness,
viz., for a pair of horses at plough, when double (abreast).
[Common.]

GET. *vb.* To gain; of a clock or watch. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos.]

GET BEYOND. *vb.* To get over [an illness]. [F. of D.]

GEUNNE. Past tense of "give." [Tortworth.]

GIBBERWOLING. [Hard G.] Caterwauling. [Hund. of Berk.]

GICK, KECK, KEXIES. *sb.* The dry stalks of plants.
[Hund. of Berk.]

"Dry as a GICK."

"And nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, KECKSIES, burrs."—*Hen. V., v., 2.*

GID. *vb.* Gave. [Hund. of Berk.]

GIE. To forgive. [S.]

GIG AT. *vb.* To laugh at.

GIGLET. *sb.* A giddy, romping girl.

GILL. *Nepeta Glechoma.* Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

GILLIFLOWER STOCK. *Matthiola incana.* Br. The plant
is now almost universally known by the prefix stock alone,
though it is occasionally [Gloucestershire] called GILLI-
FLOWER. [Britten & Holland.]

GILLOFER. *Matthiola incana.* Br. [Britten & Holland.]

GIMMALS. *sb.* Hinges. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Where I did find an hostess with a tongue
As nimble as it had on GIMMALS hung,"

Taylor's "Verry Merry Wherry Ferry Voyage" (1622).

GIN. *conj.* If. [Phelps.]

GIPSY FLOWER. *Cynoglossum officinale*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GIRDS. *sb. e.g.*, by fits and GIRDS. By fits and starts. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GIRL. *sb.* The maid of all work is called "The GIRL." [Glouc.] [N.E.]

GIRT. *adj.* Great. [Common.]

GIRT. *sb.* Girth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLASSEN. *adj.* Made of glass.

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

A local preacher in the Forest gave an illustration of this word in the following terms: "There you go, you chaps and wenchen, head over heels to hell like zhip drow a GLAT."

GLEANY. *sb.* A gallina, guinea fowl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GLEER. *sb. e.g.*, the road was a GLEER of ice. [Glouc.]

GLIB. *vb.* To talk rapidly or glibly. [V. of Glos.]

"He GLIBBED it over, I'll be bound."

GLIM. *sb.* A light. [V. of Glos.]

GLIMPSE. *vb.* To catch a glimpse of. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLOUT. *vb.* To look surly or sulky. [Huntley.]

GLOUTY. *adj.* Surly; also clouded, as opposed to clear. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLUM. *sb.* A flush, also a gleam or flash of light. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"A hot GLUM came over me."

GLUTCH. *vb.* To swallow with difficulty. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

GLUCK is used in S. Glos. in the same sense.

GNERL or GNARL. *sb.* A hard swelling; a knot in a tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

- GOAT OWL. *sb.* Nightjar. [Swainson.]
- GO-BACK. *vb.* To lose ground, deteriorate. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]
- GOBBLES. *sb.* Bubbles or splashes caused by heavy rain-drops. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]
- GODE. *pret.* of to go. Also pronounced Yode. [Huntley.]
- GOGGLE HEADED. *adj.* Top-heavy. [Hund. of Berk.]
- GOGGLY; ALL OF A GOGGLE. Giddy. [Hund. of Berk.]
- GOLDEN CHAIN. *Cytisus Laburnum*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]
- GOLD KNOPS. *Ranunculus acris*. L. *R. bulbosus* L. and *R. repens* L. [Britten & Holland.]
- GOLDYLOCKS or GOLDILOCKS. *Ranunculus auricomus* L. [Britten & Holland.]
- GOLE. *sb.* A term used by colliers for rubbish. [F. of D.]
- GOLLACK. *excl.* "My GOLLACK." An exclamation of surprise. [Selsley.]
- GOMMERED. *adj.* Botched, cobbled. [Cheltenham].
- GONE DEAD. Always used for dead.
"He's been GONE DEAD these years."
- GONE OF. Become of.
"Why, what's GONE OF all the rabbits?"
- GONY. *sb.* A simpleton. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]
- GOOD EVENING. *excl.* Always used after noon. [F. of D.]
- GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD. *Centranthus ruber*. D.C. [Britten & Holland.]
- GOOD SORTED. *adj.* Of a good sort. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]
- GO ON AT. *vb.* To rate, scold. [Common.]
- GOOSE GRASS. *Galium Aparine*. L. *Potentilla anserina* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GOOSIE GANDER or GOOSEY GANDER. *Orchis mascula*.
L. [Britten & Holland.]

GORES. *sb.* The short ridges in an unevenly shaped ploughed field. [Hund. of Berk.]

GORM. *vb.* To mess, dirty. [F. of D.]

GOSMACHICK. *sb.* A gosling. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GOUT. *sb.* A covered drain or culvert. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos.]

GRAB. *sb.* A crab apple. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

GRADELY. *adv.* Cleverly. [Bourton.]

GRAFFING BIT or GRAFF. *sb.* A strong spade with a long narrow blade somewhat curved and tapered, used in digging trenches, draining, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

GRAFT. *sb.* Work.

GRAM. *sb.* The prong of a fork. [Obsolete.]

GRAMP. *sb.* Grandfather. [E.]

GRANCH. *vb.* To grind the teeth. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP. *Aconitum Napellus*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GRASSNAIL. *sb.* A linked hook for bracing the scythe blade to the snead. It also serves the purpose of throwing the grass from the blade. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GRASS, WIRE. *Polygonum aviculare*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GREAT. *adj.* Intimate, "thick." [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GREEN. *sb.* Grassland as distinguished from arable. [Hund. of Berk.]

GREEN SAUCE. *Rumex acetosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GREEN'S PLAT. *sb.* A grass plot. [Hund. of Berk.]

GREWED. Adhering firmly, stuck fast. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIDDLE. *sb.* A gridiron. *vb.* To broil. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIGGLY. Queer in the stomach. [Glouc.]

“It do make anybody feel GRIGGLY.”

GRIM THE COLLIER. *Hieracium aurantiacum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GRINSERD or GRINSID. *sb.* The greensward, grass field. [N.E.]

GRIP. *sb.* The quantity of corn held at a time for cutting with a sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIP. *sb.* An open field drain. [Common.] Hence *vb.* TO GRIP. [Heref.]

GRIT. *sb.* Sandy, stony land. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GRIZB. *vb.* To grind or gnash the teeth. [Glouc.]

“Don’t GRIZB your teeth like that.”

GRIZBITE. *vb.* To gnash the teeth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIZZLE. *vb.* To annoy. [Bourton.]
To complain, whimper. [Stow-on-Wold.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

GROANING. *sb.* Parturition. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GROUND. *sb.* 1. A field. [Common.] A ploughed
GROUND. A grass GROUND.
2. For “place” *i.e.*, “On the GROUND”
means about the place.

GROUND ISAAC. *sb.* Willow Wren? [Hund. of Berk.]

GROUND IVY. *Nepeta Glechoma*. Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

GROUNDSEL. The juice of this plant is used as a purgative.

GROUT. *sb.* Dregs or grounds. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GUBBARN. *sb.* A pit in which refuse or filth has accumulated.
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

GUCKOO. *sb.* Cuckoo. [Hund. of Berk.]

GUGGLE. *sb.* A small snail. [Tortworth.] [N.E.]

GULCH. *vb.* To gulp, swallow greedily. [Hund. of Berk.]

GULE. *vb.* To laugh at, chaff, scoff, jeer. [F. of D.] [E.]

GULKIN. *sb.* A hollow, dell, generally with water at the bottom. [Tortworth R.]

GULL GLASS. Galium Aparine. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GULL. *sb.* A gosling. [Common.]

GULLOCK. *vb.* To swallow, gulp. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GURGEONS. *sb.* Pollards. [Common.]

GURL. *vb.* To growl, snarl. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GUSS. *sb.* Girth of a saddle. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]
vb. To girth.

GUSS-WEB. *sb.* A band of woven thread, a girth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GUV. *vb.* Gave.

GUZZLE-HOLE. *sb.* A hole into which the drainage of a pig-sty or other dirty water or filth is allowed to accumulate. [Hund. of Berk.]

GWALLEY. *sb.* Same as WOLLEY, a hay row. *q. v.* [Stow-on-Wold.]

GYLE. *sb.* A fermenting vessel. [Glouc.]

H

H. The aspirate is rarely sounded.

HAB. *sb.* The woof,—the “chain” being the warp.

An old rhyme runs thus—

“When the weavers in their glory stood,
The chain and HAB was very good;
But when the chain was very bad,
They cursed the chain, and damned the HAB.”

HACK. *sb.* The place where new bricks are set to dry.
[Hund. of Berk.]

HACKER. *sb.* A sort of axe for cutting faggots. [V. of Glos.]

HACKER. *vb.* To tremble with passion. [Hund. of Berk.]
To chatter with cold. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACKLE. *sb.* A straw covering for a bee-hive. [Common.]

HACKLE. *sb.* A stook of beans, about three sheaves together.
[Hund. of Berk.]

HACKLE. *vb.* A gamekeeper's word. To interlace the hind legs of game for convenience of carriage, by houghing the one and slitting the sinew of the other. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACK UP. *vb.* To dig up. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

HAG. *sb.* A job.

HAG. *sb.* A scold. [Selsley.]

“She's a HAG”—said of a scolding wife.

HAG. *vb.* To dispute, to haggle. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAGGUS. *sb.* Calf's chitterlings. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAIN or HAIM. *vb.* To shut up for hay. [Common.]

HAIN. *sb.* A field shut up for hay. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAIRIFF, HARIF, HARIFF, HARIFFE, HAIRIF, HAIR-EVE. *Galium Aparine*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HAKEL. *vb.* The green woodpecker. [Dumbleton.]

HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized.

HALF-MADE. *adj.* Half-witted. [F. of D.]

HALF-WOOD. *sb.* "Honesty," wild clematis. [E.]

HALLANTIDE or ULLANTIDE. All Saints' Day. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAM. *sb.* A level common pasture near a river or stream. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

A considerable tract of ground along the Severn, adjoining the City of Gloucester, and owned by the Freemen of the City, is known as "The HAM."

HAMESES. *pl.* of *sb.* HAMES. The iron or wooden support which holds the traces to the collar. [Common]

HAME-LEETS. *sb.* A sort of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HAMPERMENT. *sb.* Perplexity. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAMS. *sb.* Stalks or haulms.; *e.g.*, "Tater HAMS," "Peas' HAMS," etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HANDS. "I won't have no HANDS wi ye" means I won't have anything to do with you.

HANDY. *adv.* Near. [Common.]

HANK. *sb.* The upper hand, advantage. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]
"If I'd a done that, I should have given him a HANK over me."

HANDSON POST. *sb.* A sign post.

HAND WRISTES. *sb.* The wrists. [Selsley.]

HAPPEN. *adv.* May be, perhaps. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.]

HAPS. *sb.* Hasp. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HARBOUR. *vb.* To give shelter to. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos.]

“Her says her won't HARBOUR the dog in the parlour.”

HARDHEAD or HARDHEADS. *Centaurea nigra* L. *Heracleum Sphondylium* L. [Britten & Holland.]

HÂRREST. *sb.* Harvest. [Tortworth.]

HARROWED. Brought to a standstill. [Glouc.]

“He was goin to the station with all them things, and was reglar HARROWED, and had to get a man to help carry them.”

HARRUL. *sb.* The alder. [Tortworth.]

HARSLET or HASSLET. *sb.* The pig's pluck. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HARTISTRAW. *sb.* The harvest mouse. [Tortworth.]

HASH. *adj.* Applied to the east wind. [Compton Abdale.]

HASPEN. *Populus tremula*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten & Holland.]

HATCH. [Hund. of Berk.] or HACK. [V. of Glos. [N.E.]
The first rows into which the grass is raked, after being
tedded; three or four hatches are then raked into a
“double hatch”; two, or sometimes three, of these
double hatches make a “bray” [Hund. of Berk.], or
“wolly,” [V. of Glos.]

HATCH. *vb.* To rake the tedded hay into small rows ready
for cocking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HATCH. *sb.* A half door or wicket gate. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAUCH. *vb.* To gore; of a bull. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAUL. *vb.* To cart for hire. [General.]

HAULIER. *sb.* One who carts for hire. [General.]

HAULM. *sb.* The stalks of corn or pulse crops. [Hund. of
Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.] To HAULM or HELM straw,
is to comb off the flag, and then to cut off the ears, to
prepare it for thatching. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAULVE. *sb.* The handle of an axe. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAUNCHED. *vb.* To be gored by the horns of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

HĀVE. *vb.* To heave, raise, lift up. Not necessarily of a heavy weight.

“One day I was a HAVIN up the lid of the paper box.”

HAW or HAWS. A general name for the fruit of *Cratægus Oxycantha*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HAWZEN AT. *vb.* To chide, scold, speak sharply or impudently. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Doant thee 'AWZEN AT I, or else I'll gi' thee the strap.”

HAYNE. *sb.* An enclosure or plantation surrounded by stone walls. HAYNING is the period for turning cattle into such enclosures. [F. of D.]

HAYMAIDEN. *sb.* Grass ivy. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAYMAKING. The Rev. H. Kenrick Adkin sends the following description of haymaking, which he heard some 23 years ago.

“First ye TED it, zur, then ye HACK it into WOLLIES, then ye cut it into JOBBETS, then ye pitch it into MULLOCKS.”

HAYSUCK or HAYZICK. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced “Isaac.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HAYWARD. *sb.* An officer appointed at the Court Leet to see that cattle do not break the hedges of enclosed lands, and to impound them when trespassing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HE. Generally applied to inanimate objects, instead of “it.”

HEAD. “He's a deal on his HEAD,” means he has great responsibility on his shoulders.

HEADLAND. *adv.* Head foremost. [Glouc.]

HEADLAND. *sb.* Pronounced ADDLUN or HADDLIN. The top of the field where the ploughs cannot work.

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* In good health.

HEARING. *sb.* A piece of news. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“That’s not a good HEARING.”

HEARTLESS. *adj.* Disheartening. [V. of Glos.]

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.* Unbroken in spirits; the opposite of disheartened. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEAVER. *sb.* A low board fitted into slots in the barn door to keep out poultry, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HEAVIN. *adj.* Applied to a day when the walls and floors sweat.

HECKLE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Heref.]

HECTH. *sb.* Height. Also used for “greater portion.”

“I a cleared away the HECTH on it.”

HEDGE BILL. *sb.* A long two-handed tool used for stopping gaps in hedges. At the end of the pole is a straight knife with a slightly returned end, and with a hook projecting from the back of the blade, and pointing towards its point, for pushing the cut-off bunch of thorns into the gap. It is also used for driving in the “stakers” on the level side of the hedge, to keep the stop gap in. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEDGEPIGS. *sb.* The berries of the sloe. Also pronounced “egg pegs.” [Hund. of Berk.]

HEDGE FIG. *sb.* The hedgehog. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Thrice and once the HEDGEPIG whined.”

Macbeth, iv., 1, 2.

HEEL. *sb.* The top crust of a loaf. The rind on the sides of a cheese. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEEL. *sb.* The part of the hand above the wrist, opposite the thumb. The lower part of a scythe blade.

HEEL. *vb. pron.* of To yield; of crops. [Hund. of Berk.]

“How does your wheat HEEL?”

HEEL. *vb.* To upset a bucket. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HEFT. *sb.* A weight. *vb.* To lift, to judge the weight by lifting. [Common.] [Both common in America.]

“He cracks his gorge, his sides with violent HEFTS.”

Winters Tale, II, 1.

“At my HEFT” At my convenience. [F. of D.]

HEG PEG BUSHES. *Prunus spinosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HEIST. *vb.* To hoist. [Hund. of Berk.]

HELE. *vb.* To cover up with earth, to harrow in seed. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HELIAR. *sb.* A thatcher. [Huntley.]

HELL RAKE, HULL RAKE, or HAUL RAKE. *sb.* A large rake, drawn or hauled over the field to pick up all stray fragments of hay. [Common.]

HELM. *Ulmus campestris* L. and *U. montana*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten and Holland.]

HELM. See “HAULM.”

HELVE. *sb.* A stone pitcher. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

HEP BRIER, HEP ROSE, HEP TREE, HIP TREE, or HIP ROSE. *Rosa canina*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HERBAL BENNET. *Geum urbanum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HERE AND THERE ONE. A general expression for “any one.”

“He knows as much about it as “HERE AND THERE ONE.”

HERENCE. *adv.* Hence. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HERE RIGHT. *adv.* In this very place. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HERN. *pron.* Hers. [Common.]

HET. *vb.* Pronunciation of “HIT.” [Hund. of Berk.]

HETHER or ETHER. *sb.* The top bindings of a hedge.
HETHERINGS are the thin willow or hazel twigs used for the purpose. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

HICKWALL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Hund. of Berk.]

HIDLOCK. *sb.* Hiding. [Heref.]

“As he was in HIDLOCK.”

HILE. *vb.* To butt with the horns. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HILLARD or HILLWARD. *adv.* Towards the hill or high country. [Hund. of Berk.]

HILT or GILT. *sb.* A young sow that has not yet bred. [Common.]

HINDERSOME. *adj.* Hindering. [F. of D.] [Heref.]

HINGE or INGE. *sb.* The pluck of an animal. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. *adv.* Hobbling and limping. [Hund. of Berk.]

HIRE. *vb.* To hear. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HIRING MONEY. *sb.* The shilling given when hiring a servant at the Mop.

HISN. *pron.* His.

HIT. *sb.* An abundant crop of fruit. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

HIT. *vb.* To strike; of the clock.

“Soon arter the clock had HIT eight.”

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 109.

HITCHED. *vb.* Entangled. [Hund. of Berk.]

HIT IN THE TEETH. *sb.* Something said to make a man look foolish.

HIVE. *vb.* To cherish, to cover as a hen does her chickens. [Hund. of Berk.] [Huntley.]

HOB. *sb.* The third swarm of bees. [Minchinhampton.]

HOBBEDY'S LANTERN. *sb.* Will o' the wisp. [V. of Glos.]

HOBLIONKERS. *sb.* A children's game played with horse chestnuts. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HORSENEST. *sb.* An oft told tale. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel].

HORSESTINGER. *sb.* The gadfly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HOSE IN HOSE. A peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. [Britten & Holland.]

HOT. *pret.* of to hit. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.] [S.W.]

HOT. *vb.* To heat. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.W.]

HOTCH. *vb.* To pitch, throw, hoist. [F. of D.]

HOTE. *sb.* A rabbit's burrow. [Dumbleton.]

HOUSEN. Plural of house. [Common.]

HOVE. *p.p.* of heave. Swollen, as cheeses, or as of cows that have got into clover. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOWEVER. A word largely interspersed in conversation at the end of sentences.

HOWGY. *adj.* Huge. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Your threefold army and my HUGY host
Shall swallow up these baseborn Persians.”
Marlowe. Tamburlaine iii., 3.

HOWSOMEVER. *adj.* However. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOX.. *vb.* To hack or cut in an unworkmanlike manner. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“If thou inclinst that way thou art a coward, which HOXES
honesty behind.”
Winter's Tale, i., 2.

HOXY. *adj.* Sticky. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HUCK. *vb.* To bargain, chaffer. [Lysons.] [Phelps.]

HUCK MUCK. *sb.* A dwarf. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUCK MUCK. *sb.* A strainer of peeled osier for straining the wort from the goods in the mash-tub. It is made somewhat in the shape of a quarter of a sphere. A neck is formed at lower angle into which the tap of the tub is fitted. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

- HUD. *sb.* Shell, husk, or pod. [Common.]
- HUFF. *sb.* Light pastry, or pie crust. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUFF CAP. *sb.* A pear used for perry. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUFFY. *adj.* Puffy, not firm. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HULK. *vb.* To skulk about. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HULL. *sb.* The husk of nuts or grain. [F. of D.]
- HULLOCKING. *adj.* Hulking, overbearing. [V. of Glos.]
- HUMBLEDORE. *sb.* The humble bee. [Stow-on-Wold.]
- HUMBUG. *sb.* A sort of sweetmeat.
 "Gloucester humbugs" have some celebrity.
- HUMBUZ. *sb.* A cockchafer. [Dumbleton.] [V. of Glos.]
 [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUMMEL. *vb.* To dress barley.
- HUMMLER. *sb.* A machine for dressing barley.
- HUMMOCK. *sb.* A mound of earth. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUMOURSOME. *adj.* Full of whims. [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUMP. *sb.* A lump or hunch of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]
- HUMP. A person is said to have "got the HUMP" when he is out of temper.
- HUNGER WEED. *Ranunculus arvensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- HUNKID or HUNKET. See UNKARD. [Stow-on-Wold.]
- HUNDRED LEGGED WORM. *sb.* The centipede. [Tort-worth.]
- HURD. *vb.* To hoard or store. [F. of D.]
- HURTED. *pret.* and *p.p.* of to hurt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]
- HURTS. *sb.* Whortleberries. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOCKET. *sb.* A large lump. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HOCKLE. *vb.* To hobble along quickly. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HODDY PRETTY. Pretty well. [Phelps.]

HODMADOD. *sb.* A scarecrow. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOG. *sb.* A one-year old sheep. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOG COLT. *sb.* The foal of a horse.

HOGGERY MAW. *sb.* An implement for trimming a rick [Bourton.]

HOGGISH. *adj.* Obstinate. [V. of Glos.]

HOGSHEAD. *sb.* Pronounced HOCKSHET. Of cider; a butt about one hundred gallons.

HOG WEED, *Torilis Anthriscus*. L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

HOLDERS. *sb.* The eye teeth of a dog. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLLOW. *adj.* Of the wind or a Church bell; moaning, dismal, betokening rain. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLLOW WAY. *sb.* A road or lane through a cutting or between high banks. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLM SCREECH. *sb.* The missel thrush. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLT. *sb.* A high wood, *e.g.*, "Buckholt.."

HOLT. *sb.* and *vb.* Hold. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

HOLT or HOWLT. *sb.* 1. Strength, body; used of cider, hay, etc.; or of the strength of a rope. *Vide* "Owt."
2. A rabbit's burrow. [Hund. of Berk.]
3. A badger's earth. [F. of D.]

HOLYWAKE. *sb.* A bonfire. [Halliwell.]

Mr. Phelps defines this word as "a burning of heretics." The word has become obsolete.

HOMMER. *sb.* Hammer. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOND. *sb.* Hand. [Hund. of Berk.]

HONESTY. *Clematis Vitalba*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HONEY STICK. *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*. L. [Britten & Holland]

HONGER. *sb.* Hunger. [Hund. of Berk.]

HONGERED. *adj.* Hungry. [Heref.]

HOOD. Pronunciation of "wood." [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HOOKET. *sb.* A kind of axe for cutting faggots. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOONT. *sb.* Pronunciation of "WANT"; the mole. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOOP. *sb.* The bullfinch. [Common.]

"Pd my son for 3 hedgehoggs, and 5 HOOPS, and 6 woodpickers,
O. I. II."

*Extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Eastington.
Gloucestershire Notes & Queries, Vol. 3, p. 247.*

HOOP. To go through the HOOP is to become bankrupt.

HOOSUCK. *sb.* A hacking cough. [F. of D.]

HOOT. *excl.* Call to a cart horse to bear to the right.

HOP-ABOUT. *sb.* Apple dumpling. [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.] [S.]

HOPE. *sb.* A hill. [Huntley.] *e.g.*, Longhope.

HOPE. *vb.* To help. [Heref.]

HOPPING MAD. Violently mad. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOPPY. *vb.* To hop about, or caper. [Hund. of Berk.]

HORROCKS. *sb.* A large fat woman. [Halliwell.] [Ryk-nield.]

HORSE. *sb.* A beer tram.

HORSE MINT. *Mentha rotundifolia*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HUSS. *vb.* To incite a dog.

"If thee dost come near me I'll HUSS the dog at tha." Also used thus, "HUSS dog, HUSS, allow!" in putting a dog at a rabbit, cat, etc.

[Used in neighbourhood of Wotton-under-Edge.]

HUSSOCKED UP. Choked with phlegm.

I

IFFING and OFFING. *sb.* Indecision. [V. of Glos.]

ILL-CONVENIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient. [General.]

INCH-MEAL. *adv.* By inches ; all over. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“All the infection that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By INCH-MEAL a disease.”—*Tempest*, *II.*, *ii.*, *l.* 1.

INDIAN PINK. *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.* L.
Dianthus Caryophyllus. L.
[Britten & Holland]

INGLE. *sb.* Favourite, fondling.
vb. To fondle, cherish. [Huntley.]

INNARDS. *sb.* The intestines, chitterlings. [General.]

INON. *sb.* Pronunciation of onion. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

INSENSE INTO. *vb.* To make a person understand ; to explain.

“I INSENSED 'en into 't.” “Thee INSENSE me into 't.”

[F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

INTERCEDE INTO. *vb.* To enquire or look into a matter.

INTO. *conj.* Except. Contraction of “E'en to.” [Hund. of Berk.]

IVY FLOWER. *sb.* *Anemone Hepatica.* L. garden. [Britten & Holland.]

J

JAH. The letter J.

JACK HERN. *sb.* The heron. [Tortworth.]

JACK AND HIS TEAM. *sb.* The great bear ; Charles' wain.
[Tortworth R.]

JACK IN THE BUSH. *sb.* *Alliaria officinalis*. Andrzej.
[Britten & Holland.]

JACK LAG KNIFE. *sb.* A clasp knife. [Halliwell.]
[Ryknield.]

JACOB'S LADDER. *sb.* A garden species of *Gladiolus*.
[Britten & Holland.]

JADDER. *sb.* A stone cutter. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

JARL. *sb.* Pronunciation of Earl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of
Berk.]

JAW. *sb.* The open-ended tenon for a mortice. [Hund. of
Berk.]

JEMMALS. *sb.* Hinges of a door. See GIMMAL. [Hund.
of Berk.]

“For a payre of JEMMELS for the Raile Door that goeth before
the Communion Table £1. o. 8.”

Blunt's Dursley, page 60.

JERRY HOUSE or SHOP. *sb.* A beer house. [V. of Glos.]

JERRY-ME-DIDDLER. *sb.* An ignorant good-for-nothing
fellow.

JERUSALEM COWSLIP. *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*. L.
[Britten & Holland.]

JETTY. *vb.* To protrude, jut out. [Hund. of Berk.]

“An out-butting or JETTIE of a house, that JETTIES out farther than any part of the house.”

Florio, Italian Dictionary, 1598. [Latham.]

JIBBALS. *sb.* The small onions which sprout from a large one. [Glouc.]

JIGGER. *vb.* To put out of joint; *e.g.*, “I’ll JIGGER thee neck.” [Huntley.]

JOB. *vb.* To poke or thrust. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JOBBLE. *Vide* JOBBUT. [Bourton.]

JOG, JOGGET, or JOBBUT. *sb.* A small load or burden of hay, etc. [Common.]

JOGGETING. *adj.* Shaking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JOLLY. *sb.* A fool. [Glouc.]

“He wanted to make a JOLLY on me.”

JOMMETRY. *sb.* For Geometry. Used of anything supported in an unknown manner.

“It hangs by JOMMETRY;” geometry being considered magic. [Hund. of Berk.]

“All of a JOMMETRY” denotes in confusion. All in tatters or pieces.

JONNOCK. “Now be JONNOCK”; *i.e.*, let us work together smoothly. [F. of D.]

JOPPLE. *sb.* A little job. [Icomb.]

JOUCÉD. Pronunciation of “deuced.” [General.]

JOWL. *sb.* The jawbone. [Hund. of Berk.]

JOY or JOY PIE. *sb.* The jay. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“As plazed as a JOY at a beun.”

JUGGLE. *vb.* To jog or shake. [Hund. of Berk.]

JUNK. *sb.* A tasty dish; a hash or stew. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JUSTERS. *sb.* Weighing scales. [Dumbleton.]

JUST NOW. *adv.* Presently.

K

KAIVER, KAVER. *sb.* A long dung-hook for unloading manure. [Hund. of Berk.]

KALLENGE. *vb.* Pronunciation of challenge. [S.E.]

“Vndr that the emperesse to Engeland com,
To CALANGY, after hyre fader, by rygte the Kynedom.”
Robert of Gloucester, p. 451.

KAY. *sb.* Key [Common.]

KECK. *vb.* To retch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“All these diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated, it troubleth the body, a great deal more; and therefore patients must not KECK at them at first.”

Bacon, Natural and Experimental History. [Latham.]

KEDLOCKS, KELLOCKS, KELLOCK, or KETLOCK. *sb.*
Sinapis arvenis. L. S. alba. L. S. nigra. L. Raphanus,
Raphanistrum. L. [Britten & Holland.]

KEECH. *sb.* Fat, congealed after melting. [Hund. of Berk.]
F. of D.] Hence, KEECHY; *adj.*, greasy; used of
roads after rain; *vb.*, to congeal; of gravy, etc. [Hund.
of Berk.]

“I wonder
That such a KEECH can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o’ the beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth.”

Henry VIII., i., 1.

“Thou knotty pated fool; thou obscene greasy tallow KEECH.”
I. Henry IV., ii., 4.

KEEMY. *adj.* Motherly; of cider. [Hund. of Berk.]

KEER LUCKS. *excl.* For “Look here.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund.
of Berk.]

KEP. *p.p.* of “keep.”

- KERD or KYERD. *vb.* To card wool. [Hund. of Berk.]
- KERF. *vb.* A layer or cutting of turf, hay, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
- KERLOCK. *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. L. *S. alba*. L. *S. nigra*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- KERN. *vb.* To set; of the blossom of fruit. [Hund. of Berk.]
- KERNEL. *sb.* A hard swelling, or gland. [Selsley.] [V. of Glos.]
- KETCH. *vb.* To congeal; of melted fat, tallow, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] See "KEECH."
- KEX. *sb.* The hollow stalk of any plant. [Common.]
- KID. *sb.* 1. A pod. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
 " Well KIDDED; " of beans.
 2. A faggot. [F. of D.] [N.E.] [S.E.]
- KILL. *sb.* Kiln.
- KINCH. *sb.* The young fry of fish. [Huntley.]
- KIND. *adj.* Healthy, likely, in perfection, thriving. A KIND barley is one that malts well. [General.]
- Speaking of a thunderstorm a man said, "In the Forest they had it KIND, I do believe."
- "My zon-er-law did want a veow grines. Ees zow 'ave 'ad a muster of pegs—eighteen—all alive and KYIND; and 'er 'ad zeventeen last varry, as KYIND pegs as ever you zid."
 [Westbury-on-Severn.]
- KING. A very common mode of instituting a favourable comparison is to say that one thing is a KING to something else.
- Professor Harker gives me a good illustration. "Hailing a barge one night on the local canal (Cirencester) I said, "How be off for water?"—our canal occasionally falling till boats cannot get along. "Oh, this be a KING to we," meaning it was not so bad as it sometimes is."
- KING CHARLES IN THE OAK. *sb.* A garden variety of *Primula vulgaris* L., in which the calyx is enlarged into a ring of parti-coloured leaves. [Britten & Holland.]

KINGS CROWN. *Viburnum Opulus*. L. [Cotswolds.] So called because the "King of the May" used to be crowned with it. [Britten & Holland.]

KIPE. *sb.* An osier bushel basket. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

In Gloucester a kipe of potatoes is 70lbs.

KIPPER. *sb.* Pronunciation of "keeper." [Hund. of Berk. [S.]

KISS BEHIND THE GARDEN GATE. *sb.* *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

KITE. *vb.* To strike, beat, cut. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

KIVE. *sb.* The third swarm of bees. [Hund. of Berk.]

KIVE. *sb.* A fermenting tub.

KIVING TUB. *sb.* A large tub used in home brewing. [V. of Glos.]

KIVVER. *sb.* and *vb.* Cover. [Hund. of Berk.] [Bourton.]

KNACKER. *sb.* A nickname for a collier's horse. [Grose.] [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

KNACKER. *vb.* To chatter; of the teeth. [Hund. of Berk.]

Mr. Pearce, a local preacher, about 50 years ago, of Wotton-under-Edge, in preaching a sermon on the Day of Judgment, said to the sinners present in chapel, "Every limb of your bodies will shake like the leaves of an aspen tree, and your teeth will KNACKER in your heads like frost-bitten mariners'."

KNACKERS. *sb.* Testes.

KNAP. *sb.* A knoll. [Grose.]

There is an old square in Gloucester called St. Catherine's Knap.

"Hark! on the KNAP of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill."

W. Browne, Eclogues, i. [Latham.]

KNAP OFF. *sb.* To break off. [Dumbleton.]

"He KNAPPETH the spear in sunder."

Psalm xlvii. 9. Prayer Book Version.

KNIT. *vb.* To set; of fruit blossoms. [Hund. of Berk.]

KNOBBLE. *vb.* To hammer feebly. [Hund. of Berk.]

KNOWLEDGEABLE. *adj.* Sensible, knowing.

“He’s a very KNOWLEDGEABLE boy, and ’ll sit and talk like an old man.” [Winterbourne.]

KNUTTER. *vb.* To neigh. [Icomb.]

KYAW. *vb.* To stare, or appear awkward. [Stow-on-Wold.]

KYAWING, KYAWKING, or KYAWKETING. *adj.* Gawky, or awkward. [Stow-on-Wold.]

KYOUP, or KYAUP. *vb.* To rate, abuse, chatter. [F. of D.]

“Him goes KYAUPING all over the parish.”

L

LADE. *vb.* To bale. [V. of Glos.]

In Gloucester generally pronounced "leed."

"He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll LADE it dry to have his way."

Hen. IV., Pt. III. iii. 2.

LADE-GAWN; see GAWN.

LADYCOW. *sb.* The ladybird. [V. of Glos.]

LADY NEVER FADE. *Antennaria margaritacea*. Br. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

LADY'S FINGERS. *Arum maculatum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LADY'S MANTLE. A very general book name for *Alchemilla vulgaris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LADY'S NIGHTCAP. *Anemone nemorosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LAGGED. *pp.* Wearied, fatigued. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

LAGGER. *sb.* A long narrow strip of land or copse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

A green lane. [S.]

LAIKING. *adj.* Idling, playing truant. [Huntley.]

LAND. *sb.* A ridge or "rudge" between two water-furrows. [Common.]

LAND-DAMN. *vb.* To abuse with rancour. [Huntley.]

"Would I knew the villain,
I would LAND DAMN him."

Winter's Tale, II., 1.

Halliwell says: "This word is a Shakesperian puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery. "Landam, lantan, rantan, are used by Gloucestershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely."—*Dean Mille's MS. Glossary, p. 164.*"

I have been unable to find anyone who knows any of the above words.

LAND-DRAKE. *sb.* The landrail. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LANDMEND. *vb.* To level the surface of the ground with a spade. [Hund. of Berk.]

LANGET. *sb.* A long strip of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

LAP. *vb.* To wrap. [Common.] Also used metaphorically.
 "He was quite LAPPED up in him." [Glouc.]

"How he did LAP me
 Even in his own garments."—*Rich. III. ii. 1. 15.*

LAPSTONE. When a man is a little liberal it is said "Oh! his heart's open; better throw the cobbler's LAPSTONE in:" *i.e.*, in order to keep it open.

The LAPSTONE was a flat pebble the cobblers kept on their laps to welt the leather on.

LARROP. *vb.* To flog, beat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LARRY. *sb.* Liquid mortar, growt. [Glouc.]

Hence "TO LARRY IT IN" means to flush up well with growt.

LASH. *sb.* The middle of the scythe blade. The parts of the blade are the "point," the "lash," and the "heel." [Hund. of Berk.]

LATHER. *sb.* Ladder. [E.]

LATTERMATH. *sb.* The aftermath. [Common.]

LAUGHING BETSY. *sb.* The green woodpecker, [Tortworth.]

LAURENCE. Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor writes: "The word LAURENCE is frequently used in some parts of the county, as a synonym for indolence, as "He has a vit o' LAURENCE on un."

LAUREL WOOD. *Daphne Laureola*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LAVISH. *adj.* Rank; of grass, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

LAY. *sb.* Pasture. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

LAYERS. *sb.* The pieces of wood cut and laid in a hedge in laying or pleaching it. [Hund. of Berk.]

LAYLOCK. *sb.* Pronunciation of "lilac."

LAYTER or LAWTER. *sb.* The full number of eggs laid by a bird before commencing to sit. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

LAZE. *sb.* Idleness. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

LAZE ABOUT. *vb.* To loiter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEAF. *sb.* A membrane in a pig from which the lard is obtained. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"What say you to the LEAF or fleck of a brawne new killed, to be weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bore's belly raw?"—*Taylor, the Water Poet*, 1630. [Latham.]

LEAPING or LEPPIN BLOCK or STOCK. *sb.* A horse block. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEARN. *vb.* To teach. [Common.]

It is worthy of remark that where the Prayer Book Version of the Psalms use *learn*, the A.V. substitutes *teach*, showing that in 1611 the word used in the active sense was already obsolescent.

"O LEARN me true understanding and knowledge."—

Ps. cxix. 66. P.B.V.

"A thousand more mischances than this one

Have LEARNED me how to brook this patiently."

Two Gent. Verona, v. 3.

LEASE. *vb.* To glean. [Common.]

"She in harvest used to LEASE,
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, was her daily hire."

Dryden.

LEASE. *sb.* A corbel stone. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

LEASTWAYS. *adv.* At all events. [Common.]

LEATHER. *vb.* To flog. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

LEATHERN BAT. *sb.* The common bat. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

LECTIONS. *sb.* Idea, intention. [F. of D.]

"Have you any LECTIONS of being married?"

LEE or LEW. *sb.* Shelter from wind or rain. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEECH. A cow doctor. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LEER. *adj.* Empty, hungry. [Common.]

Horses harnessed, but drawing nothing, are called LEER horses.

[Heref.]

The LEER waggon is used of the spare waggon of three used in carting hay. [N.W.]

LEES. *sb.* Urine. [Glouc.]

LENNARD. *sb.* The linnet. [Hund. of Berk.]

LENNOW, LENNER. *vb.* To soften, make pliable. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LENT GRAIN. *sb.* The spring crops. [Hund. of Berk.]

LESTEN. *conj.* Lest. [Phelps.]

LESTEST. *adj.* Least.

LEVENCE. *sb.* Dough set for fermentation. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

LEWTH. *sb.* Warmth, shelter. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of
D.] [S.]

LEW WARM [LOO.] *adj.* Lukewarm.

LEZZORY or LIZZORY. *Pyrus torminalis*. L. [Cotswolds.]
[Britten & Holland.]

LIBBET or LIPPET. *sb.* A shred, tatter. [Hund. of Berk.]
Torn to a LIPPET.

LICK. *sb.* A blow. [V. of Glos.]

LICKERISH. *adj.* Sweet, mawkish. [Glouc.] See LIQUORISH.

LICKUTS or LIGGETS. *sb.* Small pieces, rags, strips.

“I dashed him aal to LICKUTS.”

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 33.

“She's a LICKUT of rags.”

LID. *sb.* A cupboard door. [Stow-on-Wold.]

LIE-BY. *sb.* A mistress. [V. of Glos.]
A bedfellow. [Icomb.]

LIEF, LIEVER. *adv.* Soon, rather. [Common.] Both
common in America.

“I had as LIEF thou didst break his neck as his finger.”

As you Like It, I. i.

LIE IN. *vb.* To stand in, cost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of
Berk.]

LIFT. *vb.* To dig up potatoes. [Winterbourne.]

LIGHTEN ON. *vb.* To fall in with, discover.

LIGHTING STOCK. *sb.* Steps for mounting or dismounting
from a horse. [Huntley.]

LIKE. Adverbial termination. [Common]

LIKELY. *adj.* Promising. [V. of Glos.] [F. of Dean.]

LIKES. *sb.* Likelihood. [Hund. of Berk.]

LILL. *vb.* Used of the tongue of a dog dropping his saliva.
[Hund. of Berk.]

LIMB. Applied to anything which gives trouble.

“He’s a LIMB of a boy.” “It’s a LIMB of a hill.”

LIMB. *vb.* To tear in pieces. [Icomb.]

LIMBER. *adj.* Pliant, lithe, flexible. [Common.]

Used in America in the sense of supple-jointed.

“You put me off with LIMBER vows.”—*Winter’s Tale*, i. 2.

LIMBERS. *sb.* The shafts of a cart or waggon. [Hund. of Berk.]

LIMB-MEAL. *adv.* Limb from limb.

“You said you was going to pull him LIMB-MEAL.”

“Oh! that I had her here to tear her LIMB-MEAL.”—*Cymbeline* ii. 4.

LIMPLE. *vb.* To limp, [Hund. of Berk.]

“Why, John, how you do LIMPLE!” “Ah, and if thy vit was as bad as mine, thee’st LIMPLE.”

LINCH. *sb.* 1. A narrow, steep bank, usually covered with grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

When a field is full of such banks, it is said to be too LINCHY to plough, or cart through.

2. A hamlet, generally on the side of a hill.

LINNET. *sb.* Flax dressed, but not twisted into thread.
[Huntley.]

LIPPING or LIPPY. *adj.* Wet, rainy. [Hund. of Berk.]

A LIPPIN time, *i.e.*, a wet season.

LIQUOR. *vb.* To oil or anoint. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

LIQUORISH. *adj.* Sweet, luscious. [Glouc.]

“LIQUORISH draughts
And morsels unctuous”

Timon of Athens, IV., 3.

LIST. *sb.* The close, dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread. [Hund. of Berk.]

LITHER. *adj.* Lithe, active, sinewy. [Huntley.]

Thou antick, Death !
Two Talbots, winged through the LITHER sky,
In thy despight shall 'scape mortality.

1. *Hen. VI., iv. 7.*

LITTERMENT. *sb.* Litter.

LIVVERY. *adj.* Sticky; of soil which hangs to the spade. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LIZZEN. *sb.* A cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LIZZORY or LEZZORY. *sb.* The service tree. [Huntley.]

LOAN. *sb.* A handrail; *e.g.*, of a plank bridge. [Tortworth R.]

LOB. *sb.* A lump.

“Mother, gie I a LOB o’ fat.”

LOBBATING. *adj.* Top-heavy, unwieldy. LOBBATING ABOUT. Loitering about. [Hund. of Berk.]

LODE. *sb.* A leaning wall. [Hund. of Berk.]

LODE. *sb.* A ford. [Grose.]

This probably occurs only in names of places, as Wainlode, Framilode, St. Mary de Lode. The word is given in *Upton on Severn Words and Phrases*.

LODGE. *vb. n.* Used of corn, *e.g.*, “corn liable to LODGE.”

LODGED. Laid; of corn or grass beaten down by storms.

“Though bladed corn be LODGED.”—*Macbeth, iv. 1.*

“Like to the summer’s corn by tempest LODGED.”—2. *Henry VI. iii. 2.*

“We’ll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs and they shall LODGE the summer corn.”
Rich. II., iii. 3.

LOGGER. *sb.* A long log of wood fastened to the fore fetlock of a horse, to prevent his breaking bounds. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

LOGGERHEADS. *Centaurea nigra*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LOGIC. *sb.* Abuse. [Selsley.]

“He did talk LOGIC to me.”

LOMBER. *vb.* To clamber. [F. of D.]

LOMBERSOME. *adj.* Cumbersome. [V. of Glos.]

LONDON PINK. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LONDON PRIDE. *Lychnis chalcedonica*. L. [Chedworth.]
[Britten & Holland.]

LONG-TAILED VARMER. *sb.* The long-tailed tit. [Tortworth.]

LOOR, LOO, LO. *sb.* A sore on a cow's hoof. [Common.]

LOOTHY. *adj.* Warm, snug. [Hund. of Berk.]

LOP-LOLLY. *sb.* A lazy fellow. [Hund. of Berk.]

LOPPIT. *sb.* A trollop. [Stow-on-Wold.]

LOPPITY, TO GO SORT OF. *vb.* To walk leaning over to one side. [Tortworth.]

LORDS AND LADIES. *Arum maculatum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LOUCH. *vb.* To slouch. [Hund. of Berk.]

LOUSY. *adj.* Full of condition; used of beer sparkling up from the bottom of the glass.

LOVE IN IDLENESS, LOVE AN IDOL, LOVE AND IDLES.
Viola tricolor. [Britten & Holland.]

“A little western flower,—
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound:
And maidens call it LOVE-IN-IDLENESS.”

Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

LUG. *sb.* 1. A long stick used for knocking down apples, etc.
[Hund. of Berk.]

2. A perch of land; in measuring land it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yards; in draining or ditching, 6 yards. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [S.W.]

“That ample pit, yet far renown'd,
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight LUGS of ground.”

Faerie Queen, ii., x. 11.

LUG. *vb.* To draw, carry. [V. of Glos.]

LUM, *sb.* A chimney. [Selsley.]

LUMPUS. *adj.* All of a lump; of a heavy fall. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

LUNGWORT. *Pulmonaria officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LUNY. *adj.* Imbecile, lunatic. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [S.W.]
sb. A mad fellow.

LUSH. *adj.* Thriving, luxuriant. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I know a bank . . . quite over-canopied with LUSH woodbine.”

Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

“How LUSH and lusty the grass looks! how green!”—*Tempest*, ii. 1.

LUSH *sb.* A stick with branches for bird-catching. [Phelps.]
vb. To beat down wasps with a bough. [V. of Glos.]
[F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LUSHING. *sb.* A beating.

LUSTY. *adj.* Vigorous; healthy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.E.]

“Making thee young and LUSTY as an eagle.”—*Ps. ciii.*, 5, *P.B.V.*

LUTTER. *vb.* To scatter about. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

M.

MACK. *e.g.*, at mack, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

MAD. *sb.* Madness, intoxication. [Halliwell.]

MAD. *adj.* Very angry. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

"They that are MAD against me are sworn against me."—*Ps. cii.*, 8, *A.V.*

MAGGLE. *vb.* To stew, as with excessive perspiration. [Stow-on-Wold.]

"It's enough to MAGGLE un to dyuth [death];" said on a very muggy day.

MAGGOT. *sb.* The magpie. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

MAGGOTS. *sb.* Whims, fancies, crotchets.

"To reconcile our late dissenters
Our brethren, though by other venters,
Unite them and their different MAGGOTS
As long and short sticks are in faggots."

Hudibras, III. 3. 1375.

MAGGOTY. *adj.* Full of whims or queer notions, fractious, peevish. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"He were a sad MAGGOTY cust'mer a' times, ee wur, if aught upzet 'im."—*Buckman*.—*John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds*. 1890.

MAGGOTY-PIE. *sb.* The magpie. [Phelps.] [Heref.]

"Augures and understood relations, have
By MAGOTPIES and choughs and rooks brought forth
The secret'st man of blood."—*Macbeth*, iii. 4.

MAID. *sb.* A girl, lass. Domestic servants are called "girls." [Selsley.]

MAIN, MAINLY. *adv.* Very, exceedingly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

"I war'n' thee wast more MAÏN set to tell, nor I to year."—*Buckman*.—*John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds*. 1890.

MAKE. *sb.* Mate, companion, lover. [Huntley.]

"The maids and their MAKES
At dances and wakes
Had their napkins and posies
And the wipers for their noses."

Ben Jonson, Masques—The Owls.

MAMMOCK. 1. *sb.* A shred, tatter. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
 2. *vb.* To tear or cut in pieces, [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.]

“I saw him run after a gilded butterfly He did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant, how he MAMMOCKED it!”—*Coriolanus*, I. 3.

“Lastly he [the executioner] smote his neck, and missing, burst his chin and jaws to MAMMOCKS.”—*Taylor, Journey to Hamburgh*. [1617.]

MAN. *sb.* Husband.

“Him’s my second MAN.”

MAN or MEN. One or ones. [Winterbourne.]

“That’s him [pointing to a hen]; the other MEN are’nt good layers.”

“There’s nobbut a shattering of apples on them trees; t’other MEN have a goodish few.”

MAPUS, *sb.* The head. [Phelps.]

MARE-BLOB. *Caltha palustris*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

MARKET PEART. *adj.* Somewhat the worse for liquor, as after market. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MARRIAGE LINES. Marriage certificate. [Common.]

MARTIN HEIFER. *sb.* A barren heifer.

MARVLE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “marble.” [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MASE. *vb.* To be confused, giddy, lightheaded. [V. of Glos.]

MASH MALLOW. *Malva sylvestris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

MASONTER. *sb.* A mason. [Icomb.]

MASTER. *sb.* Masc. of “missus.”

“The wife generally speaks of her husband as “our MASTER.”

MATHEN. *sb.* The wild oxeye daisy. [Tortworth.]

MATHER. *vb.* To turn round before lying down, as an animal often does. [Dumbleton.]

MAUNDER. *vb.* 1. To ramble in the mind, to mumble.
 2. To scold, speak imperiously. [Hund. of Berk.]

“How he do MAUNDER anyone about.”

MAUNDY. *adj.* Abusive, saucy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MAUPLE. *sb.* The maple. [Heref.]

MAWKIN. *sb.* 1. A scarecrow. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]
2. A mop of rags for cleaning the oven.
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

MAWSEY. *adj.* Woolly, spongy; of a turnip. [Stow-on-Wold.]
cf. MOSEY.

MAY. Generally used for "might."

"If I'd aheard in time, I MAY have come yesterday."

MAY-BITTLE, or MAY-BUG. *sb.* The cockchafer. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

MAY-FISH. *sb.* A fish found in the Severn at certain times of year, also called the "twait."

MAZARD, MAZZARD or MAZZARDS. *Prunus Avium*. L.
[Britten & Holland.]

MAZZARD. *sb.* The head or face. An old word. [Heref.]
[Phelps.]

"And now my Lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the MAZARD with a sexton's spade."—*Hamlet*, V. 1.

"Let me go, Sir; or I'll knock you o'er the MAZARD."—*Othello*, ii. 3.

MAZZERDY, or MAZZERDLY. *adj.* Knotty; of wood. Also called "MASLEY." [Hund. of Berk.]

MED. *vb.* May, or might. [E.]

MEECE. *sb.* Moss, [South Cotswolds.]

Meese, meesy, *i.e.*, mosse, mossy.—*Smyth's Berkeley MSS.*

MEEKING. *adj.* Poorly, weakly. [Hund. of Berk.]

MEER. *sb.* A strip of grass or ridge left as a boundary in common fields. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"Doles and marks which of ancient time were laid for the division of MEERS and balks in the fields, to bring the owners to their right."—*Book of Homilies*, II., 235.

MEG. *sb.* A trifling sum.

“I haven’t a MEG about me.”

MEGRUMS. *sb.* Whims, fancies, “chaff” [Hund. of Berk.]
Ill temper. [F. of D.]

MENAJERY. *sb.* Contrivance.

MESHEROOM or MESHEROON. *sb.* Mushroom. [Hund. of Berk.]

MESHES. *sb.* The threads of a screw. [Glouc.]

MESS. Used contemptuously of anything insignificant. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

MESSED UP. *p.p.* To be in a strait.

MESSENGERS. *sb.* Small detached clouds betokening rain.
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MESS OVER. *vb.* To make a fuss over a child. [V. of Glos.]

MEWS. *sb.* 1. A hare’s form. [Dumbleton.]
2. The run made by game through a hedge or hole in a wall. [Tortworth.]

MICHE or MOOCHE. *vb.* To play truant. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] See MOOCHERS.

“Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a MICHER, and eat blackberries?”—*I Hen. IV., ii. 4.*

“In the Forest of Dean to MOOCHE blackberries, or simply to MOOCH, means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of MOOCHES.”

[*Heref. Gl., p. 68, quoted by Halliwell.*]

MIDDLE BOND. *sb.* The thong of leather, or eelskin, which connects the swivel of the handstaff of a “threshel” to the caplin on the “nile.”

MIDDLING. *adj.* Used of the health. [Common.]

“Very MIDDLING” means very unwell; “MIDDLING” means pretty well; “pretty MIDDLING, quite well.

“MIDDLING job,” a bad business, a bad look out.

“It’ll be a MIDDLING job for the farmers, if the rain lastës.”

MIFF. *sb.* A misunderstanding, quarrel. [Common.]

MIFFY. *sb.* A nickname for the devil. [Halliwell.] [Grose.]

MIGHTY. *adj.* Exceedingly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MIKE. *vb.* To loaf about. [Glouc.]

MIKER is used for a truant. *cf.* MICHE.

MILES ENDWAYS. Said of very long miles. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILK-HEARTED. *adj.* Poor spirited. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILK-LEAD. *sb.* A lead-lined receptacle for setting milk. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILL. *vb.* To turn a thing about into the right direction. [Glouc.]

e.g. "MILL that ladder;" but I do not feel sure about this word.

MILLERD. *sb.* A miller. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [E.]

MILT or MELT. 1. *sb.* The spleen. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. *sb.* The fluke in sheep. [Hund. of Berk.]

MIMMOCKING. *adj.* 1. Making grimaces. [V. of Glos.]
2. Puny, weakly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MIMP. *vb.* To sham or pretend.

MIMPING. *adj.* Dainty. [V. of Glos.]

MIND. *vb.* To recollect. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [NE.]

MINTS. *sb.* Mites. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

MINTY. *adj.* Full of mites. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

MIRE. *vb.* To wonder, admire. [Hund. of Berk.]

MIRKSHET or MUCKSHET. *sb.* Twilight. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

Probably compounded from 'mirk,' dusk, and 'shut,' the fall of night. *cf.* 'Dup and shet' and "shut of evening."

MIRKY. *adj.* Muggy. [Hund. of Berk.]

MISCALL. *vb.* To abuse. [V. of Glos.]

MISCHIEFFUL or MISHTERFUL. *adj.* Mischievous.
[Common.]

MISCHY. *sb.* Mischief. [Phelps.]

MISKEN or MIXEN. *sb.* A dung heap. [Common.]

MISS. *sb.* Loss, want. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.
[F. of D.]

“I could have better spared a better man;
Oh! I should have a heavy MISS of thee
If I were much in love with vanity.”

Hen. IV., Pt. I., V. 4.

MISSOMER. *sb.* Pronunciation of “Midsummer.” [Hund.
of Berk.]

MISWORD. *sb.* Unpleasant words, disagreement. [V. of
Glos.] [F. of D.]

“We did never have a MISWORD.”

MOGGY. *sb.* A calf. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

MOGUE. *vb.* To make fun of.

MOIL. *sb.* Mud. [F. of D.]

MOIL, or MILE. *vb.* 1. To toil, labour. [N.E.]

2. To make messy or dirty, dedaub. [V.
of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures MOYLE.”

Spenser. Hymn of Heavenly Love.

“MOIL'D, toil'd, mir'd, tir'd, still lab'ring, ever doing;
Yet were we 9 long hours that 8 miles going.”

Taylor's Very Merry Wherry Ferry Voyage. 1622.

“Now he must MOIL and drudge for one he loaths.”—*Dryden.*

MOITHER. *vb.* To worry, tire, harass, confuse. [V. of Glos.]
[F. of D.] [Bourton.] Also, to be delirious. [Dumbleton.]

“My grandmother, too, will understand me better, and will then
say no more, as she used to do:—Polly, what are these poor,
crazy, MOYTHERED brains of yours thinking of always?”

C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge, Oct. 17, 1796.

MOKE. *vb.* The same as “mike” and “mooch;” to loaf
about. [Glouc.]

MOLESHAG. *sb.* A sort of grub or caterpillar, which eats the cabbages. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOLLICRUSH. Into a jelly. [Hund. of Berk.]

“To beat it all of a MOLLICRUSH.”

MOLLY. *vb.* Used of a man doing a woman's household work. [V. of Glos.]

MOMBLE. *sb.* A state of confusion, entanglement. [Stow-on-Wold.]

MOMBLE. *vb.* To muddle, confuse, perplex; also to ravel, tangle. [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

“Er's bin an' MOMBLED mine now,” said by a little girl, whose knitting had been ravelled by her neighbour.

MOMMOCK. The same as MAMMOCK.

MOOCH. *vb.* To play truant. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.] [S.W.] See MICHE.

MOOCHIN ABOUT. Loafing about. [Glouc.] [Tortworth.]

MOOCHERS. *sb.* Blackberries. [F. of D.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

MOOCHERING. Blackberrying. [F. of D.]

“MOOCHER, MOOCHER, blackberry hunter,
Tied by the rope, and swim by the water.”

A rhyme addressed by boys to any of them who had been mooching.

MOON. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

MOON DAISY. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

MOOR. *sb.* A marsh. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOOT. *vb. n.* To move, shift position. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOOT. *sb.* The stump of a tree. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

MOOT. *vb.* To grub up; of pigs, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MOOTIN' AXE. *sb.* An axe used for grubbing up the stumps of trees.

MOP. *sb.* A napkin. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

MOP. *sb.* A hiring fair.

There are three mops in Gloucester held on the three Mondays after "Barton Fair," the 28th Sept. The third is called the "runaway" mop, because the men and girls who were hired at the previous mops come to be hired again. A shilling is paid when the bargain is struck, and the engagement is for twelve months. The men and girls are called "Johnnies and Mollies."

MORE. *sb.* 1. The root of a plant. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

"A violet MORE;" "a strawberry MORE."
"Tenne thousand MORES of sundry scent and hew."

Faerie Queen, vi., 7, 10.

2. A stump of a tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

Hence, *vb.* TO MORE, to root up.

MORIN' AXE. *sb.* A two-edged axe for cutting the roots of trees. [Hund. of Berk.]

MORT. *sb.* A large amount. [Huntley.]

MORTABLE. *adv.* Very.

MORTAL. *adv.* Exceedingly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MORTIFY. *vb.* To tease. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOSE or MOOZE. *vb.* To smoulder. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"The fire's all of a MOOZE."

MOSEY. *adj.* Half rotten, mealy, overripe; of a pear.
[V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOSSEL. *sb.* Pronunciation of "morsel." [V. of Glos.]

MOST. *adv.* Almost.

MOST IN GENERALLY. *adv.* Generally.

MOTE. *sb.* A moth. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOTHA. *sb.* A big rough girl. [Selsley.]

"A stromacking MOTHA."

"Away! you talk like a foolish MAUTHER."

Ben Jonson. Alchymist.

"A sling for a MOTHER; a bow for a boy.—*Tusser.*"

MOTHERING SUNDAY. Mid-Lent Sunday. [Common.]

On this day servant girls are supposed to visit their mothers.

“To go a-MOTHERING is to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons in the times of popery visiting their mother church on that day, and making their offerings on the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of mid-lenting.”

Johnson.

MOTHER-LAW. *sb.* Mother-in-law.

MOTHER'S HEART. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. L. [Fairford.]
[Britten & Holland.]

MOULTER. *vb.* 1. To smoulder.

2. To become friable; of the soil. Bricks also are said to MOULTER with the frost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOUND. *sb.* A fence, boundary, hedge. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [E.] [S.]

“No cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds,
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the MOUNDS.”

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues X., 82.

MOUSEN. *sb.* Mice. [Bourton.]

MOUSTER. *vb.* To clear out, *e.g.*, to clear out a wasp's nest, or to clear beasts out of a field. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOUTH-MAUL. *vb.* To talk badly. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOW. *sb.* A rick. [Common.]

A MOW of hay; a barley MOW.

MOWLTER. *vb.* To moult. [Cotswolds.]

MUCKINGER. *sb.* A cloth for children to wipe their noses.
[Phelps.]

“Be of good comfort; take my MUCKINDER and dry thine eyes.”

Ben Jonson. Tale of a Tub.

MUDGIN. *sb.* The fat on a pig's chitterlings. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MUG. *vb.* To meddle with.

MUGGLEMENT. *sb.* A state of muddle, confusion.

“The corn is all down, and in such a MUGGLEMENT we can’t cut it nowadays.”—*Buckwan.*—*John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cottswolds.* 1890.

MULLEN. *sb.* The bridle of a cart horse. [Common.]

MULLOCK. *sb.* A state of confusion, a muddle, litter. [Common.]

MUMBLE. *vb.* To eat without appetite. [Dumbleton.] [Kemerton.]

“The man who laughed but once to see an ass
MUMBLING to make the gross-grained thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law.”
Dryden. The Medal.

MUMBLED. Bothered or confused. [Dumbleton.] [Kemerton.]

“Mr. S. sez is accounts was MUMBLED. Now if is accounts was MUMBLED, oo MUMBLED em?”

MUMP. *sb.* A lump; a great knotty piece of wood. [Glouc.]

“A little fat MUMP of a child.”

MUMPERS. *sb.* Lads dressed up, who enact a traditional tale in one’s hall on St. Thomas’s Day or at Christmas. [Selsley.]

MUMPING. On Dec. 21st (St. Thomas’s Day), the old women go round to the gentry and farmers to receive presents in kind. This is called MUMPING, and is done by decent people who would not beg. [Hund. of Berk.] [Selsley.]

“They had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its MUMPING cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal castle.”

Burke. Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.

MUMPUS. *adv.* Full length. [Selsley.]

“She fell down MUMPUS on the patch;” said of a child with epilepsy.

MUMPY. Lumpy.

“A MUMPY piece of meat.”

MUMRUFFIN. *sb.* The long-tailed tit. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MUNGE. *vb.* To munch. [Hund. of Berk.]

MUNTLE and MUNTLEMAN. See DEBUT.

MUSIC. *sb.* A musical instrument

MUSICIANER. *sb.* A musician.

MUST. *sb.* The refuse of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out for cider or perry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MUSTER. *sb.* A litter. [Westbury-on-Severn.]

“My zon-er-law did want a veow grines [few grains]. Ees zow 'ave ad a MUSTER of pegs—eighteen—all alive and kyind; and 'er 'ad zeventeen last varry, as kyind pegs as ever you zid.”

MUTE. *sb.* A mule by a horse out of a she ass. [Glouc.]

N

There is a strong tendency to prefix this letter to words commencing with a vowel: so naunt, nuncle, nawl, negg, nabscess, etc.

NABBLE. *vb.* To gnaw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NABSCCESS. *sb.* Abscess.

NACKER. *vb.* To tremble with passion, to chatter with cold.
[Hund. of Berk.] See KNACKER.

NAG, or NAGGLE. *vb.* To worry, tease. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

NÄGER. *vb.* To work laboriously or clumsily. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

“I never seed sich a NÄGERING man;” said of the schoolmaster
sawing wood after the day’s work was over. [Stow-on-Wold.]

NAIL-BIT or NAIL-PASSER. *sb.* A gimlet. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] NAIL-PASTER. [Stow-on-Wold.]

NALE. *sb.* An ale-house. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Where’s Bill? He’s gone to NALE.”

“And thanne seten some,
And songen atte NALE.”

Piers Plowman, p. 124.

NAN. An interjection, signifying that the speaker does not hear or understand what has been said to him. [Heref.]

NAST. *sb.* Dirt, foulness, weeds in fallow land. [Hund. of Berk.]

NASTRY. *sb.* Filth. [Phelps.]

NATIF. *sb.* Native place. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

NATION. *adj.* Very. [Common.]

NAUNT. *sb.* Aunt.
Phelp gives NAINT.

NAY-WORD. *sb.* Common phrase.

“That’s a NAY-WORD about us.”

“For Monsieur Malvolio let me alone with him; if I do not gull him into a NAY-WORD, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.”

Twelfth Night, II., 3.

“I have spoke with her, and we have a NAY-WORD how to know one another.”—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV., 1.

NEAR ANOUST. Nearly the same, near enough. [F. of D.]

NECK AND HEELS. Neck and crop.

“If there be another ’lection, they’ll be obligated to go out NECK AND HEELS.”

NEDDY. *sb.* A donkey; hence a fool.

NEGLECTION. *sb.* Neglect. [V. of Glos.] [Hund of Berk.]

“Sleeping NEGLECTION doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror.”

Hen. VI., Pt. I., iv., 3.

NEIGHBOUR. *vb.* To gossip amongst neighbours. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NEIVE. *sb.* The hand. [Huntley.]

“Give me your NEIF, monsieur Mustardseed.”

Mids. Night’s Dream, IV., 1.

“Sweet knight, I kiss thy NEIF.”—*Hen. IV., Pt. II., II., 4.*

NEMINIES. [A contraction of Anemones.] Anemone nemorosa. L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

NEP. *sb.* The pudendum of a sow. [Hund. of Berk.]

NERN, NARN, or NE’ER-UN. Never a one. [Common.]

NESH. *adj.* Tender, weak, delicate; also applied to soft coal in the Forest of Dean. [General.] NAISH [Bourton.]

“He was a trouble as a child; very NESH and always a mooching; for all he’s so sprack now.”

NESSSES. Plur. of “nest.” [Hund. of Berk.]

NETTLESOME. *adj.* Quarrelsome, snarly.

NIB. *sb.* A gas burner. [Glouc.]

NIBS. *sb.* The handles of a scythe-pole. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NICK. *sb.* Condition, fettle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NIFF. *sb.* A quarrel, wrangle.

NIGGLE. *vb.* To nag, tease. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I shall so NIGGLE ye, and juggle ye.”

Beaumont & Fletcher, Pilgrim.

NIGH. *adv.* Nearly. [Common.]

NIGGLING. *adj.* Mean, paltry, contemptible. [Hund. of Berk.]

NIGGUT. *sb.* A small, short bundle or faggot. [Hund. of Berk.]

NILE. *sb.* The part of the “threshel” which strikes the corn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NINETER. *sb.* A knowing, artful boy or youth. [F. of D.]

NINETING. *sb.* A thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.]

NINNY-HAMMER. *sb.* A blockhead.

NINTE. *vb.* Pronunciation of “anoint.” [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I’m goin’ to NINTE the ship for the shab,” *i.e.*, to dress the sheep for the scab.

NIPPER. *sb.* Youngster. [Common.]

NISGULL or NESGULL. *sb.* The smallest of a brood or litter. Used figuratively of a puny person. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NITCH. *sb.* A burden of hay, wood, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

NĪTHER. *sb.* and *vb.* To shiver with cold. Also “All of a NITHER.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NĪTHER AT. *vb.* To make grimaces at. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NITS. *sb.* Lice.

“As dead as NITS” is a phrase used to express certainty of the death of anything.

NIVEL. *vb.* To sneer, turn up the nose at a person. [Stow-on-Wold.]

A boy asked the meaning of "disdain," when Goliath disdained David, answered "He NIVELLED at un."

NOAF. *sb.* An oaf, fool. [F. of D.]

NO-A-WAYS. *adv.* Never. [Dumbleton.]

NOBBUT. None but, only. [Winterbourne.]

There's NOBBUT a shattering of apples on them trees."

NOBBY. Used in calling a colt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOCKLATE. *vb.* To inoculate. [Hund. of Berk.]

NODDY. *sb.* The knave at cards. [Phelps.]

NOGMAN. *sb.* A stupid person. [F. of D.]

NO GOOD ON. Good for nothing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

NOGS. *sb.* The handles of a scythe pole. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NONE SO PRETTY. *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

NONSICAL. *adj.* Nonsensical. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NOOCHING. *adj.* Slouching, stooping. [Hund. of Berk.]

NOR. *conj.* Than. [General.]

NORATION. *sb.* Gossip, [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOSE-BLEED. *sb.* Bleeding at the nose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOT. *sb.* A game like bandy. [Grose.] [Ryknield.]

NOT, NOTTED. *adj.* Polled, hornless. Used of cattle and sheep. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

NOT HALF SAVED. Idiotic. [Hund. of Berk.]

NOTMATOTS. *sb.* Hobbledehoyes. [Hund. of Berk.] [S. Cerney.]

An old woman hearing of the marriage of some very young couples, said, "Well, what NOTMATOTS shall we have married next?"

NOTTABLE. *adj.* Clever, famous. [Hund. of Berk.]

NOWAYS. Not at all; by no means. [Common.]

NUB. *sb.* A small lump. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"A NUB of coal." "A great NUB of a boy," a great stout boy.

NUBLINS. *sb.* Coal in small lumps. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

NUMMAN IDLES. *sb.* Pansies. [Hund. of Berk.]

A corruption of LOVE-IN-IDLENESS. *q.v.*

NUNCHEON or NUNCH. *sb.* Luncheon. [Common.]

"Laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts or their NUNCHIONS."
Hudibras I, i., 345.

NUNCLE. *sb.* Uncle. Also used as a familiar mode of address. [Common.]

Used by the Fool in *King Lear*, *passim*, *e.g.*, "NUNCLE, give me an egg, and I'll give thee two crowns."—*Act I, Sc. 4.*

NUZZLE. *vb.* To nestle. [Phelps.]

"She NUZZLETH herself in his bosom."
Stafford, Niobe, pt. ii, p. 199. (1611.)

O

OAF. *vb.* To play the fool.

"They was OAFIN', and sparrin' some time."

OATH. *vb.* To swear to a thing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

OBEDIENCE. *sb.* Obeisance. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

OBLIGATED. *p.p.* Obliged. [F. of D.]

OBBLY ONKERS. *Vide* HOBBLIONKERS.

OCKURD. Pronunciation of "awkward." Perverse, obstinate, unreasonable; also uncertain, unfavourable; of crops. [General.]

"What's the good of you bein' so OCKURD?"

"Taters has been rather OCKURD this turn."

ODDMENTS. *sb.* Any odds and ends, odd change, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ODDS. *vb.* To alter. [Common.]

OFF. *prep.* From, after "to get," "to buy," etc. [Common.]

OFF. *e.g.*, "He can't be OFF it" means he cannot help knowing or doing it. [Glouc.] [E.]

OFFAL. *sb.* Waste wood. [V. of Glos.]

OFFLINGS. *sb.* The refuse in winnowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD. *adj.* Sly, cunning, suspicious, 'cute. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD MAID. *sb.* A horsefly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD MAN'S BEARD. Various species of *Equisetum*.

ÖLF. *vb.* Used of horseplay.

“They kep OLFING with one another.”

ON. *prep.* Of.

ONACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* and *adv.* Extraordinary, extremely.

ONCE. *adv.* Sometime. [Tortworth R.] [S.]

“I thank thee; and I pray thee ONCE to-night
Give my sweet Nan this ring.”—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii., 4.

ONLIGHT. *vb.* To alight. [Hund. of Berk.]

OOD or HOOD. *sb.* Pronunciation of “wood.” [Hund. of Berk.] [E.] [N.E.]

OODLE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “wood-wail,” the nightingale. [Huntley.]

OONT or WOONT. *sb.* Pronunciation of “want,” the mole. [Common.]

OONTITUMP. *sb.* A molehill. [F. of D.]

OOSE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “hose.” [Glouc.]

OOT. Wilt thou? [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

“Come here, OOT.”

OOZELING. *vb.* Wheezing. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

OPE. *sb.* Opening. [Hund. of Berk.]

OPEN ARSE. The fruit of *Mespilus germanica*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

OR. *adv.* Before, ere. [Huntley.]

ORDINARY. *adj.* Pronounced “ardinary” or “arnary.” In middling health. [Selsley.]

ORL. *sb.* The alder. *Vide* ARL.

ORTS. *sb.* Remnants, fragments, leavings, rubbish. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“The fractions of her faith, ORTS of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o’er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.”

Troil. & Cress. v., 2.

OTHEREN or OTHERIN. *e.g.*, "Every OTHEREN day."
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OTHEROUS. Otherwise, different. [Glouc.]

"Things is dull enough now, and last summer was'nt much OTHEROUS."

OTOMY. *sb.* An anatomy, skeleton. [Hund. of Berk.]

OUR. *pron.* Used to signify that the person spoken of belongs to the speaker's family: as "OUR master," "OUR Alfred," "OUR mother." [General.]

OURN. *pron.* Ours. [General.] Used substantively for "my husband." [E.]

OUT. *adv.* Absent from home, not merely for the moment, but for some time; thus in Gloucester "when are you going OUT?" means, when are you going to take your Summer holiday?

OUTASKED. Applied to the third time of calling the banns.
[V. of Glos.] [E.] [N.E.]

OUTRIDE. *sb.* A commercial traveller.

OVER. *adv.* As compared with. [Hund. of Berk.]

OVER ENENT or OVER ENONT. *adv.* Opposite. [Hund. of Berk.]

OVERGET. *vb.* To get over, recover, as from trouble, illness, etc. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

OVER-RUN. *vb.* To scamp work.

OWLESS. *adj.* Careless, lazy, thick-headed, devil-may-care.
[V. of Glos.]

OWNER. *sb.* A title given to the proprietor of a boat or trow.
"Well, OWNER, how be you?"

OWT or OWLT. *sb.* Strength, body, substance, sustenance, stay. Used of cider, hay, etc. [V. of Glos.] See HOLT.
"I didn't think there was no OWT in bran."

OXEY. *adj.* Oxlike. [Hund. of Berk.]

OX-MAN. *sb.* Herdsman. [Compton Abdale.]

P

PAD. *sb.* A pack saddle. [Hund. of Berk.]

PADDLE. *sb.* A small spade used to clean the plough.
[Hund. of Berk.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

PADDLE ABOUT. *vb.* To hobble, or creep about. [Winterbourne.]

“My old man do churm, or lift a few taters. He can just PADDLE ABOUT a bit.”

PAICE. *vb.* To raise with a lever. [Hund. of Berk.]

PAIL-STAKE. *sb.* A bough with the branches cut off short, and fixed in the ground, to hang the milking pails on.
[Hund. of Berk.]

PAIRED or PAIRY. *adj.* Mouldy; of cheese.

PALE or PEEL. *sb.* A flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven. [Common.]

“A notable hot baker ’twas, when he plied the PEEL.”

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fair.

PALE INTO. *vb.* To pitch into, pummel. [Hund. of Berk.]

PAME. *sb.* The palm of the hand. [Leighterton.]

PAN. [Broad A.] *sb.* A pond. [Hund. of Berk.]

PANE. *sb.* A patch of garden ground. [F. of D.]

PANK. *vb.* To pant. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PANTENY. *sb.* Pantry. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

PANTLE. *vb.* To pant. [Hund. of Berk.]

PARGETER. *sb.* A plasterer. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“Gold was the PARGET; and the ceiling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.”

Spenser. Translation of the Visions of Bellay.

PARLE. *sb.* A talk. [Dumbleton]

“Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with PARLE encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love?”—*Two Gent. Ver., i., 2.*

PARSLEY, COW. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Hoffm. [Britten & Holland.]

PARTLET. *sb.* The fat on a pig's chitterlings.

PASSEL. Several, many, a deal. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“A PASSEL better.”

PASS OUT. *vb.* To toll the passing bell. “The bell is PASSING OUT” means that the passing bell is tolling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PATCH. *sb.* 1. A garden bed. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The large pieces of sacking used as carpets in cottages. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

3. A child's clout. [Hund. of Berk.]

PATTENS AND CLOGS. *Lotus corniculatus*. L. [Fairford] [Britten & Holland.]

PAWK. *vb.* To pant. [Uncommon.]

PEAL. *vb.* To pour out a liquid. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

PEAR. *sb.* - The appearance. [Phelps.]

PEART. *adj.* Bright, lively. [Common.]

PEARTEN UP. *vb.* To grow lively. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PEASEN. *pl.* of “pea.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PEASIPOUSE. *sb.* Pulse. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. [Hund. of Berk.]

PECK. *sb.* The point of a horse's shoulder. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PECK. *sb.* A pickaxe.

PECK. *vb.* 1. To fall forward. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To pitch, fling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“As high as I could PICK my lance.”—*Coriolanus*, *i.* 1. 202.

“You i’ the camblet, get up o’ the rail;

I’ll PECK you o’er the pales else.”—*Hen. VIII.*, *v.* 3.

PECKIED or PICKED. Pronunciation of ‘peaked,’ used of anything terminating in a pointed end. Also poorly, pinched. [Common.]

PECK-SHAFT. *sb.* The handle of a pickaxe.

PECK UPON. *vb.* To put a person down.

“I don’t believe in being PECKED UPON.”

PEEL. *sb.* 1. A pillow. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

2. *See* PALE.

PEEP. *vb.* To dawn. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“In March it begins to PEEP about 6 o’clock.”

PEEPERS. *sb.* The eyes. [Hund. of Berk.]

PEËRK. *sb.* A perch, whether a hen’s perch or a perch of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PEFFLE. *vb.* To fall; as snow. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“The snow PEFFLED down, and whiffled round the carner.”

PEG. *sb.* Pig. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“Durned if that there PEG aint’ most like a oont.”

PELF. *sb.* Weeds. [Stow-on-Wold.]

PELT. *sb.* Hide, skin.

“Daz thee PELT” is commonly used as a mild malediction.

PELT. “To be in a PELT.” To be in a fuss. [Selsley.]

“The letter which put you in such a PELT came from another.”

Wrangling Lovers, 1627. cit. *Latham*.

PEN. The Rev. A. S. Page says, “This Celtic word for hill is used as a common noun; I live just under the PEN to which Pen lane leads.” [Selsley.]

PERKY. *adj.* Saucy. [V. of Glos.]

PERISHED. *p.p.* Starved with cold; decayed. [Common.]

PERISHTY. *adj.* Withered. [Icomb.]

PERSH. *sb.* Osier. "PERSH bed." [Glouc.]

PETER-GRIEVOUS. *adj.* Unreasonably aggrieved. [V. of Glos.]

PETHY. *adj.* Crumby; of bread.

PHAIZAN. *sb.* A pheasant. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK. *sb.* A hay fork. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PICKLE. *vb.* To prepare wheat for sowing, generally with blue vitriol. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK OUT. *vb.* To find or worm out information. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK-PIKE. *sb.* A pitch-fork. [Phelps.]

PICKTHANK. *sb.* A tale bearer.

The Rev. Joseph White, Newent, says the word originally denotes the tool held in the reaper's left hand to claw the grain, ready for the swoop of the sickle.

"Many tales devised,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling PICKTHANKS and base newsmongers."

1. *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

"2. The PICKTHANK, a ship of great employment, that commonly sails out of sight or hearing, her lading being for the most part private complaints, whispering intelligences and secret informations."

John Taylor. Armado in the Fellow Ship with her Regiment.

PICK-TOOTH or PECK-TOOTH. *sb.* Toothpick.

"If a gentleman leaves a PICKTOOTH case on the table, look upon it as part of your vails."—*Swift*.

PIDDLE. *vb.* To trifle, do light work. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"A PIDDLING job."

"Too precise, too curious in PIDDLING thus about the imitation of others."—*Ascham. Schoolmaster*.

"Now for those other PIDDLING complaints
Breathed out in bitterness.

Massinger. "A New Way to pay Old Debts."

PIECE. *sb.* 1. A vat, or large cask.

2. Used of a woman.

"Her's a loothy PIECE."

"I had a wife, a passing princely PIECE,
Which far did passe that gallant girle of Greece."

Mirroure for Magistrates.

"Go, give that changing PIECE

To him that flourished for her with his sword."—*Tit. Andron.*, i. 2.

3. A field or enclosure. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIECE OF WORK. *sb.* A fuss.

PIFKIN. *sb.* A pipkin, little jug. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIG-MEAT. *sb.* Pork, not bacon. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIG'S-COT. *sb.* Pig-sty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIKELETS. *sb.* Crumpets. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PILCH. *vb.* 1. To filch, pilfer.

2. To poke with the horn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PILEWORT. *Ranunculus Ficaria*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PILL. *sb.* A creek. Peculiar to the Lower Severn.

PILLIN. *sb.* Pillion.

About 60 or 70 years ago the farmers' wives still rode thus behind their husbunds to and from market.

PILL-SLIP. *sb.* A pillow case. [Selsley.]

PIMPY or PIMPING. *adj.* Small, mean, paltry, sickly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIN BONE. *sb.* The hip bone of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

PINCH. *vb.* To pilfer. [Glouc.]

PINCUSHION. Fruit of *Eonymus Europæus*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINE-END. *sb.* The gable end of a house. [Selsley.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PĪNEY. *sb.* Peony.

PINK. *sb.* The chaffinch. [Tortworth.] [N.E.]

PINK, LONDON. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINK, WILD. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINNIKIN. *adj.* Fastidious, dainty. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIP. *sb.* 1. A shoot or bud. [V. of Glos.]

2. The blossom of the cowslip. [F. of D.]

PIP. *vb.* 1. To crack the egg in hatching. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

2. To burst; of a flower pod. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIRGY. *adj.* Surly, cross-grained. [Common.]

PIRL. *vb.* To spin; as a top.

PISHTY. Used in calling a dog, as "puss" is used in calling a cat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

PISSABED. *sb.* The dandelion. [Minchinhampton Common.]

PITCH. *sb.* The quantity taken up at a time on a hay-fork. [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCH. *sb.* A steep hill. [Common.]

PITCH. *vb.* To load hay or straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCHER. "Like a humble bee in a PITCHER" is used of a person who does not make himself heard. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCHPOLL or PITCHIPOLL. *vb.*

1. To turn a somersault. Also used as an adverb.

2. To realize double the cost of anything.
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PITH or PETH. *sb.* The crumb of bread. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

PITHER. (dh) *vb.* To potter or fuss about. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIT-HOLE or PITY-HOLE. *sb.* A grave. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PLACK or PLECK. *sb.* A portion or patch of a field; a plot
of ground. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PLANT. *sb.* A crop; *e.g.*, "A good PLANT of wheat."
[Hund. of Berk.]

PLASH. *sb.* A small pool. [Hund. of Berk.]

"He leaves
A shallow PLASH to plunge him in the deep."
Taming of the Shrew, i., 1.

"Through PLASHES, puddles, thick, thin, wet and dry,
I travelled to the City Coventry."
Taylor. Penniless Pilgrimage. [1618.]

PLAY. *vb.* [Pronounced PLY]. Applied by the Forest of
Dean miners to the days when the pits are not working.
Also used at Stroud.

"Us PLYED dree days last wick."

PLEACH. *vb.* To lay a hedge; to intertwine the branches of
pollards for a bower. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

"And bid her steal into the PLEACHED bower."
Much Ado about Nothing, iii., 1.

"Her hedges even-PLEACHED,
Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,
Put forth disordered twigs.—*Hen. V., v. 2.*

PLEACHERS. *sb.* The layers of a quickset hedge. [V. of
Glos.]

PLIM. *adj.* Smooth, neat, well-trimmed. [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.] [E.]

PLIM. *vb.* To swell from moisture. [General.]

PLIM-BOB or PLUM-BOB. *sb.* A plummet. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

PLUBBY. *adj.* Swollen, puffy. [Tortworth R.]
"He is not so PLUBBY in the face as he was."

PLUM. *adj.* Round, smooth. [V. of Glos.]

PLUMP. *vb.* To swell from moisture. [V. of Glos.]

"Let them lie for the dew and rain to PLUMP them."
Mortimer. Husbandry.

PLUNT. *sb.* A walking stick with a large knob. [Halliwell.] [Grose.] [Ryknield.]

PLUSHES. *sb.* The hoops of a besom. [Hund. of Berk.]

PLY. *vb.* To bend. *sb.* A bend. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

A boy with rheumatism was said to have "no PLY in his joints."

"The willow PLIED, and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

POACHY. *adj.* Wet, soppy; of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very POACHY."—*Mortimer. Husbandry*.

POKE. *vb.* 1. To stoop in walking. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To gore; of a bull. [Hund. of Berk.]

POKE-HOLE. Applied contemptuously to a small or wretched building. [V. of Glos.]

It's only a POKE-HOLE of a place."

POKEPUDDING. *sb.* The long-tailed titmouse. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

POLE-RING. *sb.* The ring which attaches the head of the scythe blade to the pole. It is held fast by means of a "quinet," or wedge. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

POLLARDS. *sb.* A mixed crop of beans and peas. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

POLL-EVIL. *sb.* A kind of eruption on the neck and ears of horses. [Hund. of Berk.]

POLLY ANDREWS. A corruption of "Polyanthus." [Hund. of Berk.]

POLT. *sb.* A knock, poke, thrust.

POLT. *vb.* To knock down; as fruit from trees.

POLTING-LUG. *sb.* A long stick used for knocking fruit from the trees. [Hund. of Berk.]

POOCH OUT THE LIPS. *vb.* To pout. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos.]

POOR. "To make a POOR out on't" is to have little to show
for a thing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

POOTCHIN. *sb.* A pocket bag to contain the seed for
dribbling.

PORE. *vb.* To supply plentifully. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

PORKET. *sb.* A small pig for pork. [V. of Glos.] [Hund.
of Berk.]

POSSET. *sb.* Bread soaked in beer. [E.]

POT. *sb.* A measure of fruit. 84lbs. of apples, 100lbs. of
pears, 90lbs. of plums. [V. of Glos.]

POTCH or POUCH. *vb.* To poke, push, thrust. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword; I'll POTCH at him some way,
Or wrath, or craft may get him."
Coriolanus i., 10.

POTE. *vb.* To poke. [Hund. of Berk.]

"POTE the fire."

POT-FRUIT. *sb.* The best fruit for eating; as distinguished
from the rougher sorts for cider, etc. [V. of Glos.]

POTHER. *vb.* To knock off loose apples, etc. [V. of Glos.]

POTHERY. *adj.* Close, muggy. [V. of Glos.]

POTTERY-WARE. *sb.* Earthenware. [Hund. of Berk.]

POTTLE-BELLIED. *adj.* Pot-bellied. [Hund. of Berk.]

POTS. *sb.* The paniers of a pack-saddle. [Hund. of Berk.]

POULTS. *sb.* The same as POLLARDS. [Hund. of Berk.]

POUND. *sb.* A pond, particularly a mill-pond. [Heref.]

POUND. *vb.* To beat, or knock. [Common.]

"POUND the door."

POUND STAKLE. *sb.* The floodgates of a pond, and the posts and frame which support them. [Heref.]

POVEY. *sb.* An owl. [Huntley.] [Heref.] [Phelps.] [Ryknield.]

Halliwell quotes "Worse and worse like POVEY'S foot."

POWER. *sb.* A great quantity. [Common.]

PRADE. *sb.* A talk, chat. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

"I met him going to the Doctor's, and had a PRADE with him."

PRAYS. *sb.* The wooden pins used in thatching. [Compton Abdale.]

PRILL. A little rill of water. [V. of Glos.]

PRIMMY ROSE. *sb.* The primrose.

PRIMPT or PRINKT UP. *p.p.* Dressed up smartly.

PRIMROSEN. *sb.* Primroses. [Selsley.]

PRISE. *vb.* 1. To weigh.

2. To appraise. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PRITCH. *vb.* To prick.

PRITCHEL. *sb.* and *vb.* Goad. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PROCURE. *vb.* To cure bacon. [Phelps.]

PROMISE. *vb.* To assure.

"I do PROMISE ee."

"Will not the ladies be afeard of the lion?
I fear it, I PROMISE you."

Midsummer Night's Dream, iii., 1.

PROMPT or PROMP. *adj.* Spirited; of a horse. [N.E.]

PRONG. *sb.* A large hay-fork. [Hund. of Berk.]

PROOF. *sb.* Stay, strength, nourishment; applied to hay, etc.
[Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

PROOFY or PRUFFY. *adj.* Nourishing. [Hund. of Berk.]

PROPER. *adj.* Fine. Also used adverbially, as "PROPER fine."

"Moses was a PROPER child."

Hebrews xl. 23. A.V.

"This Ludovico is a PROPER man."

Othello, iv., 3.

PROTECT. *vb.* To detect. [Phelps.]

PROUD. *adj.* Swollen. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUCK. *sb.* A quantity of sheaves put into a small stack in the field, when the weather is unsettled, and the corn not fit to be put into a large stack. "Windrick" is used of hay in the same sense. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUCKFOISTED. *adj.* Bewitched.

PUCKFOUST, PUCKFEIST, PUCKFIST. *sb.* A fungus; the puffball. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor says that, "cut into lateral slices and fried, it has been pronounced by epicures to be a great delicacy."

"These PUCKFIST, cockbrained coxcombs, shallow-pated,
Are things that by their tailors are created."

Taylor. Kicksey Winsey. [1619.]

PUCK-LEDDEN. *adj.* Deceived, betrayed by false ideas. [V. of Gos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PUDDLE. *vb.* To work leisurely or slowly. [Stow-on-Wold.]

PUE. *sb.* A cow's udder [V. of Gos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PUGS. *sb.* The short quills in a fowl's skin.

PUG. *vb.* 1. To pull, drag down.

2. To pick out the quills of fowls after plucking.

3. To pull out the loose ends of a rick to make it even. [V. of Gos.] [F. of D.]

"I was atop o' the rick PUGGIN' out handfuls where it was wet, look."

4. Metaphorically, to scrape together.

"He'll be a PUGGIN' all as he can for his children."

PUGGINGS. *sb.* Refuse corn or beans. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

"The PUGG, *i.e.*, the refuse corne left a winnowinge."

Smyth's Berkeley MSS.

PUGGY. *adj.* Used of a goose whose feathers are imperfectly developed. [Phelps.]

PUN. *vb.* To pound, beat. [Hund. of Berk.]

“He would PUN thee into shivers with his fist,
As a sailor breaks a biscuit.”

Troil. & Cress., ii., 1.

PUNISHMENT. *sb.* Pain. [Hund. of Berk.]

PURE. *adj.* In good health. [Common.]

“How be you to-day, John? Oh! I be PURE, sir, thankee!”

PURGATORY. *sb.* The large ash-pit below the fire place.
[V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

PURL. *vb.* 1. To purr; of a cat. [Hund. of Berk.]
2. To hurl violently. [Huntley.]

PUR-LAMB. *sb.* The survivor of twin lambs. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUSSY-CATS. *sb.* Catkins. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PUT-ABOUT. *vb.* To worry, tease, trouble. [F. of D.]
[V. of Glos.] Also as a *p.p.*, worried, bothered.

PUTCHEN. *sb.* An eel-basket.

Q

QUAG. *sb.* A quagmire. [Hund. of Berk.]

“On the left hand there was a very dangerous QUAG, into which, if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on.”—*Pilgrim's Progress*.

QUAGGY. *adj.* Boggy. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUAKERS. *adj.* Briza media. L. [Britten & Holland.]

QUAMP. *adj.* Still, quiet. [Grose.]

QUAR. *sb.* A stone quarry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.] [S.]

“The very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the QUAR
Of Machiavel.”—*Ben Jonson. Magnetick Lady*.

QUARREL. *sb.* A square of glass. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“If the sunne doe but a little shine in throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken QUARREL in the window.”
Gataker. cit. Latham.

QUELTRING. *adj.* Sweltering. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUERMS. *sb.* Bad turns, sinking sensations. [Selsley.]

Probably a pronunciation of “qualms.”

QUEST. *vb.* To give tongue, as a spaniel. [Phelps.]

QUICE. *sb.* The wood-pigeon. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUICKEN TREE. *sb.* The mountain ash. [F. of D.]

A piece nailed over the door is supposed to keep off witches.

QUID. *sb.* Cud. [Lysons.]

“Chewing the QUID.”

QUIDDLE. *vb.* To fuss, fidget, fiddle.

QUILL. *vb.* To put yarn upon a stick or bobbin ready for the shuttle. [Selsley.]

QUILT. *vb.* To gulp, swallow. [Common.]

QUINE. *sb.* A corner. [Icomb.]

QUINET. *sb.* An iron wedge driven into the pole-ring of a scythe, to hold it tight. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUINJUROR. *sb.* Conjuror. [Phelps.]

QUIRE. *vb.* To enquire. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

QUIRT. *sb.* A court. [Glouc.]

QUIST or QUEIST. *sb.* A wood-pigeon. [General.]
QUEEST. [Bourton.]

Metaphorically of a person, "He's a queer QUIST."

QUITCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOB or QUOP. *vb.* To throb. [Common.]

"My heart gan QUAPP full oft."—*The Ordinary*, ii., 2. cit. *Latham*.

QUODDLED UP. *adj.* Shrivelled up. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUODLINS. *sb.* Coddling apples. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOMP. *vb.* To subdue, cow, quiet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOPS. *sb.* Faint sickly feelings. [Selsley.]

QUOT. *sb.* A sty in the eye. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

Used metaphorically in *Othello*, v., 1. :—

"I have rubbed this young QUAT almost to the sense,
And he grows angry."

QUOT. *vb.* Squat and squatted. [S.] [S.E.]

R

RĀBLE. *sb.* A road scraper. [V. of Glos.]

RACALUS. *sb.* Pronunciation of "Auricula." [Hund. of Berk.]

RACE. *sb.* A sheep's or calf's pluck. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

RACK. *sb.* 1. A path made by hares or rabbits through standing corn.
2. A narrow path in a wood. [Common.]

RACK. *vb.* To sway.

RACKS. *sb.* Tenters. [Phelps.]

RAG. *vb.* To scold, abuse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RAGGED ROBIN. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

RAISE THE PLACE. *vb.* To make a disturbance. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"He RAISED the house with loud and coward cries."—*King Lear* ii., 3.

RAISTY, RASTY, REASTY. *adj.* Rusty, rancid. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"And then came haltyng Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was REASTY."

Shelton. The Tunninge of Eleanor Rummung. cit. *Latham.*

RAIT. *sb.* The refuse brought up the Severn by the "bore," and deposited on the river banks is called "rait." Also sticks, straw, or rubbish in a pool of water. Plattdeutsch *Räth*, the long reed which grows on the margin of lakes.

"Water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, REATE, and bulrushes."
Izaak Walton.

RAMES. *sb.* Dead stalks; a skeleton. [Huntley.]

RAMMELY. *adj.* Tall and rank, as beans. [Marshall.]

RAMP. *vb.* To rage. [Selsley.]

“The pain RAMPED all night.”

RAMPING. *adj.* Raving.

“RAMPING mad.”

“A RAMPING and a roaring lion.”—*Ps. xxiii.*, 13. *P. B. V.*

RAMS' HORNS. *Allium ursinum*. L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]

RAMSONS. *Allium ursinum*. L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]

RANDAN. *sb.* A noise, uproar. [Hund. of Berk.]

RANDING. *vb.* Canvassing. [Phelps.]

RANDOM. *adj.* Without balance, impulsive. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He's a RANDOM sort of chap.”

RANDY ROW. *sb.* A disturbance. [Uncommon.]

RANGLE. *vb.* To entwine, tangle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RANTAN. *vb.* To beat severely. [Ryknield.]

RANTIPOLE. *sb.* A noisy, romping child. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to RANTIPOLE about the house.”—*Arbuthnot*. cit. *Latham*.

RAP. *vb.* To swap, exchange. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

RAPE AND SCRAPE. *vb.* To scrape together. [V. of Glos.]

“Who having searched and RAKED AND SCRAPED and tost To find his arrow that he late hath lost.”

Taylor. *Kicksey Winsey*. [1619.]

RAPPER. *sb.* A downright falsehood, a vehement oath. [Hund. of Berk.]

RARE. *adj.* Fine. [Selsley.]

“A RARE piece,” said of a fine well-built girl.

RASHER. *sb.* A box on the ears. [Halliwell] [Ryknield.]

RASTLE *vb.* To spread or run at the roots and form suckers.
So used of young corn. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.E.]
To creep irregularly as ivy or vines. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

Also used of an eruption of measles spreading over the face. [Selsley.]

RATHE. *adj.* Early; of fruit, vegetables, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Bring the RATHE primrose, that forsaken dies.”

Milton. Lycidas, 142.

RATTLETRAPS. *sb.* A contemptuous appellation of worthless articles.

RAUGHT or ROTE. *p.p.* of “Reach.” [Hund. of Berk.]

“The hand of death hath RAUGHT him.”—*Ant. & Cleo., iv., 9.*

RAVELMENT. *sb.* Entanglement. [Hund. of Berk.]

RAVES. *sb.* The side-rails of a waggon to increase its width.
These are fixtures—unlike the “dripples” or “thripples” of N. Glos. The length of the waggon is increased by affixing the “yead” or “tail” ladder. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

RAW. *adj.* Angry, out of temper. [V. of Glos.]

“It makes me reg’lar RAW.”

READ. *vb.* To judge, guess.

“At what price do you READ this horse?” [Grose.]

REAP. *sb.* A sheaf. [V. of Glos. [Hund. of Berk.]

RECKON UP. *vb.* 1. To rate soundly.

2. To judge of anyone’s character
[V. of Glos.] [E.]

REDUCT. *vb.* To deduct. [V. of Glos.]

REED. *sb.* Counsel. [Huntley.]

REED. *sb.* Unbruised straw for thatching. [Hund. of Berk.]

REED-HOLDER. *sb.* The thatcher’s bow, fastened to the roof to hold the straw. [Hund. of Berk.]

REEMING. *adj.* First-rate. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

REEN. *sb.* 1. A small brook or broad ditch. [Hund. of Berk.]
 2. The deep furrow between the "ridges," to carry off the water. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

REERMOUSE. *sb.* The bat. [Huntley.]

"Some war with REARMICE for their leathern wings,
 To make my small elves' coats."—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 3.

REEVE. *vb.* To wrinkle; to writhe.
 To twist round, unwind. [Kemerton.]
 To roll up the sleeves. [Stow-on-Wold.]

"It made me REEVE," *i.e.*, writhe. [Glouc.]
 "Don't you REEVE your nose at me." [Selsley.]

REEVED UP. *p.p.* Crinkled, wrinkled.

REEVING STRING. *sb.* The string put into a pinafore to tighten it. [Selsley.]

REFUGE. *sb.* Refuse. [N.E.]

REFÚSE. *sb.* The refusal. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RENEAGUE. *vb.* To renounce a job. [Hund. of Berk.] [Phelps.]

"Such smiling rogues as these—
 RENEGE, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
 With every gale and vary of their masters."—*King Lear*, ii., 2.

"His captain's heart,
 Which in the scuffle of great fights hath burst
 The buckles on his breast, RENEGES all temper."—*Ant. & Cleo.* i. 1.

REST PART. *sb.* The remainder.

RICKMOULD. A hoax played on a greenhorn in the hayfield. He is sent to fetch "the RICKMOULD" from a long distance, and returns with a heavy weight in a sack. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RID. *vb.* To clean the grass, weeds, or briars from a ditch.

RIDE. *sb.* Contraction of "outride," a commercial traveller.

RIDE. *sb.* A root stock, in coppice. [Hund. of Berk.]

- RIFF. *sb.* 1. The band of a faggot. [Hund. of Berk.]
 2. The itch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
 [F. of D.]
- RIFLE. *vb.* To startle; also to irritate. [V. of Glos.]
 "It RIFLES 'em up a bit, when some 'un abuses 'em, and calls
 'em what they don't just like." [Glouc.]
- RIFLED. *adj.* Out of temper.
- RIG. *sb.* "On the RIG" means unsteady, wobbling. [Hund.
 of Berk.]
- RIG OF, TO RUN THE. *vb.* To make game of, to ridicule.
 [Hund. of Berk.]
- RIGGLE. *vb.* To rattle. [Hund. of Berk.]
- RIM. *vb.* To remove. [Halliwell.]
 "Ryknield" gives RIN.
- RINNUCK or RENNOCK. *sb.* The smallest pig in a litter.
 [Hund. of Berk.]
- RIPPING. *adj.* Sharp; of frost or cold. [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
- RIVE. *vb.* To split asunder. [Huntley.]
- RİVEL. *vb.* To shrivel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
 [N.E.]
 "Such RIVELLED fruits as winter can afford."—*Dryden.*
- RIZZLE. *vb.* To creep, as ivy, etc. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]
- ROACH. Past tense of "Reach." [Stow-on-Wold.]
- ROAD. *sb.* Way, method, manner. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]
- ROBIN REDBREAST'S PINCUSHION. *sb.* The red
 hairy gall on the wild rose. [Cotswolds.]
- RODNEY. *adj.* Roaming; as of a dog which will not keep at
 home. [Glouc.]
- ROLLER. *vb.* To rake hay into small rows ready for cocking.
 Hence, "ROLLERS," the hay so raked. [Hund. of
 Berk.]

ROMANTICS. *sb.* A quaint corruption of rheumatics.
[Selsley.]

ROMMELY. *adj.* Rancid; of bacon. [Hund. of Berk.]

RONK. *adj.* Rank, bad, queer. [V. of Glos.]

“Er was a RONK old bit on ‘er.”

“That’s rather too RONK,” means “Too much of a good thing.”

RÖÖKERY. *sb.* A heap of disorder. [Hund. of Berk.]

“’Twas all of a ruck; a reg’lar RÖÖKERY on’t.”

ROOK TOGETHER. *vb.* To huddle up. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROOT. *sb.* A rut. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ROUGHAGE. *sb.* Rubbish; the clearings off the land or out of ditches would be so called. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

ROUGHET. [Ruffet.] *sb.* Rough dried grass left on pasture land. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROUND. *vb.* 1. To whisper. [Huntley.]

2. To tell tales; to blab. [V. of Glos.]

3. To scold. [V. of Glos.]

ROUND. “To lie round” means to lie in bed twelve hours.

ROUT. *sb.* A rut. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROVE. *vb.* To smoke-dry meat. [Hund. of Berk.]

Halliwell gives “Roove.”

ROVE. *p.p.* of “Rive.” [Hund. of Berk.]

ROW-CAST. *adj.* Rough-cast. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ROWENS. *sb.* The refuse after threshing. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

ROW FOR. [ow as in ‘hew.’] *vb.* To look for. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ROX. *vb.* To soften. [Hazleton.]

ROXED. *adj.* Rotten, decayed; of pears, apples, etc.
[V. of Glos.]

RUBBAGE. *sb.* Rubbish. [Hund. of Berk.]

RUBBER. *sb.* A mower's whetstone. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RUCK. *sb.* 1. A crease in a garment. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

2. "All of a RUCK" means all in a heap or muddle. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

RUDE. *adj.* Rough, boisterous; of the weather. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.]

"Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so RUDE;
And in the calmest, and most stillest night,
Deny it to a king?"—2 *Hen. IV.*, *iii.*, 1.

RUDGE or RIDGE. *sb.* The same as "land." The aggregate of furrows between the "reens" or water-furrows. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Thou waterest the RIDGES thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof."—*Ps. lxx.*, 10. *A. V.*

RUDGEL. *sb.* A gelding not clean cut; a rig. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Ware the Libyan RIDGEL'S butting head."
Dryden. Eclogues of Virgil, ix., 29.

RUGGLE. *sb.* 1. A child's rattle. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
2. A sheep's bell. [Huntley.]

RUGGLE. *sb.* 1. To struggle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
2. To rattle. [Phelps.]

RUINATION. *vb.* To ruin. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

RUMPLED SKEIN. Anything in a state of confusion, as accounts badly kept. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RUN-AWAY-JACK. *Nepeta Glechoma.* Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

RUNAWAY MOP. *See* "MOP."

RUNE. *vb.* To whisper. [Huntley.]

RUNNING. *sb.* Rennet. [Hund. of Berk.]

RUNNOCK. *sb.* Used of the youngest possible child of a family. [Brookthorpe,] *See* "RINNOCK."

RUSHING. *sb.* A game played with long narrow pins. [Phelps.]

RUSTY. *See* "RAISTY." [Hund. of Berk.]

RYE-MOUSE. *sb.* The bat. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

S

SAGS, SEGS, or ZEGS. *sb.* The genus CAREX. [Britten & Holland.]

SAG-SEATED CHAIR. *sb.* A rush-bottomed chair. [V. of Glos.]

SAID. *p.p.* Gainsaid.

“Er ’oodnt be ZĒD.”

SALLIS. *sb.* Hog’s lard. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

SALLY. *sb.* The fluffy part round a bell-rope. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SALLY or SALLY-TREE. *sb.* The willow. [E.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

“SALLOWS and reeds on banks of rivers born.”

Dryden, Georgics. ii., 573.

SALLY-BED. *sb.* An osier bed. [V. of Glos.]

SANFIN. *sb.* Sanfoin. *Onobrychis Sativa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

SĀPY or SAPPY. *adj.* Moist, sodden. [V. of Glos.]

SARPELERE. *sb.* A coarse packcloth made of hemp. [Halliwell.]

SAWER. *sb.* Sawyer. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCAG, SCAGGY. *See* SKAG, SKAGGY.

SCAGGY. *adj.* Shaggy. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

SCAMBLING. *adj.* Sprawling, makeshift. [V. of Glos.]

SCANDALOUS. *adj.* Used on all occasions to express disapprobation.

SCANTITY. *sb.* Scarcity. [F. of D.]

SCAR. *vb.* Pronunciation of "scare." [Hund. of Berk.]

SCARLET LIGHTNING. *sb.* *Lychnis chalcidonica*. L.
[Shipton Oliffe.] [Britten & Holland.]

SCATE. *vb.* To have diarrhoea. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCATHE. *sb.* Damage. [Huntley.]

"A virtuous and a Christian-like conclusion,
To pray for them that have done SCATH to us."

Rich. III., i. 3.

SCHOLARD. *sb.* Scholar.

Generally used with a negative, as: "I be'nt no SCHOLARD."

SCOG. *vb.* To brag. [F. of D.]

"Ay, and you hear him COG; see him dissemble."

Timon of Athens, v., 1.

SCOGGING. *adj.* Boastful, braggart. [V. of Glos.]

"Come both you COGGING Greeks; have at you both."

Troil. & Cress., v., 6.

SCOOTCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SCORE. *sb.* 1. The core of an apple. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

2. The weight by which pigs are sold, 20lbs.

SCORT or SCOTE. *sb.* 1. The footmarks of horses, cattle, etc.
2. The drag on a wheel. [F. of D.]
[Huntley.]

SCORT or SCOTE. *vb.* 1. To plough up the ground; of the
hoofs of horses or cattle. [Heref.]
2. Also TO SCOT a wheel, *i.e.*, to
put the drag on.

SCOTE. *sb.* An ironshod staff attached to the axle of the
hind wheel of a waggon to prevent it running back down
hill. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SCOTE. *vb.* To hurry along. [F. of D.] SCORT. To scurry.
[Icomb.]

"I telled 'un to min' as the ca'ves didn't break away from 'un, else
'ee'd be SKORTING arl over the pleâce for 'um."

Buckman. John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds, [1890.]

SCOUT. *vb.* To drive away. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCOWL OF BROW, BY. Judging by the eye instead of by measurement. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCOWLES. *sb.* The Rev. W. Barker, Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, writes: "A very common word here for the sides of workings in coal or iron mines falling in. The miners say "SCOWLING IN" or "SCALING OFF." At a spot near Bream the old workings are called "THE SCOWLES." Nichols [Author of a work on Dean Forest] says the word is from "*crowll*," eaves.

SCRABBLE. *vb.* To scramble. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

SCRAG. *sb.* A crooked, forked branch. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRAT. *sb.* A niggardly woman. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
 "A SCRAT of a woman."

SCRAT. *vb.* 1. To scratch. [Common.]
 2. To scrape together. [V. of Glos.]

"It is an ordinary thing for women to SCRAT the faces of such as they suspect."—*Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy,"* p. 614.

SCRATCH. *sb.* A thatcher's tool; *see* CRUTCH.

SCRATCHER. *sb.* A roller with iron teeth for tearing open apples for cider. A similar machine is also used for pulping turnips, potatoes, &c. [V. of Glos.]

SCRATCHINGS. *sb.* The remainder of the fat after it has been melted down into lard. [Tortworth.] [N.E.] [F. of D.]

SCRAWL. *vb.* To crawl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SCRAWLIN' FROST. *sb.* A slight frost; so called from the irregular markings it produces upon the surface of the ground. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCREECH. *sb.* 1. The swift. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]
 2. The missel thrush. [S.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCREECH-DROSSLE. *sb.* The missel thrush. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCREEK. *vb.* To screech. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Women groaning with their load,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
SCREEKE in their pangs.”

Sandys. Paraphrase of Isaiah, p. 26.

SCREEL. *vb.* To scream. [V. of Glos.]

SCRIGGLINGS, SCROGGLINGS, or SCRIGGLES. *sb.* Under-sized apples. left on the tree as worthless. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIKE. *vb.* To shriek. [Huntley.]

“The little babe did loudly SCRIKE and squall.”

Spenser. Faerie Queen, vi., 6, 18.

SCRIMMET. *sb.* A small piece of meat. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIMMETY. *adj.* Close, niggardly. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIMPY. *adj.* Poor, wretched, puny.

SCRIP. *sb.* Writing, manuscript.

“’E’ve lost ’is SCRIP,” meaning sermon. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

SCRIPPUT. *sb.* A little scrap.

SCROBBLE. *vb.* To scramble. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“My veyther ’ad a smartish vamily o’ we bouoys, an’ so us ’ad to SCROBBLE along’s best’s could like.”

Buckman. John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. [1890.]

SCROG or SCROG UP. *vb.* To boast, to praise up. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCROUGE or SCRUNGE. *vb.* To crush or crowd together; shove. [General.]

SCRUB. *sb.* Shrub. [Huntley.]

SCRUMP. *vb.* To eat ravenously.

“The pegs did SCRUMP it into ’em.”

SCRUNCHLIN. *sb.* A stunted, shrivelled-up apple. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRUTCHINGS. Same as SCRATCHINGS. [Glouc.]

SCRUZE, SCRUZ. *vb.* Squeezed. [Huntley.]

“Tho’ up he caught him ’twixt his puissant hands,
And having SCRUZED out his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loosed from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him.”—*Spenser. Faerie Queen.*

SCUBBIN. *sb.* The forequarter of lamb without the shoulder.
[Hund. of Berk.]

SCUD. *vb.* To rain slightly. [V. of Glos.]

SCUFF. *vb.* To shuffle with the feet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCURRICK. *sb.* Anything worthless. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“I wouldn’t give you a SCURRICK more.”

“You shan’t use a SCURRICK of anything that belongs to me.”

SCURRY. *sb.* A flock in confused flight. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

SCYTHE. For the various parts of this implement, *vide* “grass-nail,” “heel,” “lash,” “nibs,” “nogs,” “pole-ring,” “quinet,” “snead.”

SEAM or ZAME. 12 pecks; 2 pots. [V. of Glos.]

SEED or ZID. *pret.* of “to see.” Also SEEN. [Hund. of Berk.]

SEED-LIP. *sb.* A wooden vessel used for sowing seed, shaped to fit into the waist. [Common.]

SEEDS or SIDS. *sb.* Growing clover. [Common.]

SEETED. Pronunciation of sated; sick and tired of anything.

“I be pretty near SEETED on ’em.” [Glouc.]

So too, SEEDING or SADING, satisfying, monotonous. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SEG or SIG. *sb.* Urine, used by cloth makers in their manufactures.

SEGS or ZEGS. *sb.* Sedges. *See* SAGS.

“A place where SEGGES do grow.”—*Barrett. Alvearie.* 1580.

SET. *vb.* To let; of property. [Common.]

"They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable rates they SET their grounds."

Bishop Hall. Cases of Conscience. cit. Latham.

SETTING-PIN. *sb.* A dibble; a little pointed stick used in planting. [Hund. of Berk.]

SETTLEMENTS. *sb.* Sediment. [V. of Glos.]

SEVEN YEARS' LOVE. "Mr. Friend tells us that this is the garden form of *Achillea Ptarmica*, L., which is used in Glouc. by country brides in their posies." [Britten & Holland.]

SHAB. *sb.* The scab in sheep. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHABBING. *sb.* A thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.]

"I'll gie thee a good SHABBIN' when thee'st come whum."

SHACKLE. *sb.* A mantelpiece. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHACKETY. *adj.* Rickety.

SHAG AWAY. *vb.* To slink off. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHAMNEL. *sb.* A masculine woman. [Grose.] [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHARD. *sb.* 1. A gap in a hedge; also a notch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

In *Smyth's Berkeley MSS.*, "a SHARD, *i.e.*, a gapp or broken place in a hedge."

2. Professor Harker [Cirencester] writes, "This is a common word—by some said to mean strictly a "shelter;" but the sense in which I have heard it used is perhaps "fold," a small space at the corner of a field walled off, or partially walled off. I was asking my way across some fields, when a countryman said, "go across that SHARD."

SHARK. *sb.* A notch. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHARP. *adj.* Snappish, savage; of a dog.

"I am glad the dog ish't SHARP."

SHASHOONS. *sb.* A sort of stiff leather tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHAT'N or SHASN'T, THEE. Thou shalt not. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHATTER. *vb.* To scatter. [Phelps.] [F. of D.]

SHATTERING. *sb.* A sprinkling, a few.

“There's nobbut a SHATTERING of apples on them trees; t'other men have a goodish few.” [Winterbourne.]

SHATTERS. *sb.* Sherds of pottery, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHAVES. [Pron. like “have.”] *sb.* The shafts of a cart. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHEAR-HOG or SHERRUG. *sb.* A sheep once shorn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SHECKLE. *sb.* A sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHEER. *adj.* Keen, sharp; of the air. [Hund. of Berk.]

“It's quite a SHEER air to-day.”

SHELL-BOARD. *sb.* The turn-furrow or breast of a plough. [Hund. of Berk.] See SHOOL-BOARD.

SHEPHERDS' BEDSTRAW. *Asperula cynanchica*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SHEPHERDS' THYME. *Thymus Serpyllum*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

SHICK-SHACK. *sb.* An oak twig carried on May 29. [Glouc.] [E.]

SHIDE. *sb.* A small plank; a piece of wood split off from timber. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Down tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes' strokes;
Both holms, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and SHIDES
of okes,
With wedges great they clive.”

Phaer. Trans. of Virgil, 1600. cit. Latham.

SHIM. *adv.* Seemingly. [Phelps.]

SHIMBLE. *adj.* Shaky, insecure, loose. [Hund. of Berk.]

“All of a SHIMBLE.”

SHINNY. *sb.* The game of hockey. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHIP. *sb.* Sheep. [General.]
Also *pl.* SHIPS. [Dumbleton.]

SHIVE. *sb.* A piece of wood shaved or splintered off. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a SHIVE, we know.”—*Tit. Andron.*, *ii.*, 1.

SHOG AWAY. *vb.* To slink off. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [N.E.]

“Will you SHOG off? I would have you, *solus*.”—*Henry V.*, *ii.*, 1.

SHOMMOCK. *vb.* To ride loosely, to jog-trot. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SHOOL or SHOWL. *sb.* A shovel or spade. [Common.]
There is the BROAD SHOOL and the SPIT SHOOL.

SHOOL-BOARD. *sb.* The mould-board of a plough. [Stow-on-Wold.] See SHELL-BOARD.

SHORE. Past tense of “to share.” [Tortworth Rectory.]

SHOTPOT. *sb.* A fellow who spends so much in an ale-house that he is entitled to the landlord’s pot or shot flagon. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHRAMMED, or ALL OF A SHRAM. *adj.* Benumbed with cold. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHRIDDIN’ BILL or HOOK. *sb.* A tool used for cutting out grass, briars, etc., from a ditch.

SHRIM or SRIM. *vb.* To shiver; shrink or shrivel up with cold or fright; also of shrinkage in cooking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHROUD or SHRUD. *vb.* To lop or trim a tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUCK. Pronunciation of “shake.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SHUCKLE. *sb.* Sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUFFLE. *vb.* To hurry. [Selsley.]

“I was SHUFFLIN’ to get home.”

SHUN. *vb.* To screen, *e.g.*, a shrub planted to hide back premises. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SHUP-PICK, SHUPPUCK, or SHEPPECK. *sb.* A short two-pronged pitchfork or sheaf-pike. [Common.]

“The carn did stand up strait as a SHOPPECK-staël.”

Buckman. John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

SHUT. *sb.* A freshet. [V. of Glos.]

SHUT. *sb.* Twilight; “The SHUT of evening.” [Hund. of Berk.]

“Since the SHUT of evening, none had seen him.”

Dryden. Don Sebastian, iii., 1.

SHUT, SHOT, SHET. Rid, quit of, *e.g.*, “To get SHUT on.” [Common.]

“We mnst not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get SHUT of him.”—*Sir R. L’Estrange.* cit. *Latham.*

SHUT. *vb.* To weld; of iron. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUTE. *sb.* A litter of pigs. [Newent.]

SIBBER. *vb.* To simmer. [V. of Glos.]

SIDDOW or ZIDDER. *adj.* Soft, tender; applied to peas that become soft in boiling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

Hence, land which grows good boiling peas is called “SIDDOW land.”

SIGHT. *sb.* A great number. [Common.]

SIGTH. *sb.* A sigh. [Phelps.]

SILL GREEN. *sb.* The house leek. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SIM. Pronunciation of “seem.” [Hund. of Berk.]

SIMPLE. *adj.* Ill, delicate. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SIN or ZIN. *vb.* Saw or seen. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

SINK. *sb.* A sunken gutter. [Phelps.]

SISTER-LAW. *sb.* Sister-in-law.

SIR. Used as a verb, "She SIRRED him." [Selsley.]

SITH. *prep.* With. French *chez*. [Dumbleton.]

SKAG. *sb.* 1. A rectangular rent in a garment. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]
2. A branch not pruned close to the tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SKAGGY. *adj.* Liable to SKAG or split.

SKEEL or SKALE. *sb.* A shallow wooden vessel, used for washing butter, setting milk, cooling beer, and other household purposes. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

SKEG. *sb.* A piece split off. [Glouc.] See SKAG.

"A SKEG of fingernail."

SKEG. *vb.* To tear. [F. of D.]

SKELINGTON or SKELENTON. *sb.* Skeleton.

SKELM. *sb.* A long pole used to carry hay-cocks, to make wind-cocks. [Hund. of Berk.]

SKEW-WHIFF. *adv.* Askew, aslant. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SKIDDY. *sb.* The wren. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SKIDDY-hunting is a favourite winter pastime for boys.

SKILLET. *sb.* A long-handled shallow copper saucepan. [F. of D.]

"Let house-wives make a SKILLET of my helm."—*Othello*, i., 3.

SKILLIN'. *sb.* A pent-house, or open shed. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SKIM DICK. *sb.* Inferior home-made cheese. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

- SKIMMER LAD. *sb.* A flat dumpling made of dough boiled on a skimmer. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]
- SKIMMINGS. *sb.* Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SKIP. *sb.* A basket. [Cheltenham.]
- SKIPPET. The same as KIPE. [N.E.]
- SKIRMAGE. *sb.* Scrimmage. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SKIVVER. *sb.* A skewer; hence, "SKIVVER 'OOD," the dog-wood, of which skewers are made. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SLABBER. *vb.* To soil with mud. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SLAD or SLADE. A word occurring as a proper name, and signifying a sloping place or valley. So EAST SLADE, a Colliery in the Forest. The SLAD is a part of Stroud, and also a place at Longhope. [Chambers gives this word as obsolete.]
- SLAIT. *sb.* An accustomed run for sheep. [North Nibley.]
- SLAM. *vb.* To beat. [Huntley.] [Grose.]
- SLAMBANG. *adv.* With great violence. [Hund of Berk.]
- SLAN. *sb.* The sloe. [Common.]
- SLANY. *sb.* A slattern. [Grose.]
- SLAT. *vb.* To slit, split. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
- SLATE. *sb.* Land which is not good enough to plough and on which sheep are turned out. [Hund. of Berk.] *cf.* SLAIT.
- SLÄTHER. *vb.* To slip or slide.
"The plank SLATHERED away."
- SLEAR. *sb.* The craggy side of a hill. [Phelps.]
- SLEEPY. *adj.* Used of an apple or pear beginning to rot.
- SLEEZE. *sb.* A cloth-maker's word to express the separation of texture in badly woven cloth. [Huntley.]
- SLEIGHTS. *sb.* Downland; grass kept solely for pasture. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLENKS. *vb.* To slink.

A farm man said to his dog which had been keeping back, "Come on, now; where's um been SLENKSIN to?" [Selsley.]

SLICK. *adj.* Smooth, slippery, sleek. [Common.]

SLICK GREENS. *sb.* The young leaves of a cabbage before it comes to flower. [V. of Glos.]

SLICKUT. *sb.* Curds and whey. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLĪER. *vb.* To regard with a sly, spiteful look. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SLIMBER. *vb.* To be at ease. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SLINGE. *vb.* A cloth-maker's word; to pilfer wool from the loom. [Huntley.]

SLINGET. *sb.* The same as LANGET; a long strip of ground.

SLINKY VEAL. *sb.* The flesh of a very young calf. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLĪTHER or SLIVER. *vb.* To slide or slip.

SLĪVER. *sb.* A slice of anything. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

"Slips of yew,
SLIVER'D in the moon's eclipse."—*Macbeth*, *iv.*, 1.

SLĪVER. *vb.* To half-do work. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLOBBERLY. *adj.* Sloppy.

"I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a SLOBBERY and dirty farm."—*Hen. V.*, *iii.*, 5.

SLORRIED *adj.* Bedaubed.

SLOUCH OVER. *vb.* To do work in a slipshod manner. [Glouc.]

SLOUGH. [pronounced as "plough."] *sb.* The inner bony prominence from the quick of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLOUGHING. *adj.* Hanging down. Untidy stockings are said to be SLOUGHING. [Selsley.]

SLUMMOCK, SLAMMERKIN. *sb.* A slut, sloven. [Common.]

SLUMMOCKIN or SLUMMOCKY. *adj.* Slovenly. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [Bourton.]

SLURRY-HOLE. *sb.* A hole in which the drainings of the
pig-sty or other filthy water is allowed to accumulate.
[Tortworth R.]

SLY PUBLIC. *sb.* An unlicensed beer-house. [Tortworth]

SMACK OVER. *vb.* To work in a slovenly manner. [Glouc.]

“Her did SMACK OVER the dairy work in no time.”

SMALTER. *sb.* Small beer. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMART. *adj.* Considerable. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
[V. of Glos.]

A “SMART few,” a considerable number.

SMARTISH. *adv.* Considerably; also pretty well in health.
[Common.]

SMASH-MORTAR. *adv.* All to pieces. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMELLERS. *sb.* A cat's whiskers. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMELL SMOCK. *Cardamine pratensis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SMICK SMOCK. *Cardamine pratensis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SMULLOCK. *adv.* All of a heap. [V. of Glos.] [Hund.
of Berk.]

“The old place tumbled down SMULLOCK.”

SMULLOCKY. *adj.* Smouldering. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNACK. *sb.* A fungus which grows on trees, used as tinder when
dried. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNACK BALLS. *sb.* Balls made of SNACK which are very
elastic and bound well. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNAG. *sb.* A tooth standing alone. [Hund. of Berk.]

“In China, none hold women sweet,
Except their SNAGS are black as jet.”

Prior. Alma, ii., 427-

SNAIL GUGGLES. *sb.* Ammonites. [Dumbleton.]

SNAIL HOUSEN. Snail shells. [Dumbleton.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNAKES' VICTUALS. Fruit of *Arum maculatum*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SNARLY. *adj.* Knotty, cross-grained; of wood. [V. of Glos.]

SNATCH. *sb.* A nasty flavour; twang.

“It's got a reg'lar SNATCH with it.”

“Thou art a fellow of good respect;

Thy life hath had some SMATCH of honour in't.

Julius Cæsar, v., 5.

SNAUPER. *sb.* The foxglove. [F. of D.]

SNEAD or SNED. *sb.* The pole of a scythe. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“This is fixed on a long SNEED, or straight handle.”

Evelyn. cit. *Latham*.

SNEEZEWORD. *Achillea Millefolium*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SNEW. *vb.* Past tense of “snow.” [Tortworth.] [S.E.]
“SNEWED UP,” snowed up.

SNIPING. *adj.* Sharp, bitter; of frost or cold, but not used of intense cold. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SNIPPET. *sb.* A very small bit. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Witches simpling, and on gibbets,

Cutting from malefactors SNIPPETS,

Or from the pill'ry tips of ears.”—*Hudibras*, ii., 3. 823.

SNIPPLE. *vb.* To nip, of frost. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNISH. *sb.* Snuff. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SNITE. *vb.* To blow the nose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNITE. *sb.* Bit. [V. of Glos.]

“Every SNITE of it.”

SNOB. *vb.* To sob. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOFF. *sb.* 1. The snuff of a candle. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The eye of an apple or pear. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOFFELY. *adj.* Snuffling; from a cold in the head.
[Hund. of Berk.]

SNOOL. *vb.* To smear anything, as a dog or cow does, by rubbing the nose over it. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOOZE. *sb.* Noose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOOZLE. *vb.* To snooze. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOP. *sb.* A blow, a clout. [Hund. of Berk.]
SNOWP. [F. of D.]

SNORUS VORUS. Nolens volens. [Phelps.]

SNOWL or SNOLE. *sb.* A lump of bread, cheese, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I had a SNOWL of bread and cheese, and a bib of cider.”

“A SNOWL of suety dumpling.”

SNOWLER. *sb.* A blow on the head. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. *Arabis alpina*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

SNOXUNS. *Digitalis purpurea*, L. [F. of D.] N. & Q., 5th S., x., 48.

“Awent a-buz’n away like a dumbly dory in a SNOXUN” is a phrase by which the Forest folk sometimes express their opinion of a humdrum preacher, *ibid.* SNOCK is used in the West of England to signify a sharp blow; the name SNOXUNS may be applied to foxgloves, because of children using the flowers as crackers, and exploding them by a SNOCK on the ball of the thumb.” *N. & Q.*, 5th S., x. 179.

[Britten & Holland.]

SO or SO AND SO. *adj.* *Enceinte*. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SOBBLE. *vb.* To soak. [Bourton.]

SOG. *vb.* To soak. [Hund. of Berk.]

SOGGY. *adj.* Wet, soppy; of the ground.

SOLE. *sb.* 1. A stake driven into the ground to fasten up hurdles. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. Of a plough—the part on which it runs. [Hund. of Berk.]

3. The noose or loop made of wood attached to one end of the foddering cord, in order to strain the cord up tight, which would be impossible if a noose were made in the cord itself. [Hund. of Berk.]

SOLID. *adj.* Steady, serious, sedate. [Common.]

SO LONG. *Exclam.* Equivalent to "*Au revoir.*"

It is not thought lucky to say "good bye," which points to a long parting.

SONG. "My song!" is a frequent exclamation in the Forest of Dean, equivalent to "Dear me!"

SOOTY. *sb.* A sweep. [Dumbleton.]

SORROW. Sorrel. *Rumex Acetosa*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SOULD. [pron. soled.] *sb.* Soul; as wind for wine, barned for born, etc. [F. of D.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

SOURING. *sb.* Vinegar. [North Nibley.]

SOUSE. *sb.* A box on the ear. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Also the ear itself. [S.]

I have heard of the nickname of "OLD PUG-SOUSE," *i.e.*, Old Pull-ears.

SOW or ZOW THISTLE. *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPADE. *sb.* Mucus in the eye from cold. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] Phelps gives SPADE SPEED, and Huntley, SPAYSPEED.

SPANISH ASH. *Syringa vulgaris*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SPAR. *sb.* 1. A wooden bolt. [Hund. of Berk.]
2. The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch on a roof. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPAUL. *vb.* To splinter, or break off unevenly; as a branch of a tree. [V. of Glos.]

Hence SPAUL. *sb.* The splinter in a tree so caused. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SPAULT. *p.p.* Split.

SPEED. *vb.* To succeed, fare well. [Stow-on-Wold.]

"Never mind, Sir; the more I be spited, the more I shall SPEED."

"Let us assay our plot; which, if it SPEED,
Is wicked meaning in a lawful deed."

All's Well that Ends Well, iii., 7.

SPEEKS or SPICKS. *sb.* The pieces of wood used for holding together the thatch on a rick. They are made by splitting a willow or hazel stick in two. A piece of the right length is cut off and a twist is given in the middle, and it is then bent double. [Hund. of Berk.]

This is called a BUCKLE in N. Glos.

SPEKE. *sb.* A pole used for carrying hay-cocks to make wind-cocks. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SPERAGE. *Asparagus officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPEW. *sb.* A spongy piece of ground. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPIKE. "To have the SPIKE" is to be out of temper, or offended. [Glouc.]

SPILL. *vb.* The same as SPAUL; to splinter. [F. of D.]

SPINDLE WOOD. *Euonymus europæus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPINE. *sb.* This word is never used by itself—but "The SPINE of the neck," "The SPINE of the back." [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SPIRT. *vb.* To sprout, shoot. [V. of Glos.]

SPIRTLE. *vb.* To sprinkle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"The brains and mingled blood were SPIRTLED on the wall."
Drayton. cit. Latham.

SPIT or SPITTLE. *sb.* A spade. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SPIT DEEP. *adv.* As deep as a spade goes in digging. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SPITTER. *sb.* A narrow spade with a long curved blade. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SPITTLE DAB. *sb.* A narrow spade. [Bourton.]

SPITTLE TREE. *sb.* A spade handle.

SPLASH. *vb.* To lay a hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPOON. "He has put his SPOON in the wall" is an old phrase in the Vale of Berkeley, to signify a person's death.

SPOT. *sb.* A drop, small quantity of drink.

SPOT. *vb.* To begin to rain, to spit. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SPRACK. *adj.* Active, lively. [General.]

SPRACKT is also used in the Forest of Dean.

"He is a good SPRAG memory."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv., 1.

SPRAY. *sb.* A stick used in thatching. [Bourton.]

SPRAYED. *adj.* Chapped; of the skin. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPREADER. [pron. 'spreeder.'] *sb.* The stick used to keep the traces from the legs of cart-horses. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SPREATHE. *vb.* To chap; of the skin. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SPRINGE. [pron. as hinge.] *sb.* A snare for birds. [Hund. of Berk.]

"Ay! SPRINGES to catch woodcocks."—*Hamlet*, i., 3.

SPRUNNY. *sb.* A male sweetheart. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

SPRY. *adj.* Lively, *e.g.*, "SPRACK and SPRY."

SPUD. *sb.* A common name for a potato.

SPUD. *sb.* A left-handed man. *adj.* SPUDDY. [Selsley.]

"A boy at school *can* bowl swift, and he's SPUDDY."

SPUDGEL. *sb.* A wooden bucket with a long handle, used for baling. [V. of Glos.]

SQUAIL. *vb.* 1. To pelt with stones or sticks. [Huntley.]
2. To squeal. [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUARE. *sb.* A measure in thatching and tiling.

SQUAT. *sb.* A bruise or indentation. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"Bruises, SQUATS, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate."—*Geo. Herbert*, cit. *Latham*.

SQUAT. *vb.* [pron. squat.] To squeeze; also to scot a wheel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"When she couldn't speak, she SQUATTED my hand."

- SQUAWK. *vb.* To squeal, to cry out. [V. of Glos.]
- SQUEEZE. *vb.* *e.g.*, "Don't SQUEEZE me to the wall," meaning "Don't drive the bargain too close." [Halliwell.]
- SQUENCH. *vb.* To quench. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]
- SQUIB. *sb.* and *vb.* Squirt, syringe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]
- SQUICH. *vb.* To squash. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SQUILTS. *sb.* Spots. [Dumbleton.]
- SQUINT-HOLES. *sb.* The long slits in the walls of barns to admit light and air. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SQUISHY. *adj.* Miry, boggy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
- SQUISH - SQUASH. *adv.* Used to express the noise of walking through mud or shallow water. [Hund. of Berk.]
- SQUITCH. *Triticum repens*, L. Also SQUITCH GRASS. Sometimes extended to other grasses with similar habit, and creeping rhizomes, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, L. Also for *Agrostis alba*, L., and *Poa compressa*, L. [Britten & Holland.]
- SQUITTLINGS. *sb.* Shreds. [Bourton.]
- SQUOB. *sb.* The smallest in a litter of pigs. [Selsley.]
- SQUOB. *sb.* A cupboard under a staircase, the common receptacle for lumber and rubbish. [Tortworth R.]
- SQUOB. *adv.* Flop, flump. [Selsley.]
 "Er came down SQUOB just like a twud."
- SQUOBBY. *adj.* Flabby, soft; *e.g.*, of new peas.
- SQUOT IN. *vb.* To stave in anything by sitting on it. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] See SQUAT.
- STACK. *sb.* A flight of stone steps outside a building. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
- STADDLES. *sb.* The supports upon which a rick is built. [General.]

STAG. *sb.* A young ox. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAG. *sb.* A potato left in the ground all the winter which comes up again the following year. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAG. *vb.* To keep watch or "*cave*."

"STAGGIN' the old'un" is keeping a look out for the master; used by workmen.

STAGGER BOB. *sb.* A Very young calf. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAID. *adj.* Of the weather, settled. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STAKE AND HETHER HEDGE. This is a fence made with upright stakes, interlaced with sticks or hedge trimmings. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAKE MAUL. *sb.* A stiff stick used for driving in stakes. [Hund. of Berk.]

STALE or STEEL. *sb.* The handle of a prong, rake, broom, etc. [Common.]

"It hath a long STALE or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand."—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

STALKY. *adj.* Wet and miry. [Hund. of Berk.]

"The ground is very STALKY; how it do gaux."

STAM or STOM. *sb.* Stem. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

STANDIN'. *adj.* Defiant; of children. [Hund. of Berk.]

STANK. *sb.* A pool caused by a dam; also the dam itself. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

vb. To dam.

Some thirty years ago, when water was scarce, and before the days of water-carts, it was the practice in Gloucester to "STANK the gutters" for the purpose of collecting water for watering the streets. This was done by scattering it with a broad shovel.

To STANK a horse is to keep it from food.

STARCH. *sb.* The heron. [Stroud.]

STARE. *sb.* The starling. [Bourton.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STARKY. *adj.* Dry, shrivelled up; also stiff, huffy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

STARK MAD. Quite insane. [Hund. of Berk.]

“That wench is STARK MAD, or wonderful froward.”
Taming of the Shrew, i., 1.

STARWORT. *Stellaria Holostea*, L., and *Stellaria graminea*, L.
 [Britten & Holland.]

STEER. *sb.* The starling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

STEER. *adj.* Steep. [V. of Glos.]

STEERISH. *adj.* Young; as an ox. [Halliwell.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STELCH. *sb.* A stilt. [Hund. of Berk.]

STELT. *adv.* “On the STELT.” By stealth. [Glouc.]

STEPPING-BLOCK. *sb.* A horse-block. [Hund. of Berk.]

STICK. *sb.* A timber tree, applied to logs of considerable length. [N.E.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STILCH. *sb.* A ringed upright post to which cows are tied.
 [V. of Glos.] [Uncommon.]

STILTS, ON THE. Of cider drawn down to the dregs.
 [Hund. of Berk.]

STINGER. *sb.* The sting of an insect. [Hund. of Berk.]

STINTED. *adj.* Of a mare in foal. [Hund. of Berk.]

STIPE. *sb.* A steep ascent on a road. [Heref.]
adj. Steep. [Hund. of Berk.]

STIRK. *sb.* A two year old heifer that has not begun to breed.
 [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STIVE or STIVE UP. *vb.* To stifle with heat. [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

STIVED UP. *p.p.* Suffocated, crowded together.

STIVING. *adj.* Stifling, close.

STOCK. *sb.* 1. A swarm of bees. [Hund. of Berk.]
 2. The stump of underwood. [Hund. of Berk.]

STOCK. *vb.* 1. To peck; of a bird pulling up seed corn.
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

2. To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end; hence a STOCKING AXE.
[Heref.] To STOCK UP is used of grubbing up an old hedge. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

"Thy groves and pleasant springs
The painful labourer's hand shall STOCK, the roots to burn."
Drayton, Polyolbion, Song xiv.

STOCK AND BIT. *sb.* Brace and bit.

STOCKERS. *sb.* Men employed to clear out the butt of a tree ready for felling.

STOCKLE. *sb.* A pollard tree; e.g., a STOCKLE ash. [Hund. of Berk.]

STOCK MILL. *sb.* A fulling mill. [Obsolete.]

STOCKY. *adj.* Short and thickset. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [E.] [S.]

"They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the STOCKY."

Addison, Spectator, No. 433.

STOLE. *sb.* To shoot out; of a tree after being cut back.
[Hund. of Berk.] [Brookthorpe.]

"Them other two shrubs 'll soon STOLE out and fill up the hole."

STOM. Pronunciation of "stem." [Stow-on-Wold.]

STOMACHFUL. *adj.* Plucky, stubborn, proud. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

"Them Arabs be so ventersome and STOMACHFUL, they be."
[Glouc.]

"A STOMACHFUL boy, put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter."

Sir R. L'Estrange, cit. Latham.

STONEN. *adj.* Made of stone. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

STOP-GLAT. *sb.* A stop-gap. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

STOPPER. *sb.* The wooden door of an oven made tight with clay. This is called "Clamming the STOPPER." [Hund. of Berk.]

STOP-SHARD. *sb.* A stop-gap. [S.]

STOR. *sb.* Star. [Hund. of Berk.]

STORM. *sb.* A heavy shower. [V. of Glos.]

“It’s very STARMY to-day” means, not that the weather is tempestuous, but that there are constant showers.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STOWL or STOOL. *sb.* The stump of a tree or bush left after felling. [Common.]

STRAIGHT. *adv.* Soon; at once. [Dumbleton.] Used very commonly by Shakespeare.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* Immediately.

STRAKE. *sb.* A portion of the tyre of a waggon. [Kemerton.]

STRAKED. *p.p.* Frightened. [Glouc.]

STREAM ALONG. *vb.* To walk at a rapid rate. [Hund. of Berk.]

STRETCH. *sb.* The missel thrush. [Stroud.]

STRICK [Hund. of Berk.] or STRICKER [V. of Glos.] *sb.*
A strike for levelling corn in the bushel.

STRICK. *vb.* To slip on a slippery surface; and hence, “STRUCK UP,” in the past tense. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STRIKE. *vb.* To make a straight line by means of a chalked string. [Hund. of Berk.]

STRIT or SDRIT. *sb.* Street. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

STUBS. *sb.* 1. Stubble. [Phelps.]

2. The projecting pieces of branches not cut off close. [Hund. of Berk.]

STUCK. *sb.* A spike. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“If he by chance escape your venom’d STUCK.”—*Hamlet iv.* 7.

STUCK. *sb.* A number of sheaves set upright. [Hund. of Berk.]

STUD, ALL OF A. Meditative, in a brown study. [Hund. of Berk.]

STUDY ABOUT. *vb.* To think about. [Selsley.]

“They did not STUDY ABOUT baptism, as they does now.”

STULCH. *sb.* A series of “helms” for thatching. [Icomb.] [Cotswolds.]

STUMP. *vb.* To dress the beards from barley.

STURLY. *adj.* Staring; of an animal’s coat. [V. of Glos., not common.]

STURT. *sb.* A projection; the point of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

STWUN. *sb.* Stone.

SUBSTANCE. *sb.* A tumour. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SUENT. *adj.* 1. Successive; applied to continuous rain. [Huntley.]
2. Uniform, even. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“Take thee spittle, John, and go in the croft, land mending, and make it look SUENT.”

So a carpenter, if the wood planes easily, would say it works SUENT.

SUG. *vb. a. and n.* To soak.

SUGAR. *sb.* The Gloucester equivalent for bribery.

SUITY. *adj.* Uniform, regular. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SUMMERFOLDS. *sb.* Summer freckles. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SUMMERY or SUMMERED. *adj.* Tart (not sour); of beer in hot weather.

SUPPER. *vb.* To give the evening food to beasts. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SURREE. A mode of address. [F. of D.]

SWABS or SWABBERS. *sb.* Honours at whist. [Phelps.]

SWAG, SWAGGLE. *vb.* To sway. [Hund. of Berk.]

SWALE. *vb.* To singe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SWATH. *sb.* The quantity of grass cut at one stroke of the scythe.

“And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower’s SWATH.”
Troil. & Cress., v. 5.

SWEEL. *vb.* To choke with slush. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The pool was SWEELED chock-full o’ mud.”

SWEET ASH. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SWEETENIN-DAY. A corruption of St. Swithun’s Day.
[Glouc.] [Selsley.]

“To-day’s SWEETENIN-DAY, the’ christenin’ of the happles.”

SWERD. *sb.* Sword.

A story is told of a Gloucestershire drill sergeant instructing raw recruits in the sword exercise :—One of them was always before time in drawing his sword, and excited the wrath of the sergeant, who angrily exclaimed, “When I do say drah, thee bis’nt for to drah, but when I do say SWERDS, thee whip un out.”

SWETHER [Hund. of Berk.] or SWITHER [V. of Glos.]
sb. Perspiration.

SWICH. *Such.* [Huntley.]

SWILTER. *vb.* To smoulder. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SWINGE. *vb.* To singe. [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SWINGEING. *adj.* Violent. [S.]

SWINY or SWINNY. *adj.* Giddy. [Hund. of Berk.] Or
SWĪMY. [Stow-on-Wold.] SWĀMY. [Kemerton.]

SWISH. *vb.* To swash; of water running rapidly. [Hund. of Berk.]

SWITE. *vb.* To cut off. [Hund. of Berk.]

T

TABBER. *vb.* To drum; hence to beat. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

TABLING. *sb.* The coping of a wall or gable. [Huntley.]

TACH or TACK. *sb.* An unpleasant flavour. [V. of Glos.]
[F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TACK. *sb.* 1. Stuff; usually of food or drink, and in a depreciatory sense. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“That’s some very poor TACK.”

2. Hired grazing for cattle or horses. [Common.]

On the ‘ham’ at Gloucester, horses with long tails were charged more than those with short tails. This seeming absurdity is explained by the fact that long-tailed horses can whisk away the flies with their tails without stopping eating; whereas the short-tailed animals are continually using their noses to get rid of them, and so eat less.

TACK FOR TEAM. The Rev. H. H. Hardy, of Mitcheldean Rectory, sends this phrase; he heard it used near Dymock, by a man who had just felled an ash.

“Here ‘ll be TACK FOR TEAM.” This he interprets to mean “good timber for waggon making.” I confess I am not able to comprehend the explanation. “Tack” of course is stuff, material; but beyond this I cannot get. [J. D. R.]

TACKY. *adj.* Sticky.

TAG. *vb.* To drag.

TAG-WOOL. *sb.* The long foul tags of wool on sheep.
[Hund. of Berk.]

TAIL-ENDS or TAILINGS. *sb.* Refuse corn not fit for sale.
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

TAKING. *sb.* State of anger. [V. of Glos.]

“To be in a TAKING.”

“Hullo, Zamu’l, what’s thee’s got thee’s ’ool up now fur? thee bist in a mäin TEÄKIN.”

Buckman, John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

“What a TAKING was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket.” *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

TALLET or TALLUT. *sb.* A hay loft. [Common.]

TALLOW. *sb.* Concrete stalactite found in oolitic rock; so called from its appearance. [Huntley.]

TALLY. *sb.* 25 sacks of corn.

TANG. *sb.* To make a noise to call bees together, when swarming, generally with a key on a shovel. [Common.]

TANNER’S APRON. *Primula Auricula*, L. The name appears to be confined to the yellow variety. [Britten & Holland.]

TANSEL. *vb.* To beat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TANSY. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. [Hampen.] [Britten & Holland.]

TANTADLIN. *sb.* Apple dumpling. [Heref.] [Phelps.]

TANTAMUS FIRE. *sb.* St. Anthony’s fire, erysipelas. [Selsley.]

TAP. *vb.* To sole and heel old shoes.

TAPLASH. *sb.* Bad, small beer. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“If it be TAPLASH, as you call it, it is of your own brewing, and is both the first and last running of your brains.”

Bishop Parker, cit. *Latham*.

TARRY. *vb.* To wait, linger. Still used in Gloucester.

“I don’t know who the gentleman was, but he TARRIED at the door some time, speaking to the girl.”

TAT. *sb.* A year-old sheep. [F. of D.]

TATCH. *sb.* See TACH.

TATHERY-OUTERY. *adj.* Tawdry, outré, flaunting. [Phelps].

TEART. *adj.* Sharp, biting, painful. Thus sour beer and cider are TEART. A pain is TEART. [General.]

TEAT UP. *vb.* To put anything in the corner. [Tortworth R.]

TEAWHN or TOWHN. *vb.* To lay out the grass for thatching. [Cotswolds.]

TED. *vb.* To spread the new mown grass. [General.]

TEEL. *vb.* To pile up. [Dumbleton.] Also see "TILE."

TEEM. *vb.* To empty, pour out. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"TEEM out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer." *Swift. Advice to Servants.*

TEENY. *adj.* Tiny. [Common.]

TEG or TIG. *sb.* A sheep one year old. [Common.]

TEMPEST. *sb.* A thunderstorm. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

TERRIBLE. A strong superlative. [General.]

TERRIFY. *vb.* 1. To annoy, tease, vex, torment. [Common.]

2. To damage. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

3. To break up the land fine. [Icomb.]

TESTER. *sb.* A sixpence. [Huntley.]

TETHING. *sb.* A stack of 10 sheaves. [Tortworth R.]

TETTER or TITTER. *sb.* A blister, wart, pimple. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TETTERED. *adj.* Having sore places. [Selsley.]

THEAVE. *sb.* A ewe after the first shearing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

THEE. Always used for "thou." The objective case is pronounced "thē."

THEMEN or THEMEN THERE. *pron.* Those. [F. of D.] [Phelps.]

THEREIMY. Stronger form of "there." [Cotswolds.]

"I've never troubled my yead about such things as that THEREIMY."
Buckman, John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds, (1890.)

THERENCE. *adv.* Thence. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

THESE. *pron.* Pronunciation of "this." [Glouc.]

THESEM or THESEM 'ERE. *pron.* These. [F. of D.]
[Cotswolds.]

THICK, THUCK. (dh.) *pron.* This, that. [Common.]

"THICK UN," this one.

THICKEDNESS. *sb.* Thickness. [Dumbleton.]

THILLER, TILLER, or THILL-HORSE. *sb.* The shaft horse. [Common.]

"Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my THILL-HORSE has on his tail."
Merch. of Ven., ii., 2.

THIMBLES. *Campanula rotundifolia*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

THINK-ON. *vb.* To recollect, call to mind. [V. of Glos.]
[F. of D.]

THISSUM. *pron.* This.

THIS YEARS. For years. [V. of Glos.]

"I haven't seen him THIS YEARS."

THOF. *conj.* Though. [Phelps.]

THOU AND THEE. *vb.* The second person singular is used, as in French and German, not only familiarly amongst friends, but also contemptuously and in anger.

"He THOU'D and THEE'D me." As a matter of fact the nominative is never heard.

THREAVE or THRAVE. *sb.* A bundle of 24 'boltings' of straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

THRESHEL. *sb.* Flail. For the different parts of this implement see "caplin," "middle-bond," "nile."

THRIFTY. *adj.* Thriving. [V. of Glos.]

THRIPPLET or DRIPPLES. *sb.* The pieces which can be attached to the sides, back or front of a waggon, to increase its size for harvesting. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

THROUGH-WET. *adj.* Wet through. [Selsley.]

THRUM. *adj.* Green, vigorous; usually applied to herbage.
[Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

I only know this as "frum" or "froom."

THUMB-PIECE. *sb.* A piece of bread with meat or cheese held between the finger and thumb. [V. of Glos.]

THUNK or DHONK. *sb.* A thong. [Obsolescent.]

TICE. *vb.* To entice, coax. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

"I tried to TICE the bread and cheese down with a drop of cider."

"These two have TICED me hither to this place."

Tit. Andron, ii. 3.

TICE-PENNY. *sb.* Catchpenny. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TICKLE. *adj.* Uncertain in temper, frail, shy, liable to accidents. [Hund. of Berk.]

"The state of Normandy
Stands on a TICKLE point."—2 *Hen. VI., i. 1.*

"Thy head stands so TICKLE on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid,
if she be in love, may sigh it off."

Measure for Measure, i. 3.

TID. *adj.* Playful, frolicsome. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

"TYD, *i.e.*, wanton. Hee is very TYD, *i.e.*, very wanton."

Smyth's Berkeley MSS.

TIDDLE. *vb.* 1. To rear up carefully, to fondle. [General.]
2. To fidget. [V. of Glos.]

TIDDLIN'. *sb.* A lamb brought up by hand, or the weakly one of a litter. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

TIDDLIWINK. *sb.* A beerhouse. [Hund. of Berk.]

TIDY. *adj.* Honest, decent, respectable; also tolerable.
[Common.]

"Er be a TIDY, dacent ooman."

"Pretty TIDY," pretty well.

"A TIDY few," a fair quantity.

TIFF. *sb.* A small draught of liquor. [V. of Glos.]

“I, whom griping penury surrounds,
With scanty offals, and small acid TIFF,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain.”
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling, cit. Latham.

TIFF. *vb.* To dress up, decorate. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Gyn y com y and TYFF y the windowes; i. Jone, come and trim
up the windowes [meaninge with flowers].”
Smyth's Berkeley MSS. [1639.]

TILE or TEEL. *vb.* To lean or prop anything, as against a wall; to set on edge; so to TILE a trap, to set a trap; to TILE a gate, to set it open.

TILLED UP. *p.p.* Propped up, set up. [Heref.]

“The pole was TILLED up against the house.”
“That horse is TILLED up too high on his legs.”

TILTH. *sb.* The condition of land when ready for sowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

“You've got your land in proper TILTH.”

TIMBERSOME. *adj.* Very weighty.

TIMES. *adv.* Often, frequently. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TIND, TIN, or TINE. *vb.* To light, kindle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“As one candle TINDETH a thousand.”
Bishop Saunderson, cit. Latham.

“The cloudsTINE the slant lightning.”
Paradise Lost, x., 1073.

TINE. *sb.* The prong of a fork. [Common.]

TING-WORM. *sb.* A venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. [Halliwell.]

TIP. *sb.* A draught of liquor. [Hund. of Berk.]

TISSICK. *sb.* A hacking cough. [V. of Glos.]

TISSICKY. *adj.* Phthysical, given to coughing. [Common.]

TISTY TOSTY BALL. *sb.* A ball made of the heads of cowslips. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TITE. *sb.* A small rill of water dammed across to collect water for family use. [Kemerton.]

TITTER. *See* TETTER.

TITTER-WREN or TITTY-WREN. *sb.* The wren. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TITTLE. *vb.* To tickle. [Phelps.]

TO. *prep.* Used for "of," "belonging to." [Stow-on-Wold.]
 "That un yent the colour TO this un, is he?"

TOAD. *sb.* Used as a term of endearment.

Ow does thee TWOAD of a wife do?" [Lysons.]

I have heard a man say to a kitten, "you're a TOAD."

TOADY. *adj.* Very. [Phelps.]

TOD. *sb.* 28½lbs. [Morton.]

"Let me see:—Every 'leven wether—TODS; every TOD yields—pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn—what comes the wool to?"
Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

TOD. *sb.* A disease in rabbits, the belly swelling considerably. [Hund. of Berk.]

TOD or TOCK-BELLIED, TOD-GUTTED, TODDY. *adj.* Pot-bellied. [Hund. of Berk.]

TODGE. *sb.* A thick, stodgy mass. [Glouc.] [S.] [E.]

"It's as thick as can be, all run into a thick TODGE."

TOG ALONG. *vb.* To jog along. [Hund. of Berk.]

TOMRIG. *sb.* A tomboy. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

TOMMY. *sb.* Bread. TOMMY-BAG. A bag for carrying lunch in.

TONG. *vb.* To sound a bell. [Hund. of Berk.]

TONGUE-MAUL. *vb.* To belabour with abuse. [Stow-on-Wold.]

TOOK TO. Taken aback, overcome.

TOP AND TAIL. *vb.* To remove the tops and bottoms of turnips, swedes, gooseberries, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TOP-END. *sb.* The latter part.

“The TOP END of last summer, or beginning of winter.” [Glouc.]

TOPPING. *adj.* Tip-top.

TOP UP. *vb.* To finish off a rick. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Our vokes TOPPED UP the last rick this marnin’, pickèd enough to stab a crow.”

TORT or TOTE. *adj.* Large and fat. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

TOSTICATED. *adj.* Intoxicated or puzzled. [Rev. W. Barker. F. of D.]

TOSTY BALL. A cowslip ball. [V. of Glos.]

TOT. *sb.* A small mug or tumbler holding about a quarter of a pint. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [N.E.]

They are generally given with a jug of beer, possibly to spin out the number of glasses.

TOTE. *sb.* The whole. [Phelps.]

TOTTERDY. *adj.* Tottering, unsteady. [V. of Glos.]

TOWARD. [pron. TO-ERT.] *excl.* Turn to the left; in calling to a team, or in ploughing. [Hund. of Berk.]

TOWARDLY. *adj.* Prosperous, doing well. [F. of D.]

TOW-CHAIN. *sb.* A chain for hauling heavy timber. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TO-YEAR. *adv.* This year. [Heref.]

TRACK. The “condition” of land. [Hund. of Berk.]

“It ud cost zum’at to put the land in TRACK.”

TRAFFIC. *sb.* The tracks worn by rabbits or rats near their holes. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Shall’s try this holt? Well, no; there don’t ’pear to be much TRAFFIC.”

TRAMMEL. *sb.* A large drag-net. [V. of Glos.]

TRAPES. *vb.* To trudge, tramp, trail; with the sense of dragging. [Common.]

TRAVEL. *vb.* To walk well; of animals. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“D’ you think the ca’ves ’ll TRAVEL?”—said of calves to be driven a long way to market.

TREE. *sb.* Used of small bush-like shrubs; *e.g.*, the fuchsia. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TREE. *sb.* The handle of a spade. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRENDLE. *sb.* A shallow wooden tub for butter, milk, or whey. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIG. *adj.* In good health, quick, active. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIG. *vb.* To scotch, wedge up. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIMMER. *sb.* A large unwieldy person or thing; also of a dog or horse. [Hund. of Berk.]

“A proper TRIMMER” means a thoroughly good one.”

TRIMPLE. *vb.* To walk or stand uneasily, shifting the feet. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIPPET. *sb.* A trivet.

TROOL. *sb.* A trowel. [Hund. of Berk.]

TROW. [Pron. like “plough” and “dough.”] *sb.* Trough.

TROW. *sb.* A boat of 80 tons used on the Severn. [V. of Glos.]

TRUCK. *vb.* To traffic, barter; to TRUCK and trade.”

TRUNK. *sb.* A chest placed in a boat or in the water to preserve fish alive. [V. of Glos.]

TUCK. *vb.* To manipulate the ends of straw in thatching. [Cotswolds.]

TUCKING. *sb.* A satchel used in setting beans. [Halliwell.]

TUD. *sb.* An apple dumpling. [Huntley.]

TUFFET or TUFFUT. *sb.* Pronunciation of "tuft." [Hund. of Berk.]

TUMMOCK. *sb.* A diminutive of "tump."

TUMP. *sb.* A mound, hillock, hummock. [Common.] An "emmet-TUMP," an ant-hill. [Hund. of Berk.]

TUMPY. *adj.* Applied to land which is full of mounds or hummocks.

TUN. *sb.* The part of the chimney that stands above the roof. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

TUNDISH. *sb.* A funnel of any size. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

"Why should he die, sir?
Why? for filling a bottle with a TUNDISH."
Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

TURMIT or TURMUT. *sb.* Turnip. [Common.]

TURN. *sb.* Season. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

"Taters has been rather ockurd this TURN."

TURN AGAIN GENTLEMAN. *Lilium Martagon*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

TURV. *sb.* A patch on a garment, as a turf would be put to mend a hole in the roof. [F. of D.]

TUSH. *sb.* The wing of a ploughshare. [Hund. of Berk.]

TUSH. *vb.* To drag a weight, as timber with a chain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"To TUSH and lug about."

TUSSOCK. *sb.* A thick tuft of grass. *Agrostis vulgaris*, L., and *A. alba*, L. [Britten & Holland.] [Common.]

TUZZY MUZZY. *sb.* A burr. [Phelps.]

TWAIT. *sb.* A fish of the shad kind.

TWARN-EYED or TWER-EYED. *adj.* Squinting. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWELTER. *sb.* A big one, a "whopper." [Hund. of Berk.]

- TWER. *sb.* Small beer. [Hund. of Berk.]
- TWERTY. *adj.* Nervous, put out. [Cheltenham.]
- TWIN. *sb.* A double fruit; generally of apples. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]
- TWINK. *sb.* The chaffinch. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]
- TWIRNE. *sb.* A spinning wheel. [Grose.]
- TWISSLE. *vb.* To turn about rapidly. [Hund. of Berk.]
- TWISTER. *sb.* An implement used for twisting straw ropes
for thatching, resembling a brace and bit, except that the
bit has a hooked end. [Tortworth.]
- TWIT. *sb.* A tell-tale.
- TWIT. *vb.* 1. To repeat confidences, to blab. [Hund. of
Berk.]
2. To reproach. [Phelps.] [S.]
- “TWIT, *i.e.*, upbraid.”—*Smyth's Berkeley MSS.*
- “She TWITS me with my falsehood to my friend.”
Two Gent. Verona, iv. 2.
- TWITCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [Hund. of Berk.]
- TWITCH. *vb.* To touch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]
- TWO-MEAL CHEESE. *sb.* Cheese made from the skimmed
milk of the evening's meal, to which is added the new
milk of the morning's meal. [Hund. of Berk.]
- TWUD. *sb.* Toad.
- TWYBILL. *sb.* A two-edged axe for cutting roots. [V. of
Glos.] [F. of D.]
- “She learned the churlish axe and TWYBILL to prepare.”
Drayton, Polyolbion, Song xviii.
- TWYCHILD. *sb.* Second childhood. [Common.] Hence,
adj., “TWYCHILDY.”
- TWYCROOKS. *sb.* Little crooks bent contrary ways, in order
to lengthen out the trammels on which the pot-hooks are
hung. [Hund. of Berk.] [Halliwell.]

TWY-EYED. Cross-eyed, squinting. [Selsley.]

TWY-FALLOW. *sb.* The second ploughing. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TWYVALLY. *vb.* To bother, puzzle. [Halliwell.]

TYNE. *vb.* To enclose. [Hund. of Berk.]

TYNING. *sb.* An enclosure from a common. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

U

UN. *pron.* Him, it.

UN-. Used for IN- in composition, as 'undecent,' 'unproper,' etc.

UNCOMMON. *adv.* Extremely, very.

UNDERGROUND OXEYE. *sb.* A bird; called also the "oven builder."

UNDERMINDED. *adj.* Low-minded, mean. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

UNGAIN. *adj.* Awkward, ungainly, clumsy. [V. of Glos.]

UNKARD, UNKET or UNKER. *adj.* Uncouth, awkward; lonely, dull, dreary, uncanny, unhappy. [General.]

UNLIGHT. *vb.* To alight. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNMERCIFULLY. *adv.* Extremely, very. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNRAG. *vb.* To undress. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNSUITY. *adj.* Not of a sort, irregular. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

UP. Of the wind. *See* "DOWN."

UPON TIMES. *adv.* Now and then. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

UPPING BLOCK. *sb.* A horse-block. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

UPPISH. *adj.* Passionate. [Phelps.]

UPSET. *sb.* Misunderstanding, disturbance; generally qualified as "a bit of an UPSET."

UPSHARD. *sb.* A stop-gap. [Selsley.]

UPSIDES WITH. *adv.* Even with.

UPSTART. *adj.* Stuck-up, bumptious, conceited.

URCHIN. *sb.* Hedgehog. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“Ten thousand swelling toads, as many URCHINS.”

Tit. Andron., ii. 3.

URNED. *vb.* Ran. [Hund. of Berk.]

V

This letter almost invariably takes place of F at the commencement of a word, especially in the Western and Southern parts of the County.

VAILS or VILES. *sb.* Perquisites. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“The malter did always get the malt-dust for his VAILS.”

VAN. *sb.* A fan, a machine for winnowing corn. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAN ABOUT. *vb.* To run, or gad about. [Hund. of Berk.]

VANDYKE. *adj.* Careering, flaunting. [Phelps.]

VARJEZ. *sb.* Verjuice.

“As zour as VARJEZ.”

VATCH. *sb.* Thatch. [Hund. of Berk.]

VATCH. A pronunciation of Vetch, *Vicia sativa*, L. [Britten & Holland.] Generally used in the *pl.* as VATCHES.

VAUM. *sb.* and *vb.* Foam; “to VAUM at the mouth.” [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZ OUT. *vb.* To become frayed at the edges. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

VAZE ABOUT. *vb.* To shuffle or potter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZZLED UP. *pp.* Well wrapped up, to avoid cold. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZZLEMENT or VAZZLE. *sb.* A tangle. [Hund. of Berk.]

VEARN. *sb.* Pronunciation of "fern." [F. of D.]

The bracken in the Forest is cut, and made into ricks for bedding for animals.

VEER. *sb.* Fir tree. [Kingscote.]

VEERIN'. *sb.* The same as "RIDGE," "RUDGE," or "LAND," *i.e.*, the aggregate number of furrows between every two reens or water furrows. [V. of Glos.]

VELDWER. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Phelps.]

VELL. *sb.* The calf's stomach, used for making rennet. [Hund. of Berk.]

VELLET or FELLET. *sb.* The portion of wood annually felled in coppices. *vb.* To fell. [Hund. of Berk.]

VELLIE or VALLIE. *sb.* Fellow.

"Break all the spokes and FELLIES from her wheel."

Hamlet, ii. 2.

VELLY BIRD. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Hund. of Berk.]

Also VELLY VARE. [Stow-on-Wold.]

VENGER or VINGER. *sb.* Finger. [Hund. of Berk.]

VENT. *sb.* Sale, demand, outlet.

"How's ye getting on wi' the tatures? Well, there yent much VENT for 'em this turn." [Newent.]

VENTERSOME. *adj.* Venturous, bold, daring. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

VERMENT. *sb.* Vermin. [Hund. of Berk.]

adj. Savage. [Phelps.]

VERN. The Rev. W. Barker [Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean] writes, "This word is used in the Forest, though not often, meaning 'a partner in a mine.' It is used in all Courts of Mine Law. Probably from A. S. *fera*, *gefera*, a partner."

VERVAIN, also VARVEYN. *Verbena officinalis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

VESSEL. *sb.* A beer or cider cask.

VILDYVEER. *sb.* The fieldfare. [F. of D.]

VILLER. *sb.* The shaft horse. [Hund. of Berk.] See FILLS and THILLER.

VILT or VELT. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Common.]

VINNERY. *adj.* Mouldy. [Hund. of Berk.]

VINNEY or VINNIED. *adj.* Mouldy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“Speak then, thou VINEW’DST leaven, speak!”
Troil. & Cress., ii. 1.

VIPER’S DANCE. *sb.* St. Vitus’s dance. [E.]
The VIPERS. [Winterbourne.]

VIRGIN MARY’S COWSLIP. *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.
[Britten & Holland.]

VISSUCK. *vb.* To fumble. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

VLAKE. See FLAKE.

VLANNEN. *sb.* and *adj.* Flannel.

VLINCH. *sb.* A finch. [F. of D.]

VLITCHEN. *sb.* A flitch of bacon. [Hund. of Berk.]

VLOBBER. *sb.* Stupid talk. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOCATE. *vb.* To ramble about idly. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOID. *adj.* Vacant, untenanted; of a house. [Common.]

VOLDER. *sb.* A small farm-yard in front of a house; doubtless “fold.”

VORLUS SNORLUS. Used of a person who acts at random. Probably a corruption of *nolens volens*. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOSSLE or FOSSLE. *vb.* To make a fuss; entangle. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOT. Past tense of “fetch.” [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

VOWL. Miss K. Curtis Hayward [Quedgeley] writes:—“An old man told me that at Newnham, 50 years ago, the paved court that is often seen round the door of a farm house was called a “VOWL.” The yard for cattle, etc., was also called a “VOWLER.”

I have not been able to confirm these words, but I think the latter must be the same as “VOLDER.” [J. D. R.]

VRITH HEDGE. *sb.* A young quickset hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

VRIVING. Draining. [Phelps.]

VUR. *adv.* Far.

VUSSOCK. *sb.* A coarse fat woman. [Hund. of Berk.]

“A gurt VUSSOCK of a piece.”

VUSTY. *adj.* Fusty.

W

This letter, followed by O, generally becomes OO, as wood, ood; wont, oont; [mole]; woman, ooman; wonderment, oonderment; etc.

WAD. *sb.* 1. Pulse crops, put in heaps for loading. [Hund. of Berk.]
2. A wisp of hay, straw, or peas. [Hund. of Berk.]
3. A bundle of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

WADDY. *adj.* Matted; used of the condition of hay after rain. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WAG. *vb.* To move, budge. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
“He couldn’t WAG;” of a person ill in bed.”

WAIN. *sb.* A waggon without sides. [Hund. of Berk.]

WAIN-COCK or WIND-COCK. *sb.* A few loads of hay put into a cock in the hay field in rainy weather to be afterwards carried to the rick. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WAIN-’OUSE. *sb.* A waggon house. [Hund. of Berk.]

WAKE. *sb.* Hay placed in large rolls, for convenience of carrying. [V. of Glos.]

WALLISH. *adj.* Watery, poor; of cider, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

WALL PEPPER. *Sedum acre*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

WANT, WOONT or OONT. *sb.* The mole. [Common.]

WANT-HEAVE or WOONT-YEAVE. *sb.* A mole hill. [Hund. of Berk.]

WANT-WRIGGLE. *sb.* A mole's burrow. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

WAPS (wops). *sb.* Wasp. [General.]

"I did mow over a girt WAPSES' nest this marnin', and they
WAPSES did come out and steng I nation bad." [Tortworth.]

WARE. *sb.* Goods, dairy produce, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

WARN. *vb.* The clock is said to "WARN for the hour" when
the noise takes place in the escapement sometime before
striking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WARND. *vb.* Contraction of warrant, to assure, make certain.
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

WARP. *vb.* To cast a calf.

WARPLING. *sb.* A calf born before its time. [Hund. of
Berk.]

WARTH. *sb.* On the banks of the Severn a flat meadow close
to the stream is so called. [Heref.]

The Rev. W. Barker confirms this, but does not confine it to the
Severn.

WARTWEED. Euphorbia Helioscopia, L. [Fairford.]
[Britten & Holland.]

WARTWORT. Chelidonium majus, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WASH-DISH. *sb.* The water-wagtail or dish-washer. [Hund.
of Berk.]

WASTE. *adj.* Wasted, useless. [F. of D.]

"If I did ask him, he'd tell me wrong, to send me on a WASTE
journey."

WASTER. *sb.* A broken or imperfect article. [V. of Glos.]

WASTLE. *sb.* Pronounced WASSEL. A maze, a fix. [F. of D.]

The Rev. W. Barker writes, "The following story is told of a Forest
preacher who got lost in his discourse, and said—"My friends,
you must excuse me, and sing a hymn, for I am in a regular
WASTLE."

WASTREL. *sb.* A good-for-nothing person or animal, or one
that has wasted away. [Hund. of Berk.]

WATCHERD or WATCHET. *adj.* Wet-shod. [Common.]
The Rev. A. S. Page gives this word as WITCHET.
[Selsley.]

WATER-BLUBBER. *sb.* The kingcup. [Icomb.]

WATER-GRASS. *Holcus lanatus*, L. [Andoversford.]

The name appears to be extended to several other grasses which come up as natural weeds of the district amongst second year's 'seeds'; but the *Holcus*, which is extremely plentiful, is the grass to which the name is especially given. [Britten & Holland.]

WATER-WELL. *sb.* The half moon at the bottom of the finger nail. [Cheltenham.]

WATTY-HANDED. *adj.* Left-handed. [V. of Glos.]

WAVE-WIND. *sb.* The bindweed. [V. of Glos.]

WEARED. *p.p.* of "wear."

WEASEL SNOOT. *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr. [Britten & Holland.]

WEATHER. *sb.* A thunderstorm. [V. of Glos.]

"The WEATHER do always make my 'ead so bad."

WEEK. *vb.* To whimper. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WEEP. *vb.* To run, as a sore; to exude, drip. [V. of Glos.]

WEEPY. *adj.* Moist, soppy. [Hund. of Berk.]

WEETHY. *adj.* Soft, pliable. [Hund. of Berk.]

WELL-ENDED. *adj.* Used of well-saved crops. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

WELL-GATED. *adj.* Having plenty to do.

WELL UP. *adj.* Well off, well to do.

WELLY. *adv.* Well nigh, almost. [Bourton.]

WELT. *vb.* 1. To strengthen with iron bands. [Huntley.]
2. To beat hard. [V. of Glos.]

WE'M. We are. [F. of D.]

WENCH. *sb.* [Plural WENCHEN.] Girl; used without any derogatory sense. [General.]

Thus, I have heard a man speak of his daughter as "the WENCH."

WENT. *sb.* Worn out teazles. [Grose.] Ryknield gives merely "a teazle."

WENT. *vb.* Gone. [F. of D.]

WERRET. *sb.* A wart. [Tortworth.]

WERRET or WORRIT. *vb.* To worry, to bother. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"When I do owe, and can't pay, it do WERRET and WERRET me."

WESH. *vb.* To wash. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHACK. *adv.* Immediately, on the spot. [F. of D.]

WHATTLE AND DAB. *sb.* A building of whattle work and plaster. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WHELM. *vb.* To overthrow; commonly used of a waggon. [Huntley.]

WHENNY-MEGS. *sb.* Trinkets. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

WHICH WAS TOTHER. One from another.

"There wur sich a long row of housen, and they wur aal like a zack o' peas, I couldn't tell WHICH WAS TOTHER."

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 62.

WHIFFLE. *vb.* 1. To move lightly, to trifle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To shift from one quarter to another; of the wind. [V. of Glos.]

3. To drive in wreaths; of snow. [Stow-on-Wold.]

WHILE. *vb.* To wait.

WHIMMY. *adj.* Full of whims. [V. of Glos.]

WHINNEL. *vb.* To whine. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHINNOCK. *vb.* To whimper. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WHIPPET. *sb.* A breed of dog of the lurcher kind.

WHIP-STITCH. *e.g.*, "He was in and out every WHIP-STITCH," meaning "every now and then." [F. of D.]

WHIRLIGIG. *sb.* A turnstile. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHISTER-CLISTER. *sb.* A blow. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITE CROPS. *sb.* Wheat, barley, oats. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITE MOUTH. *sb.* The disease called "thrush." [Selsley.]

WHITE NETTLE. *Lamium album*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHITE PUDDING. *sb.* A kind of sausage made of liver and lights. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITSUNTIDE BOSSES or WHITSUN BOSS. The garden variety of *Viburnum Opulus*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHITSUNTIDE GILLIFLOWER. A double garden variety of *Cardamine pratensis*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHOSEN. *pron.* Whose. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

WICK. *sb.* Week. [General.]

WICKER. *sb.* A boy's name for the ear. [Tortworth.] [Selsley.] [Stroud.]

WICKER. *vb.* To twitch; of the eyelids. [Hund. of Berk.]

WICKER. *vb.* 1. To neigh. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To castrate a ram by enclosing the testicles within a slit stick. [Grose.]

3. To giggle.

"A WICKERING wench and a crowing hen
Is neither good to God nor men." [Hund. of Berk.]

WILD LOVE AND IDLE. *Viola tricolor*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WILL-JILL. *sb.* An effeminate person; hermaphrodite; also applied to a woman who is barren. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WIMBLE-WAMBLE, TO GO SORT OF. *vb.* To roll about in walking. [Tortworth.]

WIMBLING. *adj.* Poor and weedy. [Cotswolds.]

“Our naybur’s carn did stand up strait as a shoppeck-staël, but ’twern’t but half a crop, an’ a poor WHIMBLING lot on’t then.”

Buckman, John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

WIMMET. *vb.* To whine; of a dog.

WIMP. *vb.* To whine; of a dog.

WIMWAM. *sb.* A queer contrivance.

“They’ll pull ye all to pieces for your WHIM-WHAMS,
Your garters, and your gloves.”

Baumont & Fletcher, Little Thief.

WIMBERRY. *sb.* The bilberry.

WINCH-WELL. *sb.* A whirlpool. [Huntley.] Ryknield says “a deep well.”

WINCING. Used of a horse kicking out behind. [V. of Glos.]

“The angry beast.....began to kick and fling and WINCE.”

Hudibras, i. 2, 845.

WINDCOCK. *sb.* A few loads of hay put into a small temporary rick in the hay field in bad weather. [Hund. of Berk.]

WIND FLOWER. *Anemone nemorosa*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WINDLE-DRUSH. *sb.* The redwing. [Tortworth.]

WINDLY. *adj.* Weak, badly grown; of straw. [Hund. of Berk.]

WINDROW or WINROW. *sb.* The rows into which the hay is raked whilst making. [Hund. of Berk.]

WINNIED. Frightened. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

WINNING-DUST. *sb.* The dust in winnowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

WIN-SHEET. *sb.* A large sheet on which corn is winnowed. [Hund. of Berk.]

WINTER STUFF. *sb.* Winter greens. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WIRE GRASS. *Polygonum aviculare*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WIRES. *sb.* The runners of strawberries. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WISP. *sb.* A sty in the eye. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.]

WITCHIFY. *vb.* To bewitch. [Hund. of Berk.]

WITE. *sb.* Blame. [Huntley.]

WITH. *sb.* A twig from any tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

WITHERDY. *adj.* Withered. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

WITHWIND or WITHWINE, sometimes WITHYWIND or
WITHYWINE. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. *Clematis*
Vitalba, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WITHY, WYTHY or WYTHIES. Various species of willow.
[Britten & Holland.]

WITTER. *vb.* This seems to be an onomatopœic word with
several significations, as:—

1. To talk nonsense.

2. To shuffle along.

“He WITTERED down the passage.”

3. To trickle.

“The rain WITTERED down my neck.”

4. To rustle; of fallen leaves. [F. of D.]

WITTERS. *sb.* Tatters, fragments. [V. of Glos.]

WITTLE AWAY. *vb.* To fritter, waste, squander. [V. of Glos.]

WITWALL. *sb.* The larger spotted woodpecker. [Huntley.]

WIZEN. *vb.* To grow wizened. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of
Berk.]

WOLD. *sb.* Open forest land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WOLLY. *sb.* A heap of hay ready for loading on the waggon.
[Common.]

WOLLY. *adj.* Flat, insipid; of beer. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]
cf WALLISH.

WOMBLE. *vb.* To move awkwardly to and fro.

WOMEN-FOLK. *sb.* Women. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WONDERMENT or OONDERMENT. *sb.* Any curious contrivance; also notoriety, matter for talk; tricks or nonsense. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He’s all’us goin’ on with his WOONDERMENTS.”

WOOD-SPITE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Huntley.]

WOONT-TUMP. *sb.* Mole-hill. *See* WANT.

WOOT. *vb.* To bray. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOOT. *vb.* Wilt thou? [F. of D.]

WOPPERED. *adj.* Restless, fatigued. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOPPERDY. *adj.* Stupefied, used of an intoxicated person who cannot walk straight. [Hund. of Berk.]

WORDELD. *sb.* Pronunciation of “world.” [Hund. of Berk.]

WORSEN. *vb.* To make or grow worse. [V. of Glos.]
 [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WOUNDY. *adj.* Excessively. [Bourton.]

“We have such a world of holidays, that ’tis a WOUNDY hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour.”

Sir R. L'Estrange. cit. Latham.

WOZZEN. *sb.* The gullet. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOZZLED. *pp.* Trampled down; of grass or corn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WRANGLE. *vb.* To fester.

WRASTLE. *See* RASTLE.

WRETCH. *vb.* To stretch. [Huntley.]

WRETCH. *sb.* Used as a term of endearment.

“Excellent WRETCH! Perdition catch my soul,
 But I do love thee!”—*Othello*, iii., 3.

WUK. *sb.* Oak.

WUNST. *adv.* Once. [Bourton.]

WUTS. *sb.* Oats. [V. of Gos.] [N.E.]

WUZBERD. *sb.* A bastard; a good-for-nothing; probably a corruption of 'where's-breed.'

Y

This letter commonly takes the place of the aspirate.

YAFFEL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Hund. of Berk.]
[V. of Glos.]

YAPPER or YOPPER. *vb.* To talk, mouth. [F. of D.]
"Stop thee YAPPERIN'."

YAPPERN. *sb.* Apron. [Hund. of Berk.]

YARBS. *sb.* Herbs. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

YARN. *vb.* To earn.

YAT. *sb.* A gate. [S.] [F. of D.] [E.]

YEA! An order to a horse to come here. [Sudeley.]

YEAN. *vb.* To lamb. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

YEAWS. *sb.* Ewes. [Hund. of Berk.]

YED or YUD. *sb.* Head. [General.]

YELT. *vide* HILT.

YEMMATH, YEUMATH or YUMMATH. *sb.* The aftermath.
[Hund. of Berk.]

YENT or YUNT. *vb.* Is not. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

YEP or YUP. *sb.* Heap. [F. of D.] [E.]

YES SURE. A common phrase of assent.

YET. *vb.* To eat. [F. of D.]

YOING-HOOK. *sb.* A hook for cutting beans. [Hund. of Berk.]

YOLK UP. *vb.* To cough up. [Hund. of Berk.]

YOLM or YALM. The same as HELM or HAULM.
[Stow-on-Wold.]

YOLT. *sb.* A newt. [Stroud.]

YOP or YOPPET. *vb.* To yap or yelp. [Hund. of Berk.]

YOU'M. *vb.* You are. [F. of D.]

YOURN. *pron.* Yours. [General.]

YOWL or YOLE. *vb.* To howl; make game of. [Hund. of Berk.]

YUCKEL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Tortworth.]

YUNNA. Is not; used as a direct negative.

“No it YUNNA.”

Z

This letter is commonly used for S, especially in the Southern and Western Districts.

ZACHT. *adj.* Soft. [Lysons.]

ZÂD. The Letter Z. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZAGS. *see* SAGS. [Phelps.]

ZATĒ or ZAT. *adj.* Soft. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZĀTHY. *adj.* Simple, foolish.

ZENNERS. *sb.* Sinews. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZEG. Various species of Carex. [Britten & Holland.]

ZID. *vb.* Saw. [F. of D.]

ZNOPPER. *sb.* A blow. *See* SNOP.

“I gev the beg monkey a ZNOPPER, and down he kum head voremost.”—*Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London*, p. 54.

ZOCK. *sb.* A blow. [Uncommon.]

ZOG. *vb.* To soak.

ZOGGY. *adj.* Sippy, boggy.

ZONGERS. *sb.* Singers.

ZOO-ZOO. *sb.* The wood pigeon. [Halliwell.]

ZUM, ZUM'UT. Some, something.

ZWAIL. *vb.* To swing the arms about. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZYVE. *sb.* Scythe. [Hund. of Berk.]

SAYINGS, PHRASES, ETC.

Of bad singing. "I'd as zoon 'ear a raëk [rake] and basket."

Of a useless article. "It's as handy as a twud wi' side pockuts."

Of a ne'er-do-weel. "There's a shabby zhip [*i.e.*, a sheep with scab] in every vlock."

Of a knowing boy. "Ee's as artful as an old man ninety."

Of activity. "As busy as a cat in a tripe shop."

Of crass stupidity. "He dont know a big A [AH] from a bull's foot."

Of laziness. "He was born tired."

Of an indistinct voice. "Like a dumbledore in a pitcher."

"No carrion will kill a crow."

"He's as hard as a wood pile twoad." [Hazleton.]

"As hardy as a Vorest peg."

"It do come as nat'ral as hooping do to owls."

"Dost look as handy wi' that as a pig do wi' a musket."

"What's the good of 'ees throwin' straws at the wind?" said of doing something futile or useless.

“He makes the bullets, and leaves we to shoot them;” said of a person who leaves dirty work to others. [Glouc.]

“From Christmas-tide to New ’us tide,
The days do get a cock’s stride;
From New ’us tide to Candlemas tide,
The days do get an hour wide.” [Hund. of Berk.]

Cobbler’s Creed—Monday is a Saint’s day;
Tuesday’s just another such a day;
Wednesday’s the middle pin;
Thursday’s too late to begin;
Friday we must fast and pray;
Saturday never was but half a day.

Mr. G. F. Spink, Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, contributes the following weather forecasts—

“Saturday new, and Sunday full,
It allus rines [rains], and it allus ool [will].

“Rain on Good Friday and Easter Day,
Brings plenty of grass but little good hay.”

The following grammatical peculiarities are worth noting:—

In names of places, the genitive case is invariably employed, as Littledean’s Hill, Over’s Bridge, Highnam’s Church, Stroud’s Water.

With verbs denoting *attitude*, the past instead of the present participle is used after the auxiliary *was*; thus, ‘he was stood in the road,’ ‘he was leant against the wall,’ ‘he was sat on the chair.’

ADDENDA.

NOTE.—The list of words prepared by Miss E. Douglas, of Clifton, and alluded to in the early Reports of the Society, has been examined, and does not contain any fresh matter, with the exception of two words, which are now inserted. ED.]

AFTERINGS. *sb.* The last drawn milk. [Hund. of Berk.]

AGONE. *adv.* Ago. [General.]

“Oh, he’s drunk, Sir Toby, an hour AGONE.”—*Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

ANEAR. *adv.* Near, close by. [Dumbleton.]

ANEUST. *adv.* Almost. [S.]

ANY MORE THAN. *conj.* Except, unless.

ARRAND. *sb.* Pronunciation of “errand.” [Common.]

BAD or BAWD. *sb.* Sticky dirt, such as congealed cart-grease, or the dirt which chokes the scythe. Also used as a verb.

“The grass is that bathy as it BAWDS the scythe.” [Hund. of Berk.]

“Her shoone smered with tallow

Gresed upon dyrt,

That BAUDETH her skyrt.”

Skelton, cit. Latham.

BAIT. *sb.* Workmen’s luncheon. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“We be just ’avin’ our bit o’ BAIT.” [Glouc.]

BANK. *sb.* A slope, not implying a sharp rise: thus a railway incline, or a piece of rising ground in a field, would be called a bank.

BARM or BERM. *sb.* Yeast. [General.]

“Are you not he

That sometimes makes the drink to bear no BARM?”

Midsummer Night’s Dream, ii. 1.

BAT-FOWLING. *sb.* Bird-snaring.

“Go a BATFOWLING” occurs in *Tempest*, *ii.* 1.

BEASTS. *sb.* Cattle: hence, ‘BEAST-market,’ cattle market.
[General.]

BEGGAR’S LICE. *sb.* The husks of dry grass seed; so called from the itching they produce in the hayfield. [Hund. of Berk.]

BOISTINS. *sb.* Beestings; the first milk after calving. [Hund. of Berk.]

BREEZE. *sb.* The gadfly. Add illustrations:—

“I wol me venge on loue as dothe a BREESE
On wyld horsse.”—*Chaucer, Balade.*

“The herd hath more annoyance by the BRIZE
Than by the tiger.”—*Troil. & Cress., i.* 3.

“The BRIZE upon her, like a cow in June.”

Ant. & Cleo., iii. 8.

The use of the word by Shakespeare is, curiously, unnoticed in the New English Dictionary.

BRY. *sb.* The gadfly. [S.E.]

CHERKY. *adj.* Dried up; used of stale or inferior bread.
[Stow-on-Wold.]

CLAM or CLEM. *vb.* To starve with hunger. [General.]

CLOUT. *sb.* A rough patch. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“No man putteth a CLOUT of boistrous cloth into an old clothing.”

Wycliffe. St. Matt. ix. 16.

CRASS. *adj.* Cantankerous. This word is pronounced like ‘crass,’ *i.e.*, obtuse; not crâss, as one would expect, if it were the same word as “cross.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

CRAZY. *Caltha palustris*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

CREEPING CRAZEY. *Ranunculus repens*, L. Britten & Holland.]

CROWFOOT. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus* and *R. repens*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

DOFF. *vb.* To take off; of the hat or clothing. [[Common.]

“You have deceived our trust
And made us DOFF our easy robes of peace.”

I. Henry IV. v. 1.

DON. *vb.* To put on; of clothing. [Common.]

"What! should I DON this robe."—*Tit. Andron.*, i. 2.

DOUT. *sb.* The snuff of a candle. [Henbury.]

DRINK. *sb.* Used specifically of fermented liquor:—

"Are you not he
That sometimes makes the DRINK to bear no barm."
Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

EVIL. *adj.* Cross, savage.

FALL. *sb.* The autumn. [General.]

FARM. *sb.* Form, state, condition; bad temper.

"He did put it in such a FARM as it couldn't go wrong."

"It yent done in no sort of FARM."

"Him were in a FARM;" *i.e.*, rage. [F. of D.]

FOX-TAIL. *sb.* A species of Equisetum. [Hund. of Berk.]

FRET. *vb.* To eat into, wear away. [Glouc.]

"My apern is FRETTEd all into holes."

"The bricks has FRETTEd all the skin off my hands."

"Like as it were a moth FRETTEd a garment."

Psalm xxxix. 12. *P.B.V.*

"Till they (our tears) have FRETTEd us a pair of graves."

Richard II., iii. 3.

GALLOW. *vb.* To frighten.

"Things that love night
Love not such nights as these; the wrathful skies
GALLOW the very wanderers of the dark."

King Lear, iii. 2.

GRET or GRIT. *sb.* Job, work. [Miss Douglas, Deerhurst.]

GULCH. *sb.* A fat glutton. [Huntley.]

HARDHEAD. *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HET OFF! *excl.* Order to a horse to go to the right. [S.E.]

HOGGERY-MAW. *vb.* To work in a bungling, mangling manner. [S.E.]

HOX. *vb.* To knock the feet together in walking. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOOFS. *Tussilago Farfara*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HOP. *Bryonia dioica*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HUFF. *vb.* To offend. [S.]

JOG. *sb.* The hedgehog. [Selsley.]

JUNKET. *sb.* A delicacy, whether meat, pudding, or drink. [Hund. of Berk.]

“You know there wants no JUNKETS at the feast.”

Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

KEEN. *vb.* To sharpen. [Common.]

KEEN. *adj.* Sharp ; of sand or gravel. [Glouc.]

KEG. *sb.* A small brewer's cask.

KEEP. *sb.* Grazing, pasture. [General.]

“There's very little KEEP this year.”

KID. *vb.* To bind up faggots.

KNOT. *sb.* A number together. [Hund. of Berk.]

“A KNOT of beasts.”

LISSOM. *adj.* Active, supple, nimble. [Common.]

“You be very LISSOM on your pins, mum.”

LOGGERHEADS. *Centaurea montana*, L. (Andoversford). [Britten & Holland.]

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. *Adonis autumnalis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

MAZARD. *Prunus Cerasus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

ONION COUCH. *Avena elatior*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

ORCHIS GRASS. A broad-leaved grass that springs directly after the scythe. Probably *Dactylis glomerata*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

POKE-BAG. *sb.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Acredula rosea*. [Swainson.]

POVEY. *sb.* According to Swainson, the Barn Owl. *Strix flammea*.

PRETTY PRETTY CREATURE. *sb.* The Yellow Ammer. *Emberiza citrinella*. [Swainson.]

So called from its peculiarly plaintive note.

QUILT. *vb.* To miss, or slip; of the shears slipping over or missing the wool in shearing. [S.E.]

SCROPE. *vb.* Past tense of 'scrape.' [Selsley.]

SNAGGERS. *sb.* The teeth. [Selsley.] See SNAG.

SNAWDROPPER. *sb.* Snowdrop. [Miss E. Douglas: Elberton.]

SOLID. *adv.* Close, tight. *e.g.*, "Shut the door SOLID." [Selsley.]

TOM. *adj.* Used to denote the male of birds, as 'tom-bird,' 'tom-chicken,' 'tom-pheasant,' &c. [S.E.]

Also used substantively as "13 hens and a TOM."

TUZZY-MUZZY. Old man's beard; *Clematis Vitalba*, L. [Selsley.]

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

IN order to make clear the divisions adopted by the author of this Glossary, the Editor has had prepared, and presents to the Society, the Map which accompanies the present volume.

Gloucestershire is bounded by no less than eight counties, viz., Monmouth, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Oxford, Berks, Wilts, and Somerset, and is in fact a county with many marked differences and shades of dialect.

For the purpose of this Glossary, and in order to define approximately the area in which the words were known to occur, the county has been divided into eight districts, as follows:—

1.—The Forest of Dean [F. of D.], the country enclosed between the Severn and the Wye, and bounded on the N.E. by a stream which falls into the Severn at Westbury. This district is extremely hilly. It includes Cinderford, the capital of the coal and iron mining area, Mitcheldean, Coleford, Lydney, and Newnham. The population possesses strong peculiarities of race and language, differing entirely from that of the Vales.

2.—N.W.—The district bounded by the Forest, and on the South and East by the Severn. It includes Newent and Dymock.

3.—The Vale of Gloucester [V. of Glos.], lying between the Severn and the Cotswolds, and extending to the boundary of the county at Oxenton, and bounded on the South by the Stroud Water. This comprises the towns of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury.

4.—N.E.—This district includes Winchcombe, Dumbleton, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Bourton-on-the-Water.

5.—S.E.—For the most part a high plateau on which many of the head waters of the Thames take their rise, and comprising Northleach, Chedworth, Cirencester, Fairford, and Lechlade.

6.—S.—The uplands and valleys of the Cotswolds, which include Painswick, Stonehouse, Selsley, Stroud, Nailsworth, Minchinhampton, and Tetbury.

7.—The Hundred and Vale of Berkeley [Hund. of Berk.], bounded on the north by the Stroud Water, by the Cotswolds on the East, and the Severn on the West. This district includes Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, Tortworth, Berkeley, and the western slope of the Cotswolds. The dialect differs both in words and pronunciation from that of the Vale of Gloucester. The Vale of Berkeley is spoken of farther north as the "Low Country."

8.—S.W.—The southernmost part of the county, which comprises Wickwar, Thornbury, Chipping Sodbury, and Bristol. The people of Berkeley and Tortworth themselves perceive a considerable difference between their speech and that of Wickwar.

MORETON.





APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF DIALECT.

I.

By permission of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, I am enabled to transcribe from John Smyth's Berkeley Manuscripts his remarks upon the "Proverbs and Phrases of Speech" proper to the Hundred of Berkeley, at the end of the sixteenth and the commencement of the seventeenth centuries. These are contained in his last volume, entitled: "A Description of the Hundred of Berkeley, and of the Inhabitants thereof, in the County of Glouc.;" which was completed in 1639, in the 73rd year of his age. A portion of these interesting MSS. was published by the above-named Society in three large 4to vols., in 1883-5.

In this hundred of Berkeley are frequently vsed certaine words proverbs and phrases of speach, which wee hundreders conceive, [as we doe of certaine market moneyes,] to bee not only native but confined to the soile bounds and territory therof; which if found in the mouthes of any forraigners, wee deeme them as leapt over our wall, or as strayed from their proper pasture and dwelling place: And doubtles, in the handsome mouthinge of them, the dialect seemes borne of our owne bodies and naturall vnto vs from the breasts of our nurses: with some fewe of which dishes I will heere feast my reader and sport my selfe, viz^t.,

1. A native hundreder, beinge asked where hee was borne, answereth, where shu'd y bee y bore, but at Berkeley hurns, And there, begis, each* was y bore. Or thus, Each was 'geboren at Berkeley hurns.
2. So naturall is the dialect of pronouncinge the tre [y] betweene words endinge and beginninge with consonants, that it seemes droppinge from the aire into our mouthes: As, John y Smyth: John y Cole: Sit y downe: I can y

* Each, *i.e.*, ich = I.

finde it: her has y milkt: come y hither: well y said my Tomy: It's a good y white pott: Each ha kild a ferry vat y hogg: Our sowe does not well y fatt y: hur may y serve for lard y: moder cut y mee some meat: my mal is a good y wench: Watt y ge Tom y some nin y wel y din'd: hur is y gone: I will y goe: Come y my sweet y will y: Th'art my pretty dick y: With thousands the like, accomptinge our selves by such manner of speach to bee true patryots, And true preservers of the honored memory of our old forefathers, Gower, Chauser, Lidgate, Robert de Glouč, and others of those and former ages.

3. The letter [ff] is frequently vsed for v. As fewed for viewed: fowe for vowe: fenison for venison: farnish for varnish: and others the like.
4. The tre [v] is also frequently vsed for [f.] as vethers for fethers: vastinge for fastinge: vowlar for fowlar: venne for fenne: a varthinge for a farthing token: vire for fire: vat for fat venison; So powerfull a prerogative of transplantacon, have wee hundreders over the Alphabet.
5. G is often also vsed for C. As guckowe for cuckowe; grabs for crabs: A guckold for a Cuckhold, and the like.
6. ffor dust, wee say, doust: rowsty, for rusty: fousty, for fusty: youse for vse: and the like.
7. Thicke and thucke, for this and that, rush out with vs at every breath. As, d'ont thick way; d'ont thuck way: for, doe it on this way: doe it on that way.
8. Putton vp, for put it up: putton on thick way: putton on thuck way: setton vp, for set it vp: cutton of, for cut it of; And many the like.
9. I wou'd it was hild, for I would it were flead, or the skyn of.
10. y w'ood t'wert hild: for, I would thou were hanged.
11. Hur goes too blive for mee: i.e. shee goes too fast for mee.
12. flippant. i.e. slippery, quicke, nimble.
13. Neighboriden; for neighbourhood in all senses.
14. Wenchen, for wenches, or girles.
15. Axen, for ashes.

16. Hur ligs well y bed y this morne; i. shee sleeps a napp of nyne houres.
17. I can beteeme shee any thinge. i.e. I can deny her nothinge.
18. [Omitted.]
19. Sheeme bene heere a numbers while. i.e. mee seemes I have byn heere a longe while.
20. Beanes thick yeare are orribly hong'd. i.e. Beanes this yeare are horribly coddled.

Hur is dothered. i.e. Shee is amazed astonished.

An attery, or thwartover wench. i. An angry or crosse natur'd wench.

H'eel take it fery hugey. i.e. hee will take it in evill part.
H'eel growe madd y.

gaa. i.e. come, let us goe: If you'l goe, gaa. i.e. If you will goe, then come let vs goe.

A shard. i. a gapp or broken place in an hedge.

A loppertage. i. A lowe place where a hedge is trodden downe.

Hembles. i. a dead shard or gap, neere to a gate: A frequent word in bylawes at our Courts.

y wud and y cud. i.e. I would doe it if I could.

you speake dwelth. i.e. you talke you know not what.

Each'll warrant you. i.e. I will bee your warrant.

Each ha'nnot wel y din'd. i. I have not well dyned.

The fre [v] is frequently vsed for [i.] As gurdle, for girdle; Threscall for threshold.

Harroust, for harvest.

To hint. i.e. to end. hintinge, a word in husbandry.

A wize acre. i. a very foole.

Lick many. i. like many.

To hite abroad. i.e. To ride abroad on pleasure.

To tett. i.e. to chase. Hee tet my sheepe. i.e. chased them.

To veize, and veizinge. i. to chase: chasing violently vp and downe.

Loome, loomer. i. often and oftner. And loomer. i. faster.

To loxe. i.e. to convey away privately. A loxer. i.e. A secret purloyner. Loxinge. i.e. private pilferinge.

- To vocket, vockater, vockatinge: In like sense as to loxe, a loxer, & loxinge, last mentioned.
- The pugg. i.e. the refuse corne left at winnowinge.
- Shoon. i. shoes; The naturall ideome of my whole family, my selfe scarce free from the infection.
- A penston, a coine or Jamestone.
- Thick cole will y not y tind. i. This cole will not burne.
- Wee shim all hush at home. i.e. wee are all quiet at home.
- meeve. i.e. move. As, meeve them a lich. i.e. move them a like.
- grannam. i.e. grandame, a grandmother. good gramere. i.e. good grandmother.
- Twit. i.e. vpbraid.
- gait. i.e. all in hast; or heddy.
- A grible. i.e. A crabstocke to graft vpon.
- Howe fare fader and moder: when sawe you fader and moder; fader and moder will bee heere to morrowe. Altogeather without the pronounne possessive.
- This hay did well y henton. i.e. dry or wither well.
- Each am well y fritt. i.e. I am well filled.
- Ch'am w'oodly agreezd. i.e. I am wonderfully agreived.
- In the familiar difference of the vsuall words, gay and goe, consisteth halfe the thrift of my husbandries. gaye, is let vs goe, when my selfe goes as one of the company: But, goe, is the sendinge of others when my selfe staies behinde.
- A goschicken. i. a goslin or younge goose.
- Ourne, for ours; theirn, for theirs: hurne for hers, and many the like.
- A slaterne. i.e. a rude ill bred woman. An haytrell, the like.
- An hoytrell. i.e. a loose idle knave.
- Hur will bee bedlome anoa. i.e. shee will bee by and by mad.
- A Dowd, i.e. An vnseemely woman, vnhandsome in face and foote.
- Dunch, i.e. deafe. Hurts, i.e. bilbaries. Solemburies, i.e. service berries; wized, i.e. wished.

Hee makes noe hoe of it. i.e. hee cares not for it.

Hee is an hastis man, i.e. hasty or angry.

Come a downe, i.e. get yee downe. Come y vp. i.e. come vp.

I pray set a downe. i.e. I pray sit downe.

Hite, i.e. Comely. vnhity, i.e. vncomely. you dishite mee, i.e. you shame mee.

Tyd, i.e. wanton. Hee is very tyd, i.e. very wanton. A tyd bit, i.e. a speciall morsell reserved to eat at last.

Each ha fongd to a childe, i.e. I have byn godfather at a childes christninge. Hee did fange to mee, i.e. hee is my godfather.

To fonge, i.e. to receive.

The coves white, i.e. butter and cheese.

A vouthay. i.e. [not given].

To gale, A galer, The galefishinge; wherof read after, in my descripcō of Severne.

Wone, twa, three, voure, vive, id. est. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Hee n'eer blins, i.e. hee never ceaseth.

Meese, meesy, i.e. mosse, mossy.

Hee wants boot a beame, i.e. Hee wants money to spend: or mony in his purse.

Thuck vire don't y bran, i.e. this fire doth not burne.

It war y gold, that war y gam y; i.e. That was gold w^{ch} was given mee.

ga'as zo'm of thuck bread, i.e. give mee some of that bread.

Hur ha's well y tund her geer to day. i. shee hath applied her booke to day.

Moder, gyn, will not y washen' the dishen'. i. Mother, Jone, will not wash the dishes.

Gyn y com y and tyff y the windowes. i. Jone, come, and trim vp the windowes, [meaninge with flowers].

Eefee, and eaffee. i. waighty. Eefeer and eefteer. i. waightier.

Its eefee corne in hond.

Camplinge, i. brawlinge, chidinge.

Pilsteers. i. pillow beers.

But, Claudite jam rivos pueri, sat prata liberunt.

Following the above illustrations of dialect are a hundred proverbs and sayings which John Smyth considered to be peculiar to the Hundred of Berkeley. I have only selected such as serve further to exemplify the local folk speech.

9. Hee is very good at a white pott.—By white pot, wee westernne men doe meane a great custard or pudding baked in a bagg, platter, kettle, or pan: Notinge heerby, a good trencher man, or great eater.
25. Hee drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke: viz^t., As a robin redbrest.
26. Ch'am woody agreezd. vz^t., I am wonderfully greived.
27. When Westridge wood is motley, then its time to sowe barley.
28. Hee's well served, for hee hath oft made orts of better hay; Orts is the coarse butt end of hay which beasts leave in eatinge of their fodder: This proverbe is applyed to man or woman who refusinge many good offers in maryage, either in greatnes of portion or comliness of person, At last it makes choice of much lesse or worse.
39. Il'e make abb or warp of it. If not one thinge yet another.
47. Lide pilles the hide: meaninge that March [called by vs lide] pinches the poare man's beast.
51. Smoke will to the smicker: meaninge, If many gossips sit against a smokey chimney the smoke will bend to the fairest; A proverbe which doth advantage a merry gossip to twitt the foule slutt her neighbour.
76. Nocke anew, nocke anew. i.e. Try againe.
77. Boad a bagg, and bearn'. i. An ill hap falles where it is feared.
91. Patch by patch is yeomanly; but patch vpon patch is beggerly.
93. Botch and sit, build and flit. I beshrew this proverbe, wherby the tenant is kept from a comly repairinge of his house, for doubt of havinge it taken in reversion over his head.
96. Lill for loll: Id est, one for another: As good as hee brought.

As a contribution to fish nomenclature, I extract [Vol. 3. p. 319] John Smyth's list of "53. sorts of sea fish in this river within the limits of this hundred, which have byn in the time of my Stewardship taken therin, and called as followeth; viz,

The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole, Jubertas or a yonge whale, a'ts the herringe hogge, The Seale, the Swordfish, the salmon, wheat trout or suen, The turbut, Lamprey, Lamperne, Shad, twear, the wray, the houndfish a'ts the dogfish, the sole, the flooke, a'ts the flounder, the sand flooke, resemblinge the sole, A barne, a Cod, a Card, An eele pout, A mackarell, the Sunfish, the hake, An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad, A plaice, the millet a'ts mullet, the Lynge, A dabbe, A yearlinge, An horncake, the Lumpfish, A gurnard, both red and gray, A cuttlefish, a whitinge, a little crabbe, the Conger a'ts the conger eele, beinge the hee-fish, and the Shee fish is called a quaver, the Dorry, the huswife, the herringe, the sprat, the pilchard, the prawne, the shrimpe, the eele, a fauzon, or great fat eele, Elvers, supposed by some to bee the younge eele, the base, the sea breame, and the Halibut: In all—53.

The belly of the salmon is tendrest sweetest and pleasantest, and his eies wholsoimer then of any other fish: The salmon growes by theis degrees and ages: vz, 1. a pinke; 2. a botcher; 3. a salmon trout; 4. a gillinge; 5. a salmon; Soe in perfect and full age at 5 yeares, As an oxe or bucke; And [generally] in this part of the River, the prime season for the goodnes of the salmon goes out when the Bucke comes in; And comes in when the Bucke goes out.

The Sole wee call our Seaverne Capon; A meate of prime note.

II.

A few more specimens in illustration of the Dialect of Gloucestershire at later dates will, it is hoped, not prove unacceptable. Amongst these the old Gloucestershire Ballad, "George Ridler's Oven," must always find a foremost place. It has been sought to assign a political origin to this old song, and to attribute it to the malcontent Royalists in the time of the Commonwealth. This is not the place to consider the question, and I will only refer those who may be interested in the matter to the account given in the introduction to "Legends, Tales, & Songs in the Dialect of the Peasantry of Gloucestershire," published by Mr. C. H. Savory, of Cirencester. [N.D.] The song is, undoubtedly, of considerable antiquity. The copy from which I transcribe it was evidently written down towards the end of the last century, and I am indebted for the loan of it to Mr. Charles King, of Gloucester, whose father owned it a great number of years ago. This version differs slightly from that quoted by Halliwell, and from Mr. Savory's. It runs thus:—

GEORGE RIDLER'S OVEN.

"A Right Famous old Gloucestershire Ballad, Corrected according to the Fragments of a Manuscript Copy found in the Speech House in the Forest of Dean several Centuries ago, and now revived to be sung at the Anniversary and Monthly Meetings of the Gloucestershire Society, a charitable Institution, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, London."

1.

The Stwons that built George Ridler's Oven,
And thauy keum from the Bleakeney's Quaar,
And George he wur a Jolly old Mon,
And his yead it grawd above his yare.

2.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur vor a notable Theng,
He meud his Braags avoore he died,
Wi any dree Brothers his Zons zhoud zeng.

3.

There's Dick the Treble, and John the Beass—
Let every Mon zing in his aawn Pleace—
And George he war the Elder Brother,
And therevoore he should zing the Tenor.

4.

Mine Hostess's Maid—and her Neaum 'twas Nell—
A pretty Wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good Reauzon why,
Becase zshe lov'd my Dog and I.

5.

My Dog is good to Catch a Hen;
A Duck or Goose is vood for Men;
And where good Company I spy,
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.

6.

My Mwother told I when I wur young,
If I did vollow the strong Beer Pwoot,
That Drink would pruv my auverdraw,
And meauk me wear a thread bare Cwoat.

7.

My Dog has gotten zitch a trick,
To visit Maids when thauy be zick;
When thauy be zick and like to die,
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.

8.

When I have dree zixpences under my Thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis Poverty pearts good Company.

9.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My Greauve shall be under y^e good yeal Tap;
In voulded Earmes there wool us lie,
Cheek by Jowl my Dog and I.

III.

I am indebted to Mr. Edward Barry, of Mitcheldean in the Forest of Dean, for the following lines, written by him some years ago, "on the night when all the gas-lights went out suddenly in Mitcheldean."

LINES BY A "VORESTER."

Twer zumwer about a vyow minnits past nine
 By my wetch, as is vamous vor kippin 'is time,
 An twer zumwer about a last Tuesda wick,
 As all vokes in Dane wer zar'd zuch a trick.
 I ad zupped up my peg—thā peg wer a veādin—
 An zat down a perpus ta ha ma zum reādin,
 When all on a zudden, about nine at night
 I wer clane dun a readin, vur out went tha light.
 I zed to our ooman, "Why what's come ta pass ?
 I'm blowēd if there's zummūt an't blowed out the gas!"
 So er tried to light it and couldn't, then zed,
 "I an't got no candle, so let's go to bed."
 Zes I, "Noa, I wunt. I'll look out in the sdrit
 An zee if tha nighbors a got any lit."
 Ther wer Dawson, an Little, an Legg in the dark;
 I zed ta our ooman, "Oh yunt this a lark!"
 Wun couldn't zee up ta tha Crāss—as yun't vor—
 Tha sdrit looked as black as a borrel o' tor;
 Tha vrunts o' tha housen zeemed pleaster'd wi' pitch;
 I'm bothered if I could tell tother vram wich!
 I *wer* savage; I stomped an turned tha gas handle;
 Then roared, "Bring a light or a yuppenny candle!"
 But neither we had; so to zoften our ire,
 We zat ourzelves down right in vrunt o tha vire.
 And aater we'd zat vor tha coorse-of a nour,
 By tha vire-light a-lookin tarnashunly zour,
 When just as our clauk wer a strikin out TEN,
 We wer able ta ha tha gas lighted agyen.

IV.

The next illustration is "A Specimen of the Vulgar Speech of the Town of Gloucester" taken from the Transactions of the Cotteswold Field Naturalists' Club for 1853. Although it contains few, if any, real dialect words, it gives a very fair idea of the grammar, pronunciation, and mode of speech of the ill-educated Gloucester citizen, and as such seems worth reproduction.

Gloucester, March 22nd, 1851.

Mr.

Knowing what a condesendin good sort o genelman you be un as wat tha calls feel natral istory is a gettin very popolar I teeks the liberty a sendin ya 2 or 3 little hannigotes a hannimals as I ha ad from time ta time in my passesshun un hopes thayl proove uz emusin uz instructiv, uz we sais in our nayberhood, to your club. I kips a public at Kingshome un as my customers princely drops in ov a evnin bein a hous o call for jurnemen taylors un uther rispectuble treedsmen, in consekence my mornins beent verry much okkypied, un as I hallis ad a turn for observetion I a payd a good deal o tention ta what e calls dimestic hannymals, un when you a yeerd my story I thinks youl say as how verry few people a livd on such hintimit terms we un, un consekently knauws moor about um, un so without funder preefece I shull enterr on my nurretion. About 12 mos ago I ad 2 pigs brothers un sisters, thay was about 2 mos auwld when I had um fust un thay yused to run about o the kitchin un pic up tha crums ur watever else tha cud find in tha sheep o grub tul tha got 2 sassy, for my missis got az fond on um az if tha wus er auwn blessed babbies un let um do jest as ad got a minded, un atween um bwoth we ad a verry nice time on it. If the missis was a peerin tha teeters ur shellin a few peese, tha rind un shells at last wuzent good enuf for um, but thay must teek *thair* chaice afore we cud put by *our* whack out on um, un thayd teek 1 anothers part so as we dussent saay as the ouse was our auwn, tul as I was obleeged ta shet 1 on um up in tha sty. We called one on um Jo un tother Sally. I thinks as jo wus tha sensyblest o tha 2 but Sally wus tha most mischievousest un uz wee kep um seppereet why I shul giv you a count on um sepereetly. Jo kep a good deel ta do about bein shet up ut fust un yewsted ta cry

un whine for all tha wuld like a babby whenever a seed tha missis, un I thawt as er ad a pretty ny broke er hart cos I oodn't let her go un let un out but at last a got a kyind a reconciled-like un begun ta look out for other emusement, un what dy think a went un dun—why a begun bird ketchin. I ad a dyuse of a lot a robbins in tha garden, un tha yusted ta cum un get at tha grains un uther hodments uz I yewsed ta put fur tha peg. I a sin 3 ur 4 ut a time a different parts a tha sty ut a time, 1 a tha trauw, unother a top a tha raylins un tother a jiggin about a feared a tother 2, we a bit uf a fite atwizt um casionully. Wen Jo ad ad anuf, ad yused ta lay down of is side jest uz eny uthur genelman mit do with is cheek jest a restin a tha side a tha trauw fur a piller un watch tha robbins.

Wen thur wus a bit uv a skrimmage among um ud look uz pleezd you can't think, un grunt un' sort a laff ta isself like, tul 1 de a took it inta is yud to ketch 1 on um uz cum reether 2 neer toon, un skrumped un up jest like a nut. Well ater that a wus allis a bird ketchin un was up to all sorts a mooves at that theer geem. Ater a'd cleered out tha trauw pertty well a'd jest skatter about a feeaw grayns athin reach uv is nose, un lay down un pertend ta go ta sleep, un then twaz warrhock ta any sparra or whitefinch or robbin ither uz cum athin is reech. But tha got up toot ut last, un specially tha sparras; un then wot dy think a dun—wy turned to upon the Rots.

We ad all at once tha dyuce un all a rots, un wher tha cum from why Ime shure I dwont knauw, but awever tha seemed ta use to get ther prog princaply from tha pigs vittells.

Well, at fust, a seemed ta use ta like ther cumpney, un wen tha did cum 1 or 2 at a time, a'd look quite pleesed un stand un watch um un talk to um like jest as a used to do along a tha robbins but when tha birds got shire un tha rots moor numerouser, un did cum $\frac{1}{2}$ a duzn ur a duzn at a time, 1 de quite onexpectedly a piches into um un massycrees 2 on um, un ater that whenever a seed a likely chance heed fly at um jest like any uther reglar bred tarrier, un a yused ta kip up them ther geems up ta tha de uv is deth, wich took pleece soon ater a wus seesed for my rent which somehow or nother unfortnutly got into rare.

Now as for Sally she wus allis of a weeklier constitution like as we may say un dident thrive not neer sa well, un so we yused for ta let her run in un out a tha taproom un bask afore tha fire along a tha ducks (which I shall ave more ta say about them presenly) but a got sassier nor ever. Now ther wus 2 or 3 fellas a mendin tha rodes jest bi our ouse un 1 de tha cum in jest ta ave a pint a beer ath ther dinners wich was bred un chees or summut a that deskrypshun rapped up in ther ankychers. 1 on um appened ta put down isn for a minnit, un I be hanged if Sally dident collar it un finished it (ankycher included) amost afore a cud say Jack Robison. Well ater that none on um cud leave a hankycher about or cum into tha house ath 1 in his hand but her must knauw all about it un see what a'd got in it but blessy a'd yused ta sarve we wuss nor that. Sumtimes when weed got a bit a beecon un greens or anything a that sort the missis ud teek up the greens out a tha top a tha pot, un put um upon the pleet upon the teeble fust (cos we allis likes um biled along a the beecon tha be so *much* richer) while her was a getting out the beecon un I do assure you as if I wusnt standin sentry like all the time Ime blessed if that ther pig woodnt either jump up on his ind legs on the teeble or else upset un un cler tha dish a evry teeter or green as wus in in, afore a could well look round.

Now tha observetion as I got to meek about that ther is as this here, when a pet dog or amost any other sort a pet a dun anything a roguery he knows on it un'll cut away from e but a pig on't—he'll stand un grunt un snort un squeak at e like a bear un bully e out on't.

But a got sa mischievious at last as I coodn't kip un no longer; a did offend so many a our customers, un so I sowld un to a man at Santers fur amost nothin at all jest ta get rid on in—but I had ard work ta get the missis to part with un thauw.

Pon me life, tha partin atwixt thay 2 wus quite cuttin, un a got out a is sty un cum un see us once or twice ater that. I dwont know what *he* fed un on ater a left we but a'd a got sa chaice then as a'd ardlly yet anything but bred un butter. The last I yeared the poor cretur wus as a'd died a very pertty pig a about a fourteen score.

Now them what I considers very interesting hannygotes of a dimestic pig but them ther ducks wus 2 sech ducks as you don't see evry de, barring as 1 on um wus a dreek.

Tha wus Mus-covys un was give ta me by Dr. Wells a Nordon. I never seed 2 kinder harted creeters in my life. Tha meed therselves at home as soon as ever tha cum to us un after a bit tha got sa fond on us as wenever me or my missis went ta tha pump (not having no piece a water for um dy see) thay'd run jabberin up un woodn't let us go away or be at quiet tul weed pumped on um un geed um a good dousin, un then thayd go in a doors un lay therselves down afore the fire to dry, un if we offered for to go away from the pump athout doing on it for um thayd run ater us un peck our legs un heels a good un. I a got one on um now—the dreek—but Ime sorry to say as I lost tother about 12 Mos ago, un you never see nothin more affectin nor the last moments o that ther duck.

Some time afore some wicked rascal of a dog—how I wish I'd a ketched him, ony praps I shoold a sarved him amost *too* bad—geed er a tightish nip 1 de, un thow with a good deal a nussin un coddlin my missis brought im round again un a was got quite cheerful like, a allis walked leem un limped a good deal un didnt seem to injay hissself so well as formly. Ater a bit a wuzn't so well agyan un seemed uz if there was summut az wazn't quite right in her inside. Well now my wife ad bin verry queer fur a wick or 2 with a bad complaint in her chest un one de tha duck seemed wuss nor ushal if anything un my wife was a nussin on her in her lap afore tha fire un a seemed very thoughtful, un all at once her says says her “I say Jem if I was to give the poor duck a dose a my medsan” says her “I shooldn't wonder if it didn't do un good for it have certainly done me a good deal” says her. And so “Well” says I “praps 'tood. Ime agreeable” says I, an so we geed un two teeble spoonfuls a tha chest mixer. Well the poor creeter shook his hed un didn't seem to like it for a bit, but at last a got quieter un seemed to be agwain off to sleep un all at once after a'd a layd quiet for about a ten minutes a tried to rouse issself up like un begun to sheek is yed agean as if to say az twus no go—a give a fayntish queevering kind of a quack un then a looked up in

my missises feece un died in a minnit. Now that I considers a very interestin annygotte of a Muscovy duck an its my firm belief as theres very few peeple as knows what affection dimestic animals may be brought to for um for want a treetin on um properly, but all as Ive got to say about it is this here, which is as if its of any use to you or the Cotsuld club as its verry much at your service un I remain Sir

Your humble sarvant to command

JEEMS NICKS.

V.

The last specimen is taken, with the Author's kind permission, from Mr. S. S. Buckman's "John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds and Elsewhere," [Chapman & Hall, 1890.] It consists of extracts from the chapter entitled, "The Old Shepherd." The book well reproduces the life, thought, and speech of the Gloucestershire peasantry, and is heartily commended to the notice of all who are interested in dialect. Mr. Buckman especially desires to call attention to the peculiar intonation and drawl of the Cotteswold speech, which cannot be rendered by any method of spelling. The present extract was written as an example of the North Cotteswold speech from the neighbourhood of Salperton, where the *f* and *s* are not pronounced quite so broadly as in the Southern districts, and the dialect is probably influenced by the practice of hiring farm servants from Burford in Oxfordshire. The proof has been carefully corrected by the Author, who has revised and modified the original spelling in many particulars.—ED.]

THE OLD SHEPHERD.

"Ay, I bin 'bout zum time, zur," the shepherd replied to a question of mine. "Vive-an-vorty year, man an' bouoy, hev I bin at wuürk yere-about. My faether 'ee'd mead a bit o' mony a keättle-djelin', an' 'ee set 'isself up in a pooblic on the roäd about twelve mile yerevrom. 'Ee'd a smartish vamily o' we bouoys, an' so us 'ad to scrobble along 's best 's could like. A' sex yere owld I wur a-ledding vormust a-harvesting, and then wur soon put to drev plough. Ah, thur wurn't no skools o' any 'count 'bout i' them days. I wur niver larned nought of that thur—nether reedy, writy, nar zummy—the keärter larned I most as iver I wur wuth. I wur to do my wuürk wi'out no nise and skulking, and I wurn't to knock the keättle about. Ah! er wur a sad maggotty cust'mer, a' times, 'ee wur, if aught upzet un. One daay er caught hold of I, an' whipped off 's belt, an' leathered I a rum un. I hollered arl I kneawed. Up come the varmer. "Ullo, Sammiwell, what's thee's got thee's'ool up now fur? thee bist in a maïn teakin'." 'This 'ere spiteful little twoad,' zed the keärter, a-drowin' I vrom un yed fust into th' vur-r-r, 'wur a-knockin' thaay 'osses as I leäved un to mind, while I 'ad 'm a bit o' bread, 'ee wur a-knockin' 'um about most skeändalous. I thowt vur all the wuörld's thaay'd git awaay an' breäk the tackle arl to pieces.' 'Od rot ers little keärkiss,' zed the varmer, "pick un up keärter, and gie un another cut or two.' Wal, yer kneaw, zur, 'twere a good lesson vur I, vur I didn't misuse

hosses nor nothink else no moor; but 'ow'd it be now? Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy now, if er's iver zo, or er'll 'ave 'ee up vur 'saltin' ov un; and then thaay goes out into the ground to plough and knocks the keättle 'bout just as thaay be a-minded.

"Wal, yer kneaow, zur, I wur a-zaying to 'ee as 'ow I went to drev plough, when one winter the meäster come to I and towld I to go aff and yelp the shapperd 'mong the yeaows. Thur I bid arl that thur winter a-keärrin' th' 'ay to thaay thur ship, an' a-pecking the tunnups, an' a-doing a bit o' hurdle-zetting. I liked that thur job a 'mazing zight better nor being 'mong thaay 'osses; it giv' 'ee zummat more to thenk on, yer kneaow; and shapperd, er zaid 's 'ow I wur a good bouoy and minded my wuürk, and didn't git a-messing and a-keäddlin' and a-oondermenting 'bout like zum on um. But then I wurn't long o' the ship much in the zummer. I 'ad to go back among th' 'osses and sich; but when next Michulmus comed round, the meäster er zed to I as I wur to go 'long as keind o' under-shapperd and help un wi' the ship, if I wur a-minded to be'ave myself. Wal, so I wur, and I bid along wi' un vur zum time, and er kipt a-razing o' my weäges vur a time; but th' end o' it wur as I wur a-getting too owld for sich a job as that, and so I telled un one Michulmus as I wur wuth more money. Wal, er zed, er didn't kneaow as I wur, but I wur vree to try, er zed; ee couldn't 'ford I no more, er zed. Wal, I went off to Mop, and I got a pleäce along o' zum keättle a' two shillin' a wick more money, a'most directly. That thur meäster 'ee wur a maggotty twoad, and 'twere arl 's iver I could do to sard my time out wi' un. Yer couldn't please un, not no waays, so aff I zlips next Michulmus. 'What, yean't yer a-gwine to stop 'long of I another year?' er says; 'you and I yean't fell out so skeändalous bad. I wur quite a-minded,' er says, 'to putt up wi' ee.' 'So yer med, zur,' I says, 'but I tells 'ee as I beant a-minded to putt up yeny longer o' you.' 'Wal, ee got hisself into a vine waay, and jumped all aroun' the pleace quite mad-like; and er called I all the neämes as iver could thenk on; swearing as er wudden't gie I no kerecter to go to Mop wi'. Wal, I let un have ers say out, and walked off, and afore iver I'd 'casion to go to Mop, my owld

gaffer, as I'd a-zard afore, I met un, and er axed I what I wur a-gwine to do theäse Michulmus, and when I zed as I wurn't a-gwine to stop, er warnted I to come back wi' un to his pleäce to zard un agin, and zo I did: and thur I bid a zight of year, and was shapperd vor un till th' owld genelman died, and 's things wur arl a-zeld, and the missus and the vamily went right awaäy thurfrom.

"Wal, yer kneaow, thur wur two or dree on 'em arter I then, a-wanting I to be shapperd vor um, an' I'd 'bout as lief go to 'arn on 'um; but th' owld squire 'ee steps in an' offers I more money nor the tothern, an' so I went along o' 'ee to look after ers ship vor un. An' thur I bid iver so many year as you do kneaow, a-getting veämous weäges. Ah! but 'ee wur a sad 'oondermenting sort o' a customer, 'ee wur, and djousèd prood o' the ship. 'Ee let I 'a just 'bout what I wur a-minded vor um, Us used to zend to sheaow then, yer kneaow, an' us went in for Rom brading. Ah! look 'ee, thaay wur a veämous lot o' ship; arter I'd bin thur a year a two dalled if thur wur a better vlock o' ship to be voun' in th' wull keounty! Ah! an' thaay thur rom-zale dinners as ee'd a-used to gie, thaay wur zummat 'nation vine, thaay wur, the weind wur a-sard out to the volk like warter, it do meäke I dry to thenk on't; an' the varmers, thaay'd a plenty o' money in them daays, and thaay'd git that thur weind into um in 'mazing style, and 'ud come out, yer kneaow, an' gie veämous gurt prizes for thaay thur ship. Ah! but 'twur good to see thaay volks a-comin' down the lather. Theäse 'ere rom-zale dinner wur a gied up in a sort o' gurt tallet pleäce as wur above the keärt'us, an' thaay a-got to clim' into un up a lather. Up thaay went sprack enow afore dinner, but oftimes 'twur a main queer job for zum on' em to find thair waay down arterwards. Lord! I've a-laffed thur afore now to zée how zum on 'em did boggle at 't."

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 5, l. 5.—*Read* A-SHOR. *adv.* Ajar. [General.] Also A-SHARD,
i.e., a-gape. [Kemerton; Northwood.]
- „ 5, l. 12.—*For* 'AFORE' *read* 'AVORE.'
- „ 7, l. 18.—*Read* 'The green outer husk of the walnut.'
- „ 7, l. 19.—*For* 'BAND' *read* 'BAUD.'
- „ 9, l. 15.—*For* 'BEEALL' *read* 'BECALL.'
- „ 9, l. 17.—*For* 'or not' *read* 'or are not.'
- „ 9, l. 18.—*Omit* 'Acanthus.'
- „ 12, l. 24.—*For* 'sb.' *read* 'excl.' and *add.* '[Glouc.]'
- „ 13, l. 17.—*For* 'sb. A truss of straw,' *read* 'vb. To truss; of straw.'
- „ 14, l. 26.—*For* 'A. Long' *read* 'Glouc.'
- „ 27, l. 29.—*For* 'squirm' *read* 'writhe.'
- „ 28, l. 25.—*For* 'spondylium' *read* 'Sphondylium.'
- „ 29, l. 24.—*For* 'sb.' *read* 'adj.'
- „ 31, l. 19.—*After* 'Burdock' *read* 'Arctium Lappa, L.'
- „ 31, l. 23.—*After* 'Wood sorrel' *read* 'Oxalis acetosella.'
- „ 33, l. 16.—*For* 'DADCOCK' *read* 'DADDÖCK.'
- „ 34, l. 22.—*For* 'DAWNY' *read* 'DAWMY.'
- „ 34, l. 26.—*Before* 'DAY-WOMAN' *insert* 'the.'
- „ 34, l. 27.—*For* 'Act II. *read* 'Act I.'
- „ 35, l. 24.—*For* 'DEEPNERS' *read* 'DEEPNESS.'
- „ 37, l. 6.—*After* 'adv.' *insert* 'Used to express.'

- P. 37, l. 18.—*For* 'seelen' *read* 'Seelen.'
- „ 37, l. 30.—*For* 'BAND' *read* 'BAUD.'
- „ 37, l. 31.—*After* 'sb.' *insert* 'Door.'
- „ 39, l. 8.—*For* '[W.C.] In *Gloucester Journal*' *read*, "'W.C." in the *G. J.*'
- „ 39, l. 21.—*Omit* 'and sb.'
- „ 39, l. 28.—*For* 'adj.' *read* 'adv.'
- „ 43, ll. 1, 2.—*Read* 'This letter is pronounced A in the Hundred of Berkeley in repeating the Alphabet. EE often becomes short I, etc.'
- „ 45, l. 6.—*Read* 'EEVY. *adj.* Damp; of walls, etc.'
- „ 48, l. 14.—*For* 'five' *read* 'fine.'
- „ 49, l. 2.—*For* 'varieties of Plantain' *read* 'leaves of Plantains.'
- „ 50, l. 29.—*For* 'dealy' *read* 'deadly.'
- „ 53, l. 10.—*For* 'FUTHER' *read* 'FUTHELL.'
- „ 53, l. 11.—*For* 'FUTHELL' *read* 'FUTHER.'
- „ 54, l. 28.—*For* 'appointment' *read* 'apportionment.'
- „ 56, l. 3.—*For* 'nen' *read* 'then.'
- „ 56, l. 27.—*For* 'GAWN' *read* 'GAWM.'
- „ 57, l. 21.—*For* 'forgive' *read* 'give.'
- „ 57, l. 29.—*For* 'GILLOFER' *read* 'GILLIFLOWER.'
- „ 57, l. 33.—*For* 'Verry' *read* 'very.'
- „ 59, l. 15.—*For* 'GOLE' *read* 'GOB.'
- „ 60, l. 16.—*For* 'GRAM' *read* 'GRAIN.'
- „ 61, l. 24.—*For* 'Willow Wren?' *read* 'Willow Warbler.'
- „ 62, l. 9.—*After* 'Pollards' *add* 'of wheat.'
- „ 64, l. 19.—*For* 'HAME-LEETS' *read* 'HAMFLEETS.'
- „ 66, l. 8.—*For* 'Oxycantha' *read* 'Oxyacantha.'
- „ 66, l. 15.—*For* 'Grass' *read* 'Ground,' and *add* 'Nepeta Glechoma, Benth.'
- „ 68, l. 18.—*Omit* 'HEP BRIER, HEP ROSE, and HIP ROSE.'
- „ 71, l. 24.—*For* 'mad' *read* 'angry.'
- „ 75, l. 9.—*Insert* 'INDY PINK.'
- „ 77, l. 19.—*For* 'Hund. of Berk.' *read* 'Huntley.'
- „ 77, l. 21.—*Add* '[Hund. of Berk.]'
- „ 80, l. 1.—*For* 'KINGS' *read* 'KING.'
- „ 103, l. 18.—*For* 'NINTE' *read* 'NINTE.'

- P. 113, l. 29.—*For* 'Eonymus Europæus' *read* 'Euonymus europæus.'
,, 113, l. 33.—*Add* 'Pæonia officinalis, L. [Britten & Holland.]'
,, 121, l. 6.—*Omit* 'adj.'
,, 149, l. 18.—*Omit* 'Agrostis vulgaris, L.; also for.'
,, 159, l. 30.—*For* 'THRIPPLET,' *read* 'THRIPPLES.'
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THE END.

RUTLAND WORDS.

RUTLAND WORDS.

COLLECTED BY

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A.,

RECTOR OF TYNEHAM, DORSET

(And lately of Glaston, Rutland).

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1891.

Dāle = deal.

Sarvice, Clargyman = service, clergyman.

Cayzed = cast.

Fuzz or Fooz = furze.

Goss = gorse.

'Frit,' 'Glent,' 'Pept,' as preterites, speak for themselves.

Oi've, yo've, we'm = I am, you are, we are.

For plurals we have 'Beast,' 'Pōses' (*i.e.*, posts), 'Clozen,' 'Housen,' 'Plazen,' 'Nesses,' 'Frosses.'

We often drop (1) the preposition and (2) the possessive case inflexion. 'He goes Uppingham of-a Wednesday.' 'Joe Sumpter' grandson.' 'The Queen' childer.' I found examples of these latter peculiarities (as of several others mentioned in the *Glossary*) alike in the eighteenth century parish accounts and in the mouths of my late parishioners.

FIELD-NAMES.

The old field-names mentioned in the rectorial terrier of Glaston parish, then unenclosed or 'open fields,' in 1635 are as follows: The Northe Fielde; the Myllne Fielde; the West Fielde; Parte of the Myllne Fielde; and the Southe Fielde.

Gorgimer: Little Gorgimer, Great Gorgimer Close, and Top Gorgimer Close, the names of three fields in map of 1841.

Holmes: 'South Holmes,' the name of two closes or fields in parish plan, 1841.

Lings: The name of two closes in the Glaston parish map, 1841.

Muxwells: The name of two closes in map of 1841.

The Rev. P. G. Dennis sends me the following lists of

(i.) *Danish words in use in Rutland*: Brig, clep, flit, frem, kittlin', muck, rig, thack.

(ii.) *Words used in Rutland in a peculiar sense, etc.*: Acquainted (courting), balk, con-tent, disannul (not elsewhere in everyday

use), gain, a-joisting, stall, teem. Mr. Dennis remarks that the number of peculiar forms of words or pronunciation is in this part of the Midlands comparatively small.

(iii.) *Place-names in Rutland* (almost all of them having A.S. terminations, such as -cote, -den, -ham, -ton, -wick, -worth; some of them, as -den, suggestive of forests and outlying pastures in woods): -Cote (a mud hut), Caldecote, Morcott, Tickencote. -Den (outlying pasture in woods), Barrowden, Essendine and Whissendine (the eastern and western parishes); perhaps, also, Hambledon *alias* Hambleton, and Lyndon. -Ham, Clipsham, Empingham, Greetham, Langham, Luffenham, Oakham, Uppingham. -Ley (pasture), Burley-on-the-hill, Leafield Forest, Wardley, Witchley. -More, Cottesmore. -Ton, Ayston, Belton, Braunston, Casterton *or* Brig-Caster-ton, Edithweston *or* Edywesson, Eggleton *or* Eglinton, Exton, Glaston, Glaiston *or* Gladeston, Ketton, Lydington *or* Liddington, Manton, Market Overton (*or* Orton), Normanton, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton *or* Seyton, Stretton, Snelston, Thistleton, and possibly Lyndon. -Well, Ashwell, Tinwell, Whitwell. -Worth (property, farm), Pickworth.

Besides the above, we find, either in actual use or in Speed's map, the names following:—

-Thorpe, Thorpe-by-water, Alesthorpe, Barleythorpe, Belmesthorpe, Gunthorpe, Ingthorpe, Martinsthorpe *or* Marstrop, Tolthorpe.

Barrow, Barnsdale, Beaumont, Bisbrook *or* Bittlesbrook *or* Pisbrook, Brooke, Catmose, Deepdale, Drystoke *or* Stokedry, Flitteris, Rakesborough, Ryall *or* Ryhall, Stocken *or* Stocking, Tixover *or* Tichesoure, Teigh *or* Tyghe, and Wing *or* Weng *olim* Veyinge.

Hundreds: Alstoe, Martinsley, and Wrangdike, the East Hundred, and the Soke of Oakham.

Our streams are: The Eye, Chater, and Guash *or* Wash, running into the Welland.

The names, as given in Domesday Book, are : Grethan, Cotesmore, Overtune, Tistertune, Wichingedene, Exentune, Witewelle, Alestanestorp [Alstoe Hundred], Burgelai, Exwelle, *in Alinodestov Wapentake*; Ocheham, Hameldune, Redlingtune, *in Martinslei Wapentac*, attached to 'Ledecestrescire.'

Under the head of 'Northantone scire' we find Chetene, Techesoure, Berchedone, Seietone, Segestone *or* Segentone, Torp, Morcote, Bitlesbroch and Gladestone, Lufenham and Sculetorp, Castretone, Toltorp, Epingeham, Riehale, Tichecote and Horn, *in Gisleburg Hundred, Wiceslea Wapentac*.

Lidentone, Stocche, Smelstone, Caldecote, and Esindone, *in Gisleburg Hundred*.

The Wapentakes Alinodestov and Martinsleie, 'adiacent uicecomitatui Snotigeham ad gl'd regis.'

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

TYNEHAM, DORSET, May, 1891.

GLOSSARY.

The following abbreviations are used:—

<i>adj.</i> = adjective	<i>p.</i> = preterite
<i>adv.</i> = adverb	<i>p.p.</i> = past participle
<i>cf.</i> = compare	<i>pr.</i> = pronoun
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction	<i>prep.</i> = preposition
<i>expl.</i> = expletive	<i>sb.</i> = substantive
<i>interj.</i> = interjection	<i>v.a.</i> = verb active
<i>part.</i> = participle	<i>var. pron.</i> = various pronunciation
<i>pec.</i> = peculiar idiom or usage	<i>v.n.</i> = verb neuter
<i>phr.</i> = phrase	

ACKURN, *sb. var. pron.* of "acorn."

ACQUAINTED, *part.* in the first stage of courting.

ADDLE, *v.a.* to earn wages.

ADLAND, *sb.* headland; the strip in a field where the plough turns.

AFORE LONG, *adv.* before long.

AGAIN, *prep.* near.
"Agen the hedge."

AGE, *pec.* In Rutland the same peculiarities as in Leicestershire. Examples: "Shay's in 'er ten," "A's gooin' thootain," "Gooin' o' twelve," "Gooin' fur eeghty."

AGREEABLE, *adj.* ready and willing.
"Shay's agreeable, I'm be bound!"

AJOISTING, *sb.* and *pr.* a payment for feeding and depasturing of cattle. *Agistment* ('*agistamentum*,' '*agistare animalia*,' Du Cange, *Gloss.*).

"Them bisn't his own ship (sheep); them's on'y som' as Mr. X. has got ajoisting."

ALL, AND ALL, *adj. pec.* an expletive or emphatical phrase.

"He's not very well, and the weather's rather inferial and all."

"Who should come by just then but the Honourable and all" (though the Hon. A. B. who came up so inopportunately was unaccompanied).

"We had a reg'lar good holiday an' all."

ALL AS IS, *phr.* the sum total; everything imaginable.

ALLUS, *adv. var. pron.* of "always."

ALONG OF, *adv.* because of.

"He come downstairs shedding, an' went oop back'ards *along of* his rheumatiz."

AN, the indefinite article, is seldom used before a vowel. We say "a orange," "a egg," or, as a friend of mine always spells it, "a *ag*."

AND ALL. See ALL.

ANEW or ENEW, *adv.* enough.

"I suppose we shall have seed potatoes *anew* this turn."

I find that Professor Conington, who came from a neighbouring district (South Lincolnshire), more than once, in his *Translation of Horace*, makes "enow" rhyme with "due."

APPRALITOR, *sb. var. pron.* the bishop's apparitor.

"Given the *Appralitor* to Excuse us from going to ye Visitacion, 2s. 6d."—*Churchwarden's Account*, 1720.

APPROBATION, *sb.* opinion.

"I can't make out what's wrong wi' her; so I shall send for Clark [we never call doctors 'Mr.,' but treat them all as if they were at the head of their profession], and get his *approbation* of it" (*i.e.*, his opinion on it).

ARRAWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

"Them *arrawigs*!"

ARCH-ITECT, *var. pron.* of "architect." An elegant classical scholar of my acquaintance similarly speaks of the University arch-hives.

ARK, *sb.* clouds shaped like the *vesica piscis*.

"They say, when you see the *hark*, it mostly tokens rain."

AS, *var. pron.* for "that."

"The last time *as* ever I see him he called me all *as* is."

ASHLAR, *sb.* hewn stone.

"For work done at Glaston Wire. For 52 foot of Parpen *Ashler* and Coping, and for mending the Sluce, 1l. 8s."—*Accounts*, 1743.

AT-A, *pec.*

"When I do get to bed *at-a* night my joy passes subscription."

I am not sure that this is not the common -e termination, as in Chaucer's language.

AUDOCITY. See DocITY.

AUST. "Paul's *Aust*," the name of a field in the tithe award, 1841 : now (1885) known as "Paul's Orts."

AX, *v.a.* to ask.

BACKEN, *v.a.* to retard.

"These frostes hev *backened* 'em a bit."

BACKING, *sb.* small coal.

"Your stoves will take a good deal of *backing*."

BACK-END, *phr.*

"The *back-end* o' the year."

BACK-LANE, *sb.* a by-way leading from the main street.

BAD, *adj.* behindhand.

"She got a quarter *bad* in her rent."

BADGE, *v.*

"It's a *badging* job" (*quære*, *var. pron.* of "botching").

BADGE, *v.n.* ? to beg, on pretence of hawking.

"To be allowed to John Baines for causing Two parts of the Act of Parliament for *Badging* paupers to be wrote, one for the Justices and the other upon the Church Door of this parish, 2s."—*Overseer's Account*, 1759.

BADLY, *adv.* sickly.

"Pepper' child *Baddy* : gave them 4s. 6d."—*Glaston Parish Accounts*, 1708.

BAG, *v.a.* to put up hay in small heaps before putting it into cocks.

BALK, *sb.* (A.S. "*balc*") a strip of grass which divides one portion of land from another. This is used especially in unenclosed lordships.

BARM, *sb.* brewer's yeast ; also "Balm."

"For *Balm* for Baking."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1767.

BALDRACK, *sb.*

"For making a new *Baldrack* to Bell Claper, 2s."—*Accounts*, 1764.

BASS, *sb.* a hassock for kneeling. This name is now used regardless of what the material used for covering may be.

"Some of the *basses* in Church want mending."

"Them *basses* are wore all to muck" (of some old coarse straw hassocks rotted with damp).

"To a Communion *Bass*, 2s. 8d."—*Church Account*, 1754.

"Paid pro 3 *Basses*, 2 pro the Communion table, the other for the Clark, 1s. 2d."—1720.

BASTILLE, *sb.* the Union Work-house. "Cuthbert Bede" reports that he has heard this term, a relic (as he says) of France in 1789, used in Rutland as Mr. Hughes records it in Cockneydom in the *Scouring of the White Horse*.

BATTUS or ? **BATTERS**, *sb.*

"I was on the *battus* of the railway an' my fut slipped."

BEACON, *sb.* a hillock in Glaston on which the beacon-fire was formerly lighted. In recent times this name is corrupted into "the Deaten." But in Speed's map the old name occurs. Also "Two loads against the *Beacen* in Barrowden Lane."—*Highway Accounts*, 1744.

BEÄNS survives as a dissyllable in Rutland.

BEAUTY, a common name for a horse in Rutland; such also are "Bonny" and "Captain."

BEAST, *sb. pl.* horned cattle. This plural appears even in print in auctioneers' notices, &c.

"Paid (by the Churchwarden) to the Inspectors for taking an account of the *Beast*, 10s."—1748.

BEESNINS, *sb.* beestings, the milk after a cow has calved.

BEES, *sb.* used not of honey bees only but wasps, if not large flies.

BEESOM, *sb.* a gardener's broom.

"The Clark for shovling of snow and going Uppingham had 3 pints of ale and a new *Beasam*, 9d."—*Church Accounts*, 1766.

"Paid ffox pro *Beesome*, 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1722.

"A *Beasan*, 6d."—1728.

BEING. This word is used as equivalent to "seeing" (some-what as in Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Politie*).

"Why shouldn't you use it, *being* as it's yourn?"

BELCHING, *adj.* bragging, like an empty wind-bag.

"But I doant think powt to what he say: he's a *belching* sort of a man."

BENTS, *sb. phr.* blades of grass.

"There was nothing staunch where I stood on'y *bents*, and the stoopid boy runned the tine of a fork into my guides. Dr. E. ought me to keep a bit of reasty bacon to it."

BESOM, *sb.* a birch broom.

BIS, *i.e.*, **BES**, *sb.* third person singular of "I be" = is

"She *bis* fifteen year old."

BLAME IT, *v.a.* a common imprecation.

BARM! *excl.* another form of the last-named expletive.

BLATHER, *sb., var. pron.* of "bladder"; also "Blether."

BLEE, *adj.* bleak.

"The wind an' the frostes makes fine work with the blackberries, partic'lar where the *blee* comes" (*i.e.*, wherever there is an exposed place).
The late rector of Lyndon spelt the word "bly," "bly weather."

BLETHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "bladder."

BODGE, *v.a.* to botch or patch up.

BONES, *phr.* to fall abusing one.

"She fell a-bones o' me and call'd me ever so."

BONNY, *adj.* pretty.

"But she's a *bonny* woman, she is!" exclaimed a farmer, when a candidate (not successful) came in to be examined by the Board of Guardians for the office of matron.

BOON, *v.n.* to help another in an emergency in expectation of a like good turn, *e.g.*, in getting in hay.

"We've come a-booning."

BOUT, *sb.* a turn.

"You have a try, Mr. N——." "Not this *bout*, thank you!"

BOY'S-LOVE, *sb. (i.q., lad's-love)* the popular strong-scented herb southernwood.

BRANGLE *v.a.* to wrangle or quarrel.

BREER, *sb. monosyllabic, var. pron.* of "brier," a hedge.

"I'll clean up they *breers*."

"Cuthbert Bede" notes that "brier" rhymes with "here" in the old ballad of the Battle of Otterbourne.

BRIG *sb.* bridge.

BRONTITIS, *sb. var. pron.* of "bronchitis."

BROOSH, *var. pron.* of "brush," a broom.

"A new *Broosh*, 1s. 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1768.

BULLY, *sb.* a tadpole (? bull-head).

"We us'd to call 'em *bullies* when I wur a boy."

BUNCH, *sb.* ? mouth, jaw.

"Hold your chelp!" "You hold your *bunch*!"

BUNTER, *sb.* a disreputable woman.

"She stood at the gate and called me a *bunter*."

BUT, *v.a.* to abut.

"2 rods *butting* vpon greate Coppie leas."—Glaston Terrier, 1635.

BUTT, *sb.* a narrow "land" (as in Leicestershire).

CADE, *sb.* a pet animal brought up by hand in the "house" (*i.e.*, kitchen). Also *adj.*

"Edie Thorpe has a *cade* lamb, and farmer Mason's wife she hev a little *cade* pig."

"She's quite a *cade*" (a pet child).

The word is applied to tame doves, or even to a sociable cat.

CADELING, *part. n.* coaxing, as accustomed to be petted.

"The master's dog, he's such a *cadeling* thing; he comes *cadeling* and making a fuss ever so. He comes with me into the room, and, 'wow, wow,' says he. Thinks I, 'He's through the glass at the dead (*i.e.*, stuffed) fox, for sure!'"

CALL, *sb.* occasion, necessity.

"You've no *call* to walk all them miles."

CALL, *v.a.* to miscall, abuse.

"She *called* him no end."

CAMPHOR, *v.a.* to give camphor in medicine.

"I says to her, 'He'll be a-camphorin' of you, Martha.'"

"Oh yes, sir, he's a deadly man for *camphorin'*, is Dr. Brown."

CANTLIN, *sb.* See SCANTLING.

CARLOCK, *sb. var. pron.* of "charlock" and "cadlock," *sinapis arvensis*.

"That's *carlock*—some calls it 'charlock.'"

CARPET, *v.a.* to have a subordinate into one's *sanctum* for a scolding.

"The squire called him into his own room and *carpeted* him a good 'un."

CARRY, *v.n.* to carry hay or corn home.

"We shall soon be having the gleaning, farmer Woodcock's a-carryin' to-day."

CAZ'D or CAYZ'D, *var. pron.* of "cast."

"I feel quite *cayz't* down."

"There is a *caz'd* sheep in the pasture" (*i.e.*, flung on its back).

CAS'ALTY, *adj.* in a ticklish or precarious state.

"Horses is *casalty* things, you're sure!"

CAT-HEARTED, *adj.* cowardly.

"He cries every time: he's so *cat-hearted*, you see!"

CAUSEY, *sb. var. pron.* of "causeway."

"A man one Days Work at the Corsey, 1s."—*Parish Accounts*, 1766.

CA'VE-IN, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cave-in" (pronounced like "calve," to rhyme with "halve").

"The well *ca'ved-in*, and all the town was in an uproar."

"They'm had a big *carve-in*, I soopoäse, by that grave that they're digging for Mr. N——."

-CC- is pronounced soft in such words as "assept," "asseptable," "vassinate."

"Dr. Bell's Bill for 12 months attendance on the Poor, and 24 Paupers *Vassinating* for the Cow Pox, 9l. 12s."—*Parish Account*, 1819.

CESSSES, *sb. var. pron.* (quasi plural) of "narcissus," a flower.

"Them's *cessses*."

CHANCH, *sb. var. pron.* of "chance."

CHARM, *sb.* several combined noises, not necessarily melodious.

"A *charm* of birds." A fox gets into a henroost: "The fowls clucked, the cocks crowed, turkeys gobbled, geese hissed, dogs barked, men shouted, and, my word! there was a *charm*!"

CHATS, *sb. phr.* twigs or sticks for fuel.

"I've been picking oop these little bits of *chats* in my apern."

CHEER, *sb. var. pron.* of "chair."

"Set a *cheer* agin the foire."

CHELP, *v.n.* to chirp like young birds; to chatter or speak pertly.

"If you think to correct them, children now-a-days will *chelp* at you and sauce you."

CHELP, *sb.* chatter.

"Hold your *chelp*!"

CHIMBLE, *v.a.* to nibble.

"The ow'd doe rot wur *chimbling* the gress up of the trap, an' it ketcht her jest of the nose."

CHIMLY, *sb. var. pron.* of "chimney."

CHINE, *sb.* a splint or stave.

"The doctor put my leg in pieces of wood like bucket-*chines*."

CHIP OUT, *v.a.* to quarrel.

"He lodged with his own broother while they *chipped out*; and then he come here."

CHIT, *v.a.* to sprout.

"The whêat bust afore it *chitted*." "His potatoes were more *chitted* than ourn." "The turps (turnips) is beginning to *chit*."

RUTLAND WORDS.

CHITTY WHITE-THROAT, *sb.* a bird—the white-throat.
See also PEGGY and STRAW-SUCKER.

CHORCH, *var. pron.* for “church.”

“ Fetching the Chorch Doore, 2s. 9d.”—*Parish Accounts*, 1769.

“ For Glaston Chorch.”—*Parish Accounts*, 1749.

CHUMP, *sb.* a thick log of wood. Applied metaphorically to a sturdy child.

“ He were a great *chump* of a boy.”

CHURCHING, *sb.* any service in church not confined, as it is by custom in some classes, to the Thanksgiving of Women.

“ Is there *churching* to-night ?”

CLARGYMAN, *sb. var. pron.* for “clergyman.”

“ If you touches them, all I can say is, you’re no *clargyman* !”

CLAP, *v.a.* to lay, place, or cast.

“ *Clap* a loomp o’ coal on the foire.”

CLAT, *sb.* . *pron.* of “clot” and “clod,” a piece of dirt or filth.

CLAT, *v.a.* to stick together or clog.

“ It *clats* in my throat.”

CLAYPER, *sb.* the clapper of a bell.

CLIFF-MAN, *sb.* a stake used to support a stack. The local etymology derives this name from the fact that these props come from King’s Cliffe, in Northamptonshire.

“ We call’s ‘em *cliff-men*, ‘cos they’re mostly cut in Cliffe woods.”

CLIP, *sb.* the quantity of wool shorn in one season from one flock.

CLONGY, *adv. or adj.* applied to stiff clay soil.

“ It works *clongy*.”

CLOSE, *sb.*, CLOSEN *pl.* (*pron.* “clozen”) an enclosed field.

Pasture, Gate, Dale, North, Old, New, Preston Lane, Spinney (Top and Bottom), Fox’s, Parker’s, Cook’s, Broughton’s, Bryan’s, Townsend’s, Allen’s, Bellair’s, Oat, Plank, Furze, Drove, Dry, Coneygear, Coppice, Wheat, Stable, Long, Barn (First, Far, Top, Bottom, Middle), Bottom, Furze, The Seven Acre, Mere, Gorgimer (Great and Top), Forty Acre, Bridge, Dark Lane, Hazle Gate, Home (Glebe and Lord Harboro’s), Wier, Fishpond, Far (bis), How, Middle, Nether, Glaston, are the names of closes in the Glaston Map of 1841.

CLOT, *sb.* a clod.

“ Mr. B. he give me a day or two work, knocking *clots*, an’ sooch.”

COACH UP, *v.a.* to keep one up to the work.

"I don't know as how you'd get much by taking out a summons; you'd best go on *coaching* him up."

COAL-HOD, *sb.* a coal-scuttle. What Dr. Evans says of Leicestershire holds good for the most part in Rutland, that the coal-scoop is unknown. Glaston Rectory is the exception, where a town architect has constructed an underground cellar with a trap suited for sea-coal.

COBBLES, *sb. pl.* pieces of coal of medium size.

COCKLES, *sb. pl.* the white campion.

CONEYGEAR CLOSE, a field in Glaston famous for rabbits. Thus spelt in 1841. Now "Cunniger Close," 1890; "Coneygree," 1721; "Coneygroof," 1720; "Coneygreys," 1749; "Coneygrays," 1774.

CONFIRMANT, *sb.* persons brought to the bishop to be confirmed by him; now vulgarly called confirmees.

"For my own charges at the Confirmation, 1s. Paid Mr. Belgrave for his trouble at the Bishop's confirmation attending the churchwarden and young *Confirmants*, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1748.

CONSARN, *var. pron.* for "concern."

"Going in with the List *consarning* the Militior, 2s."—*Constable's Account*, 1769.

CONSARN! *excl.* a softened form of imprecation.

CONTEND, *v.n.* to come to terms, agree, get on, jog on together.

"She's in sarvice with her coosen, an', being acquainted, they know how to *con-tend* with one another."

CONTENT, *v. refl.* to settle down.

"She begins to *con-tent* herself."

CONTRIVE! *excl.* a softened expletive or disguised imprecation.

CONVENIENCE, *v a.* to accommodate.

"The chamber's not *convenienced* with a fire-place."

CORKEY, *adj.* left-handed. A common nickname.

CORN-DRAKE, *sb.* the landrail or corn-crake, *rallus crex*.

CORNISH, *sb. var. pron.* of "cornice."

COW-COTTAGER, *sb.* a class of peasants.

"What they call in our village (Ridlington) a *cow-cottager*."

COWHOLD WAY. "Upper *Cowholdway*" and "Nether *Cowholdway*," names of fields in Glaston, 1841.

CRAW, *sb.* throat. Used in Rutland sometimes of the throat of a human being.

CREED, *v.a.* to boil, *e.g.*, rice for making "plum-boil rice." (Halliwell gives the form to "cree.")

CREW-YARD, *sb.* a farm-yard.

"The well in the *crew-yard* caaved in."

CROFT. "Nettle *Croft*," a field in the plan of 1841.

CROOKLE, *adj.* curling.

"He wur all for his *crookle* stench-traps. 'No, sir,' says I, 'I beg your pardon. It don't want no confining. What you want is stench-pipes. You run 'em up as high as your chimney, and they'll be no eyesore.'"

CROW-FLOWER, *sb.* the common buttercup.

CRUSH, *v.n.* to crowd or press rudely.

"Don't you *crush*, now!"

CUBBY-HOUSE and CUBBY-HUTCH, *sb.* a coop or hutch.

CUCKOO, *sb.* purple orchis.

"Them's *cuckoos*" (in a May-garland, 1881).

CUDGEL, *v.a.* to manage.

"I can't *cudgel* it nohow."

CURB, *sb.* a two-handled windlace.

"They swung him in a skip, and joost wound him up to the top of the steeple with a *coorb*."

DAHN, *sb. var. pron.* of "dawn."

DALE, *sb. var. pron.* of "deal"; spruce fir, timber, or pine.

"For Two Duple *Dales*, price 6s."—*Accounts*, 1739.

"For Bringing some *Dales* over, 1s. 6d.—1744.

"Dale Close," a field in the Glaston maps, seems to have a different derivation. In a *Terrier* of the last century it is "the Close lying in the Dale."

DAY, *phr.* to "pass the day" or "pass the time of day," to give an ordinary greeting.

"I don't know him: only just to *pass the time o' day*."

"It don't seem nat'ral when a neighbour doesn't *pass the day*."

DAWDLER, *sb.* a loungee.

"He's a reg'lar dawdler, he is."

I should not have thought it worth while to record this as a provincialism, were it not that so experienced a writer as "Cuthbert Bede" has reckoned it as a Rutlandism.

DEADLY, *adv. superlative.*

"I was always *deadly* soft-hearted, I was."

"He's a *deadly* man for camphorin' us, is Doctor Brown."

DENIAL, *sb.* privation, trial.

"Deafness is a great *denial*."

DEPASTURE, *v.a.* to feed cattle.

"For Taking an account of the sevrall Horned Cattle *Depastured* in the Lordship, 5s."—*Glaston Constable's Account*, 1747.

DIKE, *sb. var. pron.* of "ditch."

"February fill-*dyke*" (proverb).

"He coom over the *dike*."

DIKE, *v.n.* to be a ditcher.

"He can hedge, an' grip, an' *dyke*, an' all soorts."

DING, *v.a.* to worry or deafen by noise or scolding.

"You may go if you please; only don't go on *dinging* me. I don't want to be *ding* to death."

"He had sold out all his oranges, and then he almost *ding'd* me to death to buy his basket" (of an itinerant vendor).

DINGE or DINGY, *v.a.* to soil or dirty.

"It *dinges* (or ? *dingies*) my hands, sitting in the house."

DINGLE, *v. var. pron.* of "tingle."

"A *dingling* pain."

"It's a-*dingling* now: a kind of nettle feel" (in a painful leg).

DISANNUL, *v.a.* to abolish. As in Leicestershire, this word is used in Rutland in more commonplace connexions than in some other districts.

DISBOSTMENT or DISBORSMENT, *var. pron.* for "disbursement." In Glaston parochial accounts from 1760 to 1795 these are the favourite modes of spelling, and they fairly represent the varying pronunciations of similar syllables at the present day. *Disboasted* occurs once in 1770.

DISGEST, *v.a.*, DIGESTION, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of "digest," "digestion."

"I can't eat, not so as to *disgest* them."

DITHER, *v.n.* to shiver with cold; also *sb. pl.* fright, excitement.

"Those children keep me in the *dithers*, they do."

DOCITY; also ODOCITY, *sb.* ability, gumption, ? audacity.

"He had lost all his *docity*."

"I seems as if I hadn't the *odocity* to work, or to eat, or anything."

"You ought to have gone out in the forenoon when the weather was warm." Invalid Convalescent: "Yes; but I hadn't the *dossity*."

DOCK, *v.a.* to lower wages.

"Mr. A—— has *docked* his men as last Saturday, I suppose."

DODDERIL, *sb.* or *adj.* a pollard tree.

"The boundary is by yon old *dodderil* oak."

DODDERS, *sb. pl.* coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

DOSSITY, *sb.* See Docity.

NOTE, ? *v.n.* to rot; DOTED, *part. adj.*

"The wood in the belfry's all *doted*."

DOWN-FALL, *phr.* a fall of rain or snow.

"Theer'll be soom *downfall* of soom sort ere long."

DRABBIT! *expl.* a disguised imprecation. Cf. Colman's *Heir-at-Law*, v. 3.

DRAW, *sb.* a drive, distance.

"It's a long *draw* to Melton."

DRUGS, *sb.* a timber-wagon.

"No *drug-way* here" (a notice on a bridle-road).

DRUSHPITTS, *pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

"2 ro. in *Drushpitts*."

DUMMEL, *sb.* a dolt.

EARNEST, *sb.* a hansel or customary payment of first-fruits or "footing."

"Paid William peson, Mr. Tryon's servant, *Earnest* at taking up the wood and for Dinner, 6s. 8d.—*Church Account* (respecting a great oaken beam), 1750.

EDDISH, *sb.* the second crop or after-math.

"There wur no *eddish* this turn."

EDIE, *proper name.* This is not a shortened or endearing form of a woman's name here, but the most usual pronunciation. Similarly the name of the village Edithweston is pronounced "Edi'wesson."

ELVER, *v.a.* to grow soft.

"Her bag *elver'd*, and her milk-pokes came down" (of a sick cow).

EGGS AND BACON, *sb.* a common name for the wayside flower of our lanes, *lotus corniculatus*.

ENEW, *adv. var. pron.* of "enough." See ANEW.

ERRIFF, *sb.* cleavers, a weed, *galium aparine*.

"The crop wur half *erriff*."

EYABLE, *adj.* pleasant to the eye.

FALLINGS, *sb. pl.* windfall apples.

"There's a nice mess o' *fallings* in your orchard."

FAR, *adj.* comparative in respect of place. "Far Close," "Far Pan Close," "Far Wier," "Far Barn Close," are names occurring in the Glaston tithe award plan, 1841.

FALSE or FAUSE, *adj.* sly-looking, cunning, knowing; not necessarily with any ill connotation.

"Your little girl [three-year-old] looked as *false* at me when I passed her in the road!"

FEAST *sb.* the parish wake or *festum dedicationis ecclesiæ*. This is not always the Patron Saint's Day (*festum loci* as it was called), but more generally the anniversary of the church opening, dedication, or consecration. Before the Reformation both occasions had a special local celebration, and the Ordinary had power to authorize a transference of the latter if it fell at an inconvenient or inclement season.

"She'll be thirteen come Glas'on *feast*."

FECK, FECKT ? *v.* or *adj.* the opposite of "feckless."

"He's not quite *feckt*" (*i.e.*, not quite all his wits).

FEELTH, *sb.* feeling, sensation.

"Had his feet any more *feelth* in 'em when you seed him to-day?"

FETTLE, *v.n.* and *a.* to make fit, settle down.

"It's a nice *fettling* day, sir; the road is settling nicely after the storm."

FEZZLE, *sb.* a litter of pigs.

FIELD, *sb.* a parish or lordship. This term carries us back to the days before Enclosure Acts. There was "an Act for dividing and inclosing part of the Common Fields in the parish of Uppingham" in 1770.

"I us'd to manage Bisbrooke *Field*."

FILL-HORSE, *sb.* Perhaps the same as "Thill-horse."
Cf. THROM.

"One team one day, and a shill [ing] for a *Fill-horse*."—*Parish Accounts*, 1730

FIR-DALES, *sb.* deals, fir trees.

FIRE-TAIL, *sb.* the redstart, *motacilla phænicurnis* L.

FIRK, *sb.* commotion, irritation, fret.

"She wur all in a fidget and a *firk*."

FISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

FLACK-IN, *v.* to rake hay in a long row.

FLAPPER, *sb.* a young duck.

FLEAK, *sb.* a wattled hurdle.

"The end o' the house were nought but *fleaks* some years back."

FLIT, *v.a.* to remove, bag and baggage.

"For *fliting* sarah Hails, 1s. 6d."—*Overseer's Account*, 1807.

FLIT, *v.a.* to tether.

FLOAT, *v.*

"That was a bad sprain he got of-a Tuesday, when he was *floating* grass." (Making a lawn-tennis court on a rough grass field.)

FLOATING-PLOUGH, *sb.* a breast-plough for cutting turf.

FLUKE, *sb.* an entozoon found in sheep's livers.

"The ship (*i.e.*, sheep) gets the *fluke* seemingly off the grass in the low-lying pastures." (So-called from the apparent resemblance to a fluke or flounder.)

FOOL'S PARSLEY, *sb.* the lesser hemlock.

"He's eaten a green head of *fool's parsley* or some other poisonous thing, you're sure!"

FORM, *sb.*

"You've got the tackle all in no *form*, my lad!"

FREM, *adj.* fresh and vigorous.

FRIT, *p.* of "to frighten."

"She *frit* Sally, getting out o' bed at fower o'clock."

FRIZZLE, *v.a.* to fry.

"The doctor says as how he's to hev some *frizzled* mootton." What the doctor actually *said* was "fried.")

FROSSES, *sb. pl.* of "frost."

FRUMETY, *sb.* furmety, a mess composed of wheat, flour, raisins, &c.

FUZ-BALL, *sb.* a puff ball, *lycopodon*.

GAFFER, *sb.* the master (literally, grandfather).

"He's hoeing turnips for the *gaffer*."

GAIN, *adj.* handy.

"That's not very *gain* stuff," said a carpenter, rejecting building materials.

"George is a *gain* boy."

GAP-MOUTHED, *adj.* (of infants who have not cut their teeth).

GAWMING, *adj.* lanky and ragged.

"You won't like the looks of them flowers in that border, they looks so *gawming*," (Viz., *gladiolus*.)

GIBB, *sb.* ?

"Paid Jolley for use of his *Gibb*, 1s."—*Glaston Accounts*, 1750.

GIFFS or GIFFSES, *sb. pl.* of "gift." Commonly used of doles and charitable benefactions.

"A lot o' those people attend at Lady Bountiful's no-but for the *giffs*."

"I don't hold with such people as B—— taking the *giffses* from them as is really poor."

GLENT, *p.* and *p.p.* of "glean."

"I *glent* thirty-two stone of barley an' better ner six strike of wheat myself with the baby."

"I like to give 'em *glent* corn."

GO, *v.n.* (the preposition being suppressed before the name of a place).

"They hev to *go* Uppin-g'am for everything a'moost."

"The old hoss is bad: he's like to *go* pot."

GOAL, *sb. var. pron.* for "gaol"; possibly only an erroneous, though very common spelling, as it occurs in early editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

"For the *Goal* and Martialsey, 19s. 11d."—*Parish Accounts*, 1753.

Also "For the *Geale* and Quarterege, and other County Use."—1754.

GOODING, *pec.* "Going a-goodin'," the same as THOMASING, begging for doles on St. Thomas' Day.

GOODISH, *adv.* "A *goodish* few" in Rutland (says "Cuthbert Bede") means a moderate number, neither scanty nor yet crowded.

GOOD YEAR! *excl.* I know only one sexagenarian farmer who still (1890) makes use of Mrs. Quickly's favourite expletive when I tell him anything that astonishes him. See *Shakspeare*, 2 Hen. IV., Act ii.

GOSS, *sb. var. pron.* of "gorse" = furze.

GOTTEN, *p.p.* of "get."

"A piece o' wood had *gotten* a-top of it."

GOVEL or GOVER, *var. pron.* of "gable."

"'Tis a thick *gover*-end between this and the next house; not a thin partition."

GRACE or GRASE; also GRESS, *var. pron.* of "grass."

"I was working in the *grāse*-cuckery" (a field).

GRAVES, *sb.* the sediment of tallow, sold as food for dogs.

GREAT or GRET, *adj. phr.* "By the *gret*" is equivalent to work done by the piece.

"I could earn more, working by the *gret*."

GREEN LINNET, *sb.* the greenfinch, *fringilla chloris*.

GRIP, *sb.* and *v.n.* a trench or surface drain; to work at draining.

"He can hedge, an' *grip*, an' dyke, an' all."

GUIDES, *sb. pl.* tendons.

"The pain's all in my *guides* an' sinners."

HADE, *sb.* a term in field mensuration.

"6 rodes with *hades* at both ends;"

"2 Landes 4 ro. with *hades*."—*Terrier*, 1635.

HAD OUGHT, *v.n.* ought.

HAG, *sb.* a stiff clump of coarse grass.

"How did you get on with the mowing?"

"Very well, sir, if it wunt for them *hags*; they do turn the scythe so."
(Called also "tussocks" and "hassocks.")

HAGWAYS, *sb. pl.* narrow paths through the thick undergrowth in the woods, used by the beaters when engaged in driving game.

HAMES, *sb.* the pieces of bent wood let into a horse-collar for fastening the traces.

HANCE, *v.a.* to give one a handsel or earnest money.

HAND AND FOOT, *phr.*

"I have to wait of her *hand an' foot*."

HAGHOG, *sb. var. pron.* of "hedgehog."

"Paid for a *haghog*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1720.

HANDFUL, *phr.* an encumbrance, giving plenty of work.

"He's quite a *handful*, you're sure!"

HAPPEN ON, *v.a.* to light upon by chance.

"I thought I'd ask the doctor to call in next door, if I should *happen on* him to-day or to-morrow."

HASSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass; an ant-hill. (Called also "hags" and "tussocks.") "Cuthbert Bede" has heard the word in the sense of footstools made of plaited rushes over hay, but I think "basses" is the general term in this latter sense in Rutland.

HASSOCK-HOEING, *part.* taking off the tops of ant-hills (not mole-hills) with a hoe.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.*

"Pears is a *hazardous* thing, unless you gets 'em joost at the time."

HEAD, *phr.* the best.

"The *head way*" (*i.e.*, the best method).

HEADACHES, *sb.* common corn poppies.

"Can that patch of red in yonder field be poppies?" asked "Cuthbert Bede" of a Rutland labourer.

"No, sir," was the answer, "they are *head-aches*." He did not know the word "poppy." I have found in Cornwall that "poppy" is the name of the foxglove, because children blow up the blooms like a paper-bag and pop them. In Notts, it is said of corn poppies, "We calls 'em yeddocks, 'cause they make your yeddock" (*i.e.*, head ache).

HEÄP (a dissyllable in Rutland), a large quantity.

HEIT! *excl.* to a horse to go on. "*Heit!* Jack!" So we find in *Chaucer* :—

"*Heit*, Scot! *Heit*, Brock!
What? spare ye for the stones."

HEWING CRY, *sb. pec.* The usual spelling (and probable pronunciation) in constable's accounts in the eighteenth century for "Hue and Cry."

"For a *hewing cry*, 2*d.*"—1720.

"For 2 *huin cries*, 4*d.*"—1724.

"too *Hewing cries*, 4*d.*"—1725.

"For a *huimchry*, 2*d.*"—1731.

HIGGLER, *sb.* a huxter or petty dealer owning a cart. The term is recognized in local directories.

"A coal-*higgler*."

"Her son's a *higgler*, and oughtn't to let her come on the parish for relief."

HILTER-WILTER and HILTHA-WILTHA, *adv.* come what may, at all hazards.

HOASE and HOAST, *sb.* a cough; HOASTY, *adj.* hoarse, husky, *hūsten*.

"I can't get shoot o' my *hoast*."

HOLD, *phr.*

"How do you *hold* yourself, mister?" Comment vous portez vous?

HOLPEN, *p.* of "help." "Cuthbert Bede" heard this, in 1881, in the mouth of a cottager just as it is used in the Prayer-Book version of Psalm xxij., 5.

HOLT, *sb. var. pron.* of "hold." "Ketch *holt*!" Also a small plantation, as in Tennyson:—

"He lets the cherry-*holt* separate."

HOME-CLOSE, *sb.* (in the *pl.*—"closen") the field nearest the farm-house.

There are two *home-closen* and twelve homesteads in the Glaston parish map attached to the tithe award, 1841.

HOOK, *sb.* a term in land measuring.

"One *Hooke* at Wynge Dike."—Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

HOPPER, *sb.* a seed basket used in hand sowing.

HOPPER-CAKE, *sb.* a round, flat cake, given by farmers to their men at the end of both the seed-times in the days before sowing out of a "hopper" went out of fashion, about 1850.

HOT, *v.a.* to heat. *In p. tense.*

"I *hot* her a few broth."

HOUSE, *sb. pec.* the best kitchen or inner living room in a farm or good-sized cottage. A stranger is often invited to "Joost step into the house" when he is under the impression that he is in the house already.

HOUSEN, *sb. pl.* of "house."

HULL, *v.a.* and *n.* to hurl or throw; to throw up; to fell a tree.

"*Hull* oop that ball, will ye?"

"David Clarke *hulled* the little cat out of yewr loft."

"Now, child, I've done *hulling*-oop; yewr moother's a new woman" (recovering after nausea).

"When [the tenant] *hulls* his trees, you must set a man to kid-up the tops, an' get 'em carried away."

"X.Y. always *hulls* for Lord A——."

"Will you have the popple *hulled*?"

HUNCH, *sb.* a lump.

"A *hoonch* o' bread."

ILL-CONVENIENCE, *v.a.*; also ILL-CONVENIENT *adj.*

var. pron. of "inconvenience," "inconvenient."

"I don't want to *ill-convenience* you, sir."

IMPERT, *adj.* pert, saucy, impertinent.

"I don't think I was at all *impert* to him."

IMPROVE, *v.a.* or *n.* to learn as a 'prentice-hand.

IMPROVER, *sb.* a 'prentice or one learning a trade.

"Has Fred got a butcher's place?" "Well, not joostly: he's no-but an *improver*. He has to go out with the meat and that, and to *improve* killing and such."

INDENTERS, *var. pron.* for "indentures."

"*Indenters*."—*Overseer's Account*, 1768.

INDULGE, *pec.* to be too much given to liquor.

"Doos shay *indoolge* now?"

INDITE, *v.n.* to compose.

"Miss Smith wrote that hymn." "What! to *indite*!"

INFARNAL, *adj.* (probably in the sense of "formal").

"He did say something about it at toimes; but he never gave 'em no *infarnal* answer."

INTERMIT, *v.a. var. pron.* of "admit" or "intromit."

"They allus *intermits* 'em of-a Tuesday" (*i.e.*, patients at the Infirmary).

INTRUST, *sb. var. pron.* of "interest."

"A year's *Intrust*."—*Accunts*, 1728.

IRISHMAN, *phr.* for hay-harvest work. See PADDY.

IVORY, *sb. var. pron.* of "ivy."

"I can't attend to you now, miss: I'm got to coot the *ivory*."

JACK-UP, *v.n.* to throw up a situation.

JAY-BIRD, *sb.* the jay.

A lad, writing me a description of Mr. Thring's aviary in 1882, said "I saw Bulfinch, Pink [*i.e.*, chaffinch], Linet, two parrot, yellowhammer, hedge Sparrow, Lark, Thrush, Nightgale, *Jabird*."

JIB, *sb.*

"He comes in here for a *jib* of tea; and that's better than going to the public-house."

JOIST, *v.n.* to receive cattle to pasture at a certain charge.
See AJOISTING.

"It's on'y some ship [*i.e.*, sheep] he's got a-joisting."

JUSTLY, *adv.* exactly.

"Ah doon't joostly know."

KEEP, *sb.* provender.

"How are you off for *keep* this turn, Mr. B——?"

KERB, *sb.*

"The town-well was a *kerb*-well some years back." It was worked with a windlace and rope or chain. Possibly with a *curb* round the edge?

KID, *sb.* a faggot.

"For 2 Wood Kids, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1749.

KIL'DRY, *v.a.* to dry in a kiln or by artificial heat.

KINDELL, *sb.* an oblong washing-tub. See WASHING-TRAY.

KINDLING, *sb.* small firewood.

"I was thinking as you'll want some more *kindling* soon."

KITLIN', *sb.* a kitten. A "little cat" is the more usual expression.

KITTLE, *v. n.* to produce young (of cats or rabbits).

KIVER, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cover."

"Before pitting came in, he used to take a load o' 'oss-litter an' *kiver* his potatoes down."

KNOW TO, *v.a.* to know of a thing; to be familiar with.

An old man had been using a liniment for some time past: "He'd miss it now: he *knows* to it."

LAD'S-LOVE, *sb.* southernwood, often called "old-man," a favourite point in town and country nosegays.

LAND, *sb.* a term in *Glaſton Terrier*, 1635, &c.

"Two *Landes* 4 ro. with *hades*."

LAP, *v.a.*, to wrap.

"You don't *lap* yourself up enugh about the neck."

LATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder." The form "Lether" is also used.

"For a *lathr* mendin of Thomas bansis [? Baines's] one shelin and six pence."—*Accounts*, 1754.

Also "the top of y^e *Ledor*."—*Accounts*, 1760.

LAY, *v.a.* to allay ; to beat down ; to prepare.

"The bit of fish as you sent me *laid* my appetite. . . . It *laid* my foundation for food."

LEASON, *sb. pl.* of "ley."

"Item 5 *Leason* the whittes furlonge called Swynke leas."

LEATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder."

"For two Rounds for y^e uper *lether*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1741.

LEY, *n.* a field ; a division of grass land.

"Coppice Close *Leys*," a field in Glaston map of 1841.

"Smithy *Lees*," two closes in the same parish.—*Terrier*, 1723.

LIEF, *adj.* and *adv.* willing, soon, willingly.

"I'd as *lief* work for you as for him."

LIFE, *sb.* a rogue, imp.

"You young *life*, you !" (to a naughty child).

LIMB, *sb.* (limb of Satan) a term of opprobrium.

"You young *limb* !" (to a child).

LOGARAMS, *sb. pl.* balderdash. ?

"They've been saying ever such *logarams*. I should say they'd call'd me everything from a beast to a dog."

LOLLOP, *v.a.* and *sb.* to loll or sprawl idly.

LONGBREATCHES, *sb. pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635. So also "Shortbreatches."

LORDSHIP, *sb.* a manor or parish.

"There's not another pheasant in this *lordship* since the railway was about."

"You may look through all Glas'on *lordship* now and not see a basket-fern" (*polystichum aculeatum*).

LUMBER, *sb.* gossip, rubbish.

"She's been a-talking *lumber* with my woman" (gossiping with my wife).

MAIN, *adv.* very.

"I be *main* sorry."

MASS! *expl.* I once heard this præ-Reformation adjuration from an old man who believed that he was a blameless Protestant. If my memory does not deceive me, I have heard "By'r Leddy!" also.

MARRIAGE-LINES, *sb.* a marriage certificate.

MARTLEMAS, *sb.* Martinmas, November 11, a common time for changing farm servants.

MATCH, *v.a.* to manage, master, comprehend.

"I can't *match* that!"

An old man, learning netting from my boy, said, "I think I can *match* it."

MAUL, *v.a.* to harass, fatigue.

"I'm clean *maul'd* out."

MAY, *prov.*

"A cold *May*

Is good for corn and bad for hay."

MAY-BLOBS, *sb.* marsh marigolds, marybuds.

ME, *pr.* I occasionally hear the old classical phrases, spoken, however, deliberately, and not as one word: "*Me* seems," "*Me* thinks."

MEBBY, *var. pron.* of "may be," "perhaps."

MESS, *sb.* a quantity, lot; predicament.

"We'm had a nice *mess* of rain."

"Doctor W——, he says to me, 'People tells you as how they don't want no beer nor nowt; but *I* says, John, as how they wants a good *mess*.'"

"A tidy *mess* o' people."

"A nice *mess* of children."

A lad, looking at a picture of the Giant Cormoran with sheep and swine slung round his waist, exclaimed, "It looks like a *mess* o' little rabbits tied about him an' all!"

"She's a poor *mess*. She can't go out to sarvice: she's a weakly *mess*" (a poor lot).

"I got inflammation when I was over my *mess* of Mary" (at her birth).

MEZE, *sb.* a labyrinth or maze cut in the turf.

"When I wur a boy we us'd to call it Wing *meze*."

MIMMOCKING, *adj.* tiny, minikin (applied to a delicate baby).

MINCH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "mince."

"I won't *minch* it" (will not "mince matters").

MOLLUCK, *v.a.* to injure, mess about.

"I wouldn't take it up with my fingers, for fear I should *molluck* it."

MOLLY-WASP, *sb.* a mole, *talpa*.

MOST-IN-GENERAL, *adv.* usually.

MOTHER, *sb.* a prolific fungus generated by beer, and nourished with sugar and water. It produces a liquor which certainly smells exactly like malt vinegar, and a woman who showed me one of the scions propagated under her care assured me that it had the serviceable properties of vinegar.

"I kep' the *mōther* in a saucer o' purpose to show you."

MOULD, *sb. var. pron.* of "mole," *talpa*.

MOULDY-WARP, *sb.* a mole. I heard this name used by an old man in Glaston on the same day that I heard a child in Bisbrooke (the next parish) use the form "molly-wasp" as its equivalent.

"A *mouldiwarp* rootled oop the white clemātis."

MOULTER, *v.a.* to moult, as birds.

"We allus reckons it's best for the hens to *moulter* early in the season."

MUCK, *sb.* and *v.a.* dirt, mud.

"They boys make such a *muck*."

"I bain't fit to coom into your house: I've all over *muck*."

"If my daughter don't coom soon I shall be *mucked* to death."

MUCKY, *adj.*

"Wonderful *mucky*."

MUMMERS, *sb.* performers in a traditional Christmas drama.

I have never seen these since I left Berkshire and Worcestershire, but the Rector of Lyndon, near Oakham, tells me that the Edithweston mummers performed in his parish on Saturday, December 22, 1888.

NAME, *v.a.* to christen.

"This un's not been *named* yet."

NEMMONIES, *sb. var. pron.* "wood anemones."

NESSEN; also NESSES, *pl.* of "nest."

NEVER-NO-MORE, *adv.* never again.

NIP, *v.a.* and *n.* to move quickly, pick up.

"Yew *nip* off!" "She *nips* along down the road."

"When my sight was good, if I had a minute in the field or anywhere, I used to *nip* a little book up: but now I'm done."

NODDING, *sb.* short-bread made in a pan with dripping or butter.

"Put in a bit of *nodding* into the ooven."

NOINTED, *p.p. var. pron.* of "anointed."

"The Lord's *nointed*."

NOISING, *part.* annoying. ?

"She's been *noising* me: she's allus *noising* me."

NOIST, *adj. var. pron.* of "nice."

NOTCHES, *sb.* runs at cricket, still so-called from the primitive mode of scoring on a stick.

NOTIFIED, *adj.* famous.

"My good man's a *notified* man for mowing."

NOT-WELL, *adj.* unwell. The latter word is said to have been coined by Horace Walpole.

"I'm very *not-well*, thank you!"

OÄTS, *sb. var. pron.* (surviving in Rutland as a dissyllable).

OBLEEGE, *v.a. var. pron.* "Cuthbert Bede" says: "A survival of once fashionable pronunciation. Earl Russell said 'obleege.' So did Lady Elizabeth Wells, of Holme Wood, who also said 'sparrow-grass' and 'yallow as goold.' Mr. Heathcote, of Conington Castle, also says this."

ODOCITY. See Docity.

OF, *prep.* and *adv.* on; UP OV, upon.

"He happened *ov* his ooncle in Stahmford."

"*Up ov* a wagon."

OFF, *prep.* of, from; also OFF OF.

"Oi bought it *off* Mr. Berridge."

"She got it *off of* Mr. Clarke."

OLD-ANCIENT, *adj.* antiquated.

"You might like to see this *old-ancient* book, sir?" It proved to be an early edition of Keble's *Christian Year*, getting its character from its quotations from Greg. Nazianzen, &c. Meanwhile, its owner was daily reading his "Breeches Bible" and his Speed's *Great Brittain* without any inconvenience from their old antiquity.

ONKED, *adj.* awkward.

"Everything went *onked*."

"It's the *onkedest* road as ever you see."

OOKEM, *var. pron.* of the place-name "Oakham." "This," as the late Mr. Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") has noted, "was the pronunciation of Mr. G. Wingfield."

A jingle which I have heard runs thus:—

"Nottingham [perhaps Cottingham], where
they knock 'em down:
Ookem, where they cook 'em:
Brighthurst, where they bury 'em,
And Cottesmore, where they cry."

ORTS. See Aust.

LOUDACIOUS, *adj. var. pron.* of "audacious."

"Them *oudacious* boys!"

OVER GIT and OVER LIVE, *v.a.* to survive.

"She won't *over git* it, not loightly."

OWN-TO, *v.a.* to confess.

PAD, *sb. var. pron.* of "path."

PADDY, *phr.*

"I cut my finger when I was doing a bit of *Paddy*" (*i.e.*, mowing).

PARPEN ASHLAR. See above, ASHLAR. *Perpendaschler*, *parpin aschler*, or *perpoynt*, is explained in Willis and Clark's *Archit. Hist. Cambridge* (Glossary) as "hewn or squared stone faced on both sides."

PARVIL, *sb.*

"*Parvills* for the pinfold gate."—*Parish Accounts*, 1750.

PANSHON, *sb. var. pron.* of "pancheon," a large round pan.

PASSER, *sb.*, or NAIL-PASSER, a gimlet.

"The poor beast run a *passer* into his fut." "What! You mean a gimlet?" "A *nail-passer* we calls it, your reverence."

PASS THE TIME OF DAY, *phr.* to exchange a passing greeting. See DAY.

PEAKIN, *adj.* pining.

"A poor *peakin* little thing."

PEARL, *sb.* the head of a rivet. ?

"Six nine-inch Riuetts and *perls*, 2s."—*Accounts* (for the town stocks), 1756.

PEERT, *adj.* lively.

"He looked quite *peert*." "I felt quite *peert* this morning."

PECK, *phr.*

"Oi've had my *peck* o' trouble."

PEGGY, *sb.* a bird, a common name for the white-throat.

PEPT, *p.* of "to peep."

"She joost *pept* in at the window."

PEN, *sb.* a hen-pen, a hen-coop. I found that Rutland boys were not familiar with the word "coop" or "rabbit-hutch."

PENDLE, *sb.* a pendulum.

"Board for the *pendel* case, 4d."—*Church Account*, 1739.

"Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the *pendle*, 1s."—*Church Account*, 1742.

PEW-IT, *sb. var. pron.* of "peewit," the lapwing. Similarly, the great Lincolnshire poet makes it rhyme with "cruet" in Will Waterproof's apostrophe of the plump head-waiter.

PICKNICKLE, *v.n.* to put up a wattle-fence.

"Where's your husband?" "He's *picknickling* to-day."

PIG, *sb.* a woodlouse. Called a "sow" in some places.

PIGGLE, *v. freq.* of "pick." Particularly of rooting up potatoes with the hand.

PIGHTLE, *sb.* a small field.

PILL, *v.a. var. pron.* of "peel."

"Mr. M—— wur very choice of his Cambridge kidney potatoes, as if they was goold. But they took some *pillling*, they did" (required careful and laborious peeling).

PINDER, *sb.* a parish officer appointed by the vestry to impound estrays in the pin-fold.

PINE, *v.a.* to starve.

"It's no use *pinning* them" (the recipients of out-door relief).

"I tell Jane not to water the clemātis. It's making too much wood; it needs to be *pined*."

PINFOLD, *sb.* a pen for sheep and (more commonly) a pound for stray cattle.

"For mending the *pinfould* Yeat, 2s. 3d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"For a Hook for ye *pinfold* door, and putting in, 1s."—*Accounts*, 1749.

The ordinary term also occurs in the same accounts: "The *Pound* wall repairing."—1738. "For mending the *Pound* gate, 1s."—1764.

PINGLE, *sb.* (A.S.) a small enclosure of land. The small paddock by Stretton Church is called "the *Pingle*" in old deeds.

PINK, *sb. var. pron.* of "spink," the chaffinch.

PINNER, *sb.*; also PINNY, a pinafore.

PINSHOT, *sb.* (A.S.) the fine paid to redeem an impounded beast.

PIT, *sb.* a pond.

PLAUM, *v.*; also PLIM, to cut up a path or road.

"They *plaumed* it oop so, who could keep it tidy?"

PITCH, *v.n.* to load hay, &c., on a wagon with a fork.

"He hurt his side, *pitching*."

PLAZEN, *sb. pl.* of "place."

"The land's still cracked in *plazen* from the drought."

PLIM, *v.a.* to plump, fill out (*e.g.*, a pillow); raise up in furrows a path (which ought to be beaten flat) by wheels, frost, &c.

PLOUGH MONDAY, *sb.* the first Monday after Twelfth Day. On the Monday after the Sunday in the Octave of Epiphany, the twelve days of Christmas being over, and good-cheer and wages spent, the labourers went round with a plough decked out, to ask for donations after their first day's work. Now they go round—men, lads, or little boys—in small companies, sometimes with a small attempt at disguise or dressing up, but without the plough.

PLOUGH-WITCHERS, *sb.* men and lads dressed up with blacked faces, strips of paper in their hats, carrying a holly bush, on Plough Monday.

"He (a little boy) was so set on the *plough-witching*."—1888.

POKE, *sb.* a bag or pocket.

"What wur that *poke* as you wore of yewr back?" (a question asked by a farmer of a Cambridge graduate after the first occasion when he had worn in church his master-of-arts' hood, he having been a ten-year-man previously under the old *régime*).

"Her milk-*pokes*" (of a cow).

POOR MESS, *sb. phr.*

"O, sir, I'm a *poor mess*!" (in wretched health).

POPLIN, *adj.* belonging to poplar trees. "Upper *Poplin* Spring" and "Nether *Poplin* Spring," fields in Glaston, 1841.

POPPLE, *sb.* a poplar tree.

"Will you have the *popple* hulled?"

PO'SES, *sb. pl.* of "post"; also in the *sing.* a "pos."

"For two *poses* of wood, 8d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"Set the gat *pos* at Church, 3d."—*Waywarden's Account*, 1721.

PRËTTY, *adj.* pronounced as with -e-, not as "pritty."

"The music is very *prëtty*."

PRICK-OUT, *v.n.* to push out, lengthen.

"The days begin to *prick-out* already in January."

PRINCË-FEATHERS, *sb.* (the possessive "prince" as a disyllable), the lilac-tree bloom.

PUNCH, *sb.* a short, stumpy figure.

"He wur sooch another little *poonch*" (a fat, little boy).

PUMPTIAL, *adj. var. pron.* of "punctual."

"Mr. Roberts, the clerk, wur sooch a *pumptial* old gentleman."

PURELY, *adv.* or *adj.* well in health.

PUT, *phr.* (of an apprentice).

"I should like to *put* him to the butchering or the shoemaking."

QUINCË, *sb.* (the final -e is still pronounced); also SQUINCH.

"That tree's a *quincey*."

QUOCKEN, *v.a.* to choke.

"My cough is fit to *quocken* me."

RADDLEMAN, *sb.* a digger of raddle, or ruddle (red ochre).

"And little Rutlandshire is termed *Raddleman*."—Drayton's *Polyolbion*, xxiii.

RAMMIL, *sb.*

"Goodman Woodcock, for Raming *Rammil* out of the church porch, 6d."—*Church Account*, 1766.

I find in the same year a charge of 2s. for "my man Raming the Greaves" (*i.e.*, graves).

RAMPER, *sb.*; also RAMPERWAY, the highway.

RAMSHACKLE, *adj.* ill-repaired.

"Quite a *ramshackle* place."

RARE, *adj. var. pron.* of "raw," underdone (of meat).

"I'd as lief eat it a little *ra*."

RAUCHY, *adj.* (*au* as in "baulk," *ch* as in "chemist") cold, raw (of the atmosphere).

"It's very *rauchy* an' cold this marning."

RAY or REYE, *sb.*

"Paid Mr. Gibson for Rush *Reye*, 2s. 2d."—*Parish Accounts*, June, 1744 (for rebuilding a cottage at Ufford).

REAR, *v.n.* to expectorate.

REEK, *v.n.* to smoke or steam, as wet clothes drying before the fire.

"How it *reeks*!"

RECKLING, *sb.* the smallest or weakest in a brood.

RIG or RIG-TREE, *sb.* and *adj. var. pron.* of "ridge," the ridge-beam, &c., of a roof. I find, however, in the *Churchwarden's Account*, 1744, "For a *ridg* tile, 3d."

RIGHT, *sb. pec.* (expression of duty and obligation rather than privilege).

"You've a *roight* to coom in proper toime."

RIGHTLE, *v.a.* to set to rights, alter, adapt.

"I'll take one o' thay old tooobs an' *rightle* it oop for the children's rabbits."

RIP, *sb.* a profane reprobate.

"Cuthbert Bede" says: "I have heard of a man looking at a tombstone on which were the usual initials for the inscription, *Requiescat in Pace*, and, after spelling it over, remarking, 'Ah! he wur an old *rip*, that he wur!'"

ROGUE-HANDLED, *past. part.*

I have heard it said of one who had once possessed 8ool., but who came at last to be an inmate of the Work-house, "He's either been very extravagance, or else he's been *rogue-handled*, you're sure!"

ROOTLE, *v.n.* to turn up the ground (used of a pig; also of a mole).

ROSE-TREE, *sb. var. pron.* ("rose" dissyllabic) of "rose-tree."

RUDDLEMAN, *sb. var. pron.* of "raddleman." Dr. Sebastian Evans quotes this from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, III., ii., 2, 2, and, though belonging rather to Leicestershire, I repeat it here because the name is proverbially attached to Rutlanders by Ray, &c.

RUNLET, *sb.* a water-drain.

"Paid Herbert for two days Work at scowring Wire Lane *Runlett*, 20 June, 1755, 1s. 6d."—*Parish Accounts*.

SAD, *adj.* heavy (of things sodden or badly cooked); also used of stiff, heavy soil.

"Them potatoes ain't a bit *sad* this year: not if you eat them hot."

"The *sad* land."

SAIM or SEAM, *sb.* the lard of a pig's "leaf."

"If you take out the *saim*, and mix it with milk, and strain it, you won't know it from milk with the cream on it." So I have been told; I cannot say, *experto crede*.

SAMMY, *adj.* sappy.

"The hay is *sammy*."

SARVE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "serve."

SAW'D, *p.p. var. pron.* of "seen."

"I should like to 'a *saw'd* it."

SCANTLING, *sb.* light joists of wood.

"To 26 feet of *scantling* at 2*d.* per foot, for filling up the old seate att the Church."—1727.

"For 30 foot of dale (*i.e.*, deal) . . . 5*s.*
to 15 foot of *cantlen*, 3 by 4 . . . 2*s.* 6*d.*"—1751.

SCHEME, *v.a.* to contrive.

"I don't joost see how you *scheme* it."

SCRAT, *v.n.* to scramble along, make shift.

"He's got on the wrong *scrat*, I'll do without the 'lieving officer."

"If we can't get him to help with the job, we must make shift to *scrat* along."

SCROLL, *sb. pec.*

"He's got on the wrong *scroll*!" a boy exclaims, seeing his neighbour writing on the wrong line of his copy-book.

SCUFFLE, *v.n.* to pull the soil about with a bit of iron.

SEN, *pr.* equivalent to —"self" in the forms "*mysen*," "*hersen*."

SENNERS; also SINNERS, *sb. var. pron.* of "*sinews*."

SHACK, *sb.* a worthless, idle fellow.

"He went Ookem with some o' them *shacks*, an' they drew all the money out of his pocket, I sopoase."

SHACKLE, *v.a.* to shake, disorder, lay standing corn.

After some heavy rain the corn is "so *shackled* that you cannot reap it."

SHALE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "*shell*."

"I've *shaled* the beans."

SHEAR-HOG, *sb.* a teg, or full-grown lamb, after its first shearing.

SHEPS, *sb. pl.* places in an ear of corn where the kernel of wheat ought to be. Perhaps a *var. pron.* of "*shapes*."

"The ear is a'most all *sheps*."

SHEDDER, *var. pron.* of "*shudder*."

SHIMMY, *sb. var. pron.* of "*chemise*."

"She'd joost got her little *shimmy* on."

SHIP, *sb. var. pron.* of "*sheep*."

"Who' be them *ship*?"

SHIP-HOOKS and TAR-BOTTLES, *pec.* a boy's name for "pot-hooks and hangers," the curves produced in elementary copy-book practice.

SHITTLES, *sb. var. pron.* of "shuttles" (from the shape), lozenge-shaped buns with currants and carraway-seeds, given to children and old people on St. Valentine's Day. They are becoming obsolete. The last I saw was in 1879.

SHOOT, *sb.*; also SHOOT or SHOOL, *v.a.* to mend a rope. ?
 "Paid for a Bell Rope and shooting another, 2s. 6d."—*Church Account*, 1720.
 "For the Bell Rope and six shoots of y^e old, 8s."—1730.

SHOOT, SHIT, SHET, SHUT, to get; *v.n.* to throw off, get rid of.
 "I ha'n't not no peace while I can get shoot o' my food."

SHUFT, *sb.* a blast of wind.
 "I heer'd the shoof'ts, an', thinks I, 'Theer's a slate blowed off!'"

SILLY, *adv.* foolishly.
 "How can you talk so silly!"

SIN, *adv.* and *prep. var. pron.* of "since."
 "Ever sin I' bin here."

SINNERS; also SENNERS, *sb. var. pron.* of "sinews."
 "Oh! my poor sinners and my guides!"

SIPPLEUS, *sb. var. pron.* of "erysipelas."

SIZES, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "assizes."
 "A sises bill, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.
 "Fore [*i.e.*, 4] Sessions Bills, 2 Size Bills."—*Constable's Account*, 1764.

SLABBY, *adj.* soaked (of earth).
 "The land wur that slabby, it wur all of a soak."

SLAT, *sb.* a spline or thin strip of wood rather stouter than a lath.
 "The door didn't fit, so the man coom'd an' put a bit o' slat joost theer."

SLEERY, *adj. var. pron.* of "slithery"; slippery, muddy.

SLIP-COAT-CHEESE, *sb.* a cream-cheese something like the 'thin Cottenham' of Cambridgeshire, but not so good.

SLOOMY, *adj.* slovenly.
 "Some horses gets into sloomy ways."

SLOPE, *v.n.* to decamp stealthily; elope.
 "Their lodger sloped last week, I suppose." (This is perhaps a vulgarism rather than a provincialism, but I note its *habitat*.)

SLUSH ; also SLUSHWAYS, *adv.* slanting.

"Turn it *slushways* !" "Is that *slush* enow ?"

SLUTHERING, *part.* walking loiteringly along.

"He (the postman) *coom sluthering* along, as though he'd half an hour to spare."

SNIB, *v.a. var. pron.* of "snub."

"Them fox-terriers takes a deal of *snibbing*." (The word occurs in "the margent" to the old editions at least of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.)

SOFT, *adj.* foolish, imbecile. A Rutland children's rhyme runs thus :—

"You know my brother Willy ?
He's *soft* an' you're silly."

SOIL, *v.a.* to strain liquids.

SOLID, *adj.* something between solemn and stolid ; grave. Also *adv.* in a good sense, in earnest, verily : "Honour bright !" as the saying is.

"That I am ! *Solid* !"

SOMETHING BETTER, *pec.* convalescent.

SOODLING, *part.* (perhaps *var. pron.* of "sideling"), of a shy, hesitating manner.

"She wur *soodling* about."

SPEAK AFTER, *phr.*

"It doesn't do to *speak after* her," implying that the person mentioned is (to put it mildly) an inaccurate random talker and untrustworthy as an authority.

SPECTABLE, *adj. var. pron.* of "respectable."

"There wur some woonderful *spectable* people in Glas'on then."

SPELCH, *v.n.* to splinter.

"When he broke his thigh the second bout, it warn't the old break, d'ye see, but it *spelched* down to where it broke afore."

SPINNEY, *sb.* a small plantation, *spinetum*.

"They're agin Fox-hole *Spinney*."

"*Spinney* Close," "Top *Spinney* Close," "Fox earth *Spinney*," "North Gate *Spinney*," "Pond Gate *Spinney*," &c., appear in Glaston map, 1841.

SPLUNGE, *v.n. var. pron.* of "plunge."

"The pony *splunged* wi' me."

SPRAG, *v.a.* to stop a wagon with a spar of wood. I have heard this used by farm labourers, but I suspect that it is an importation by the railway navvies.

SPUR, *sb. pec.* When banns of marriage are published at the first time of asking there is said to be "a *spur* on."

SPURRINGS, *sb.* the three publications of the banns of matrimony.

SQUANDERING, *adj.* straggling.

"They calls it 'Long Lyddington' 'cause it's sooch a large *squandering* village."

SQUENCH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "quench."

"We'm not roightly *squenced* our thirst."

SQUITCH, *sb.* twitch, or couch grass, *triticum repens*.

STAIL, *sb. var. pron.* of "tail," a handle or stalk.

"A *stail* 's wanting for the Turk's-head broosh."

STALL, *v.a.* to hinder, set fast.

A labourer on the roads tells how he had made it too rough for his bitter enemy, the traction-engine, to ascend the hill: "I *stalled* her!"

"The engine was *stalled* on Uppingham Hill, seemingly."

STICKY-FINGERED, *adj.* thievish.

"He's a *sticky-fingered* chap, an' all. The very fust day he's out of prison he steals a bag of potatoes out of Widow Baines' garding."

STANDARD, *pec.* an old inhabitant.

"There's less done for the old *standards* than for them as cooms new to the town; so I tell them."

STARNEL, *sb. var. pron.* of "starling," *sturnus vulgaris*.

STATTIS, *sb. pl.* a statute-fair. The following extracts from old parish accounts of constables and overseers illustrate the modern pronunciation:—

"Charge at the *Statiss*, 1s. 2d."—1720.

"Paid to the Clerk for speaking of y^e *Stattis* in y^e Church, 2d."—1739.

"For going to the *Statyce*, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"For giving notice of the *Statyces*, 2d."—1746.

"For *Stattius* Calling and Attendance, 1s. 4d."—1749.

"Paid for a *Stattis* Bill, 4d."—1752.

STAUBENS or STAWBENS, *sb.* brushwood which springs up from stumps of roots.

STAUNCH, *adj.* thick, stout: as of a pitch of hay or straw to be taken up with a fork.

STEER, *adj.* steep. I have heard this used of hilly ground; also of a high-pitched roof.

"We needn't have the new roof to the barn so *steer* as it is at present."

STICK, *v.m.* to pick up sticks for firewood.

"I've been *sticking* all the morning."

STENCH-PIPES, STENCH-TRAPS, *sb.* appliances for sanitation. For an example, see above, under CROOKLE.

STILL, *adj.* sober, peaceable, respectable.

"Her husband's a *still* quiet man."

STINT, *sb.* a written agreement usually made from time to time (under the old *régime* of "open fields") among those who claimed common rights. It defined and limited the number of "beast," sheep, etc., that each was entitled to turn in on the unenclosed field.

STOCK, *sb.* cattle.

"It makes it bad for the *stock*."

STOUK (and STOOK, the less common pronunciation in Rutland), *sb.* a shock of corn-sheaves.

"It may joost as well grow-out in the *stook* as where it stands."

"When they took they tithes, they used to gether the tenth *stouk* o' whëat and the tenth shock o' barley."

STRAME, *v.a.* to stride, to measure by pacing.

"I could soon *strame* it, if you want to know the length."

STRAW-SUCKER, *sb.* the white-throat, a bird which makes her nest of straw, &c.; known also as "Peggy" or "Chitty White-throat."

STREET, *sb.* The principal road through a village is distinguished as "the *street*," however sparse the houses may be. Compare the use of TOWN and "town's-end."

STRIKE, *sb.* a bushel (with the superabundance having been stricken off level).

"Better nur ten *strike* o' barley."

"For half a peck of slate pins . . . 6d.

For a *strike* of hair . . . 6d."—*Accounts*, 1744.

STRINKLING, *sb.* a sprinkling.

STUBBY, *adj.* short, stunted.

"A poor, *stubby*, little child."

STUNT, *adj.* short-tempered, crusty, stubborn.

"She coom in very *stunt* joost now. One time she's fit to put you in her pocket; an' another she've all at var'ance."

SUMMERINGS, *sb. pl.* Quarrenden apples are so-called.

SUPPER, *v.a.* to cause to suppurate. ?

"My leg's very bad. I fancy I want something to *sooper* it more."

SUPPER, *v.a.* and *n.* to "fother" horses in the evening; to give the last meal at night.

"Coom and help me to *sooper* up."

SUPPOSE, *pec.* "I suppose" and "So I suppose" are occasionally, with an excess of caution, used to introduce, and more frequently brought in to comment on, statements known for fact by the speaker.

"I *suppose* Lord C—— coom back a-Friday" (the speaker having spoken to his lordship on the day named). I have selected this as an extreme case of non-committal. A more familiar and typical instance is, "He was preaching at Uppingham yesterday, I *suppose*."

SURE, *pec.* "For *sure*" and "You're *sure*" are common equivalents for "You may take that for a certainty."

SWALLOW-PIT, *sb.* an eddy or whirlpool. ?

"He got into a *swallow-pit* in Haringworth river and was drowned, poor thing!" (*i.e.*, in the little river Welland, which *swells* rapidly and treacherously, as its name implies).

SWIMMER, *sb.* a piece of wood put in a pail to prevent the milk, or other liquid, from easily splashing over.

TATCHET-END, *sb.* a cobbler's end of thread.

TAIL-WHEAT, *sb.* the inferior grain, blown further than the heavier corn when winnowed by hand.

"To make the carn averages fair, you've a roight to tek the *tail-whēat* an' not the best samples only."

TAKE-UP, *pec.* of weather, to clear up.

TANE or TAEN, *p. var. pron.* of [has] "taken."

"Jim *ta'en* it to the station a fortnight was Monday."

TARRIER, *sb.* a tarrar, or terrier, the survey of ecclesiastical estates; a small dog, a terrier.

"For a *tarrar* of the gleb land, 2s."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1720.

TAWER, *sb.* a leather-dresser. See WHITTIRE.

TEAR, *v.a.*

"For Ale for the worck man at Mary Joyces Chimny, 6d.

Do. *Tearing* of the Chimney 2s. od.

For hay to *Tear* it with 1s. 3d."

Overseer's Accounts, 1720.

TEEM, *v.n.* to pour down with rain, &c.

"It *teems* down." "The bloud *teemed* through my shawl."

"Where the slates is broken, the wet *teems* down ever so, into our tea-cups at wer tea, an' all."

TELEGRAFT, *sb. var. pron.* of "telegraph."

"I reckons that the old beacon wur a *telegraft*. It says in the history as how they was invented by Potelmy," said a well-read septuagenarian, referring, no doubt, to Ptolemy.

TENNIS, *v.a.* to strike with a rebound.

"I think she must 'a fell ovr the scraper, for if she'd hit against the corner of the house it would 'a *tennised* her agin the soft-water tub."

TEST CASE, *phr.* "Make it a *test case*, and give him an order for the house," is the course frequently recommended by Guardians of the Poor when they have to deal with an application for out-door relief where the circumstances are of a suspicious character.

THACK, *sb. var. pron.* of "thatch." Used sometimes of the "hackle" covering a bee-hive.

"The roof's very bad. I must get Johnny Clarke to *thack* it."

"For *thacking*."—*Parish Accounts*, 1720.

THAT...AS, *adv.* corresponding to "so...that" in scholars' English.

"She were *that* drenched, *as* you might have draw'd the water from her apurn."

THEY, *var. pron.* of "those."

"*They* boys!"

THIS-AWAY, *adv.* in this direction.

THOMASING, *phr.* going round begging on St. Thomas' Day (December 21st).

A man-servant, who objected to answering so many summons to the door, asked, as a poser: "Do you know why you call it *Thomasing*?"

"I suppose as he wur the gen'leman as left us the gifs," was the reply.

THROM, *prep. var. pron.* of "from."

THROPPUNSE, *var. pron.* of "threepence."

THRONG, *adj.* crowded.

THURROW, *sb. var. pron.* of "furrow."

TICKET, *phr.*

"How's your wife?" "Well, she's joost not the *ticket*" (not as right as might be). Used of persons or things.

TIDD, *adj.* fond.

"The child's so *tidd* of her least brother."

TIDDY, *adj.* tiny.

"Her wur the *tiddiest* little thing. I know'd her wur not long for the world."

TILL, *adv.* while. (*Per contra*, "while" is used to represent the received sense of "till.")

TINE, *sb.* the prong of a fork.

"He run the *tine* of the fork into my fut."

TINKER, *n.* and *v.* of bungling repairs.

"He's been *tinkering* at it a long time, that he'll never make a good job of it."

"He promised to mend it as good as new, but he's but a poor *tinker* after all."

TIPE, *v.a.* to turn (a load of coal) out of a cart.

TISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

"I could match sooch a job as hassock-hoeing or spooding *tistles*."

TO, *prep.* for; of a relish, &c., vegetables, drink; of, concerning; but, except (up to, *exclusive*).

"Oi'd nobbut dry bread *to* my dinner, toimes an' toimes Oi hevn't."

(Cf. "They had John *to* their minister."—*Acts of the Apostles*, A.V.)

"Will you take any mustard *to* your beef?"

"Mother sometimes takes a little drop *to* her supper."

"What will you take *to* your dinner, Mr. S——?"

"What do you think *to* it yoursen?"

"The last letter she wrote—no! I won't tell a lie if I can help it!—the last letter *to* one."

TONG, *sb. var. pron.* of "tongue."

TOTING, *part.* to peep or pry.

"She come *tōting* in at the window."

TOT-OUT, *v.a.* to carry round and pour out the allowance of ale.

"Who's going to be *totter-out*?" (I am not sure that this is not of Cambridgeshire extraction. However, "*tot* it up" has been commonly used in Rutland in the sense of "count it up" in generations which knew nothing of "the Ajax long tot cards" and such like educational implements.)

TOTTER-GRASS, *sb.* "quaking-grass," *briza media*.

"If you want to gether *totter-gress*, you med go down Press'on Lane."

TOWN, *sb. pec.* often applied to villages or townships of two hundred population or so, while Uppingham (containing some thousands) I once heard called "the village of Uppingham."

"The *town-end*." "The top of the *town*."

"The *town-stocks*."—*Old Accounts*.

"Received of the *Towne* of Glayston."—*Ibid*.

"The *town's-end*" is the phrase now in use at Luffenham for the end of the village. There is a monument in the chancel there to the memory of John Digby, Esq. (who died in 1758), "lineally descended from an Antient Family whose Residence has been at *this Town* near Four Hundred Years."

TRADE, *sb. fuss, trouble*,

"She made such a *trade* of it."

TRAY, *sb. a wattled-hurdle*.

"I'll put a *tray* to keep the ship out o' the gap."

TRIG, *sb. a narrow path in a wood*.

TURPS, *sb. pl. var. pron. of "turnips."*

TUSHES, *sb. pl. var. pron. of "tusks."*

TUSSOCK, *sb. a tuft of coarse grass*.

UP OF, *prep. upon*.

VALENTINE-BUNS, *sb. the baker's name for "shittles," q.v.*
At Lyndon (1889) children go round to various houses, as on May Day, singing songs and asking the inmates to "Remember Saint Valentine."

VIPER'S DANCE, *pec. var. pron. for "Saint Vitus's Dance."*

I have heard "*invitus*" hazarded as the etymology of the name of this malady. As there is a vulgar error current that St. Vitus is a saint invented by the Protestant imagination, I may mention that he appears as a martyr, in company with SS. Modestus and Crescentia, in antient kalendars and modern martyrologies, on June 15th. He was a noble Sicilian saint, patron of dancers and of those who have a difficulty in early rising. Angels came and danced in his prison, A.D. 303.

WANKLING, *adj. weakly*.

WARBLE, *sb. a sore place (from the bite of a fly ?)*.

"The brown mare's got what they call a *warble* on her neck, just where the collar goes. They come at this time of year—in July and August."

WARRAND, *sb. var. pron. of "warrant."*

"A *Warend*."—*Constable's Accounts*, 1720.

WAS, *v.n. pec.* went away, have been gone (as we say "I was from home").

"I never *was* from Thorpe to Stahmford afoor."

WASH-DYKE, *sb.* a pit for sheep-washing.

WASHING-TRAY, *sb.* a wooden tub for laundry-work, considered a more genteel expression than "kim'nel."

WATER-BLOBS, *sb.* a marsh weed.

WE, or WEER, and WER; *pr. possessive, var. pron.* of "our."

"We'm not 'ed *weer* loonch."

WELT, *sb.* a seam.

"The *wells* is all undone."

WELT, *v.a.* to beat.

"A hound coom over the dyke, an', my aunt! how the hoon'sman did *welt* him!"

WER; also WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WEER.

"We'm had *wer* teas."

WESH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "wash."

In old parish accounts I find:—

"For *whising* the tabill cloth."—1717, 1719.

"Surplis *whasing*."—1720.

"*Whasing* the tabell cloth."—1729.

"For *weshing* the lining, and Cleening Plate, 5s."—1768.

"For *Weashing* of the Communong Linning, 5s."—1776.

WHĒAT, *sb.* The old dissyllabic pronounciation of "wheat" still survives.

WHILE, WHILES, or WHILST, *adv.* until.

"The North Weste windeoor, I was 2 dayes; And my Son was 2 days. And the third day *wile* three a Clock, 6s. 4d."—*Mason's Account*, 1722.

WHINGELING, *adj.* whining, fretful.

WHIPPET, *sb.* a thin, slightly-made person.

WHIRLY-PUFF, *sb.* a whirling eddy of dust.

"*Whirly poofs* mostly tokens dry weather."

WHISSUNTIDE, WHISSUN, *var. pron.* of "Whitsun," or, as Professor Skeat would have us write, "Whit."

"*Whissun* Sunday is our feast-Sunday."

"So many folks keeps the *Whissun* holidays."

WHISSUN-BOSSSES, *sb.* the round blossoms of the guelder rose; called also "snowballs."

WHITTIRE, *sb.* one who works and "taws" whit-leather for coarse purposes. As Dr. Evans expresses it, the relation of the tradesman is as follows; Cobbler: shoemaker:: *whittower*: harness-maker.

"Name, A. B——. Place of Residence, North Luffenham. Trade or Occupation, *Whittower*."—*Parish Register*.

WHITTLE, *sb.* a clasp-knife.

WHO, *pr. interrogative, var. pron.* of "whose?"

"*Who*' be them ship?"

WHULL, WHULLY, *adj. and adv. var. pron.* of "whole," "wholly." Sometimes the *h* is aspirated in this word, and in "who," &c., likewise.

WHUM, *adv. and sb. var. pron.* of "home."

"I'm a-goin' *whum*."

WINDMILL, *phr.* An inferior caligraphist making "Bill Stumps, his mark," with a cross, is said to "do the *windmill*."

WINDORE, *sb. var. pron.* of "window."

"The North Weste *windeoor*."—*Accounts*, 1722.

WINDOW-PEEPER, *sb.* an obsolete office, whether connected with the window-tax or the watchman's duty I cannot say.

"Spent with the *window peper*, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.

"Paid Lawrence pickreing for going with *Windowpeeper*, 6d."—1744.

WIN'-SHAKE, *sb.* (long *-i-* as in "wine," "time," &c.) a windfall; a bough of a tree blown down.

"There's a *win-shake* in the choorch yard."

WIRE or WYRE, *sb.* a weir or sluice in a stream; a pond with a hatch.

"For wood at the *wire*, 2d."—*Highway Account*, 1719.

"For two days Worke in *Wyre* Lane and the Townsend, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"Middle *Wier*," "*Wier* Close," "Far *Wier*," "The *Wire* Hill," appear in Glaston maps, &c.

WOH, *pr. interrogative, aspirated pr.* of "who?" I have heard a local catechist begin by asking a child, "*Wo* made you?"

WORK, *v.n. and a.* to manage; to go on.

"It *works* well enoo."

"It doan't *work* as it ought'n *work*" (said of garden soil).

"It's o' no use, I can't *work* it!" exclaimed the old clerk of R——, after a third false start at raising a hymn.

WORRIT, *sb.* and *p. var. pron.* of "worry" (both of persons and things).

"Her's a bit o' a worrit."

WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WE.

WUTS, *sb. var. pron.* of "oats"; originally pronounced as a dissyllable, "oâts," from which form "wuts" is reached by quicker pronunciation.

YAH, *pr. var. pron.* of "you."

"No, yah doant!"

YATE, *sb. var. pron.* of "gate."

"The pinfould Yeat."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1721.

YOURN, *pr.* (in absolute construction), *var. pron.* of "yours."

'It bisn't yourn."

ADDENDA.

A few additions have reached me too late for insertion above.

BUG, *adj.* big, in the sense of "conceited."

"She is too *bug*" (she thinks too much of herself).

CAR, *sb.*, and CARFUL, *adj.*, *var. pron.* for "care" and "careful."

"I must ta' *car*." "I must be *carful*."

CLUNGY (the same as CLONGY.)

CRAP, *sb. var. pron.* of "crop."

"We've had a good *crap* this year."

DOITED, *part. adj.* dazed, stupid.

GAIN (add the further equivalents, "cheap," "inexpensive").

"I will do the job as *gain* as I can."

HAS is often used where we should use "is" in common English.

And, *vice versa*,—

IS is frequently used where we should say "has" in common English. Rutland thus preserves the use handed down from Teutonic ancestry.

"I *am* been wonderful bad." (I have been very ill.)

LEAD, *v.a.* and in common use absolutely. To cart or carry hay or corn.

"They are *leading* to-day."

LEATHER, *v.a.* to beat. (I cannot tell whether the true derivation is from using the leathern strap or from tanning the hide.)

"I'll *lether* you!"

MOUSE'S EAR, *sb.* the name of a plant, unfortunately not identified.

NOWT, *sb. var. pron.* of "naught" or "nought," nothing.

"It's *nowt* o' the kind!"

ODDLY, *adv. pec.* now and then; here one and another there.

"You only see hares in the Field now *oddly*." (The "Field" refers to the "open field" before Inclosure.)

OWT, *sb. var. pron.* of "aught" or "ought," anything.

"I don't owe *owt*!"

SHACKING, *part. adj.* idle good-for-nothing.

"He's a *shacking* chap." This statement was made by a witness at the assizes at Oakham, and the judge asked what it meant. Dr. Abdy gave a full explanation of the phrase. Witness then deposed that the prisoner said to him, "I'll 'ave yur blud."

SHARP, *pec. adj. adverbial*, strictly.

An old woman in Rutland about thirty years ago gave this tersely accurate and expressive description of her short and decisive, though possibly not easy, method with her family when they had been young: "I kept them *sharp*, belly and carcase," meaning that they had had no more to eat than was strictly necessary, and that the rod was not spared.

P. vi., line 4 from bottom, for "clep" read "clip."

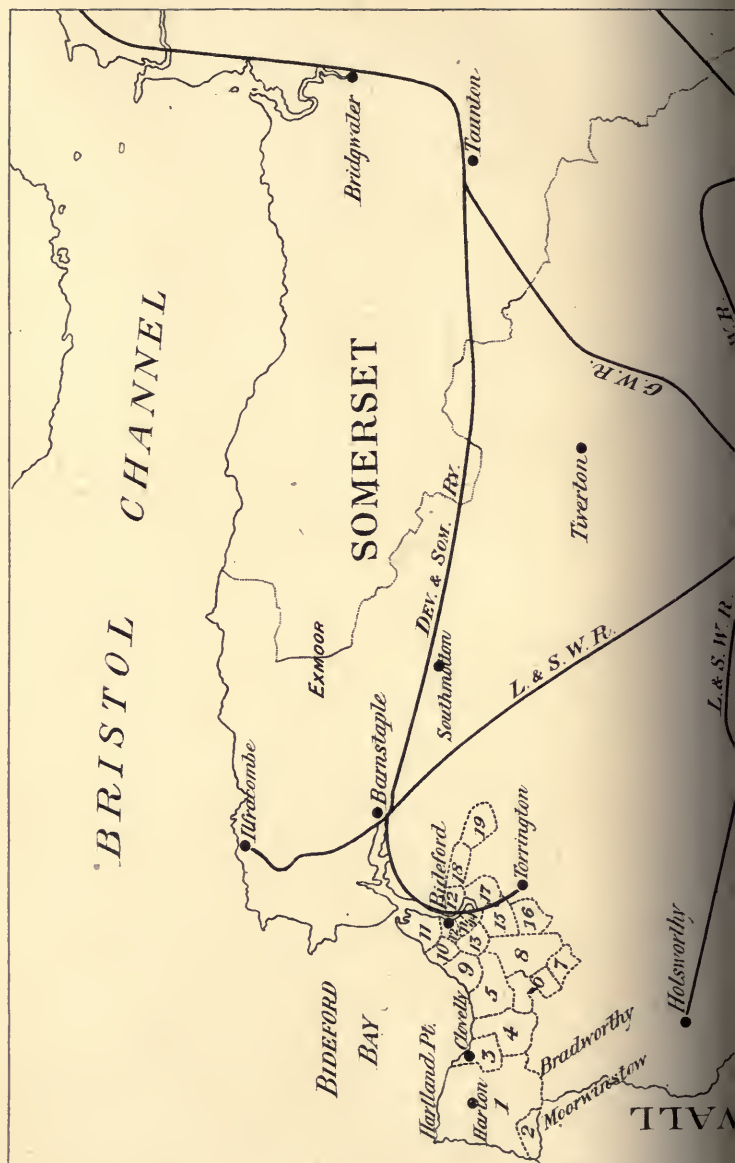
P. 4. "Beäns" is given rightly as a dissyllable in the GLOSSARY. Other like instances might have been given, as "heäp," "leäves," "meät," "oäts," "spreeäð" (which is the old-fashioned pronunciation of "spread," the later and more polite pronunciation in Rutland being "spreed" as a monosyllable), "wheät."

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DIALECT OF HARTLAND.

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.





The Hundred and Deanery of

HARTLAND IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

1. Hartland.
2. Helcombe.
3. Clovelly.
4. Woolhardsworthy.
5. Parkham.
6. East Putford.
7. Bulwerthorpe.
8. Buckland Br.
9. Abington.
10. Abbotsham.
11. Northam.
12. Budeford.
13. Littleham.
14. Landcross.
15. Monkleigh.
16. Frithelstock.
17. War Gifford.
18. Alverdiscott.
19. Yarncombe.

To accompany "THE DIALECT OF HARTLAND" by R. Pearse Chope.

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PREFACE.

THE Introduction to the following Glossary is a reprint, with slight additions and corrections, of a paper read before the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, at Tiverton, in July, 1891, and printed in their *Transactions* (xxiii., pp. 420-429). The Glossary itself has not before been published. It was prepared as a Supplement to Mr. Elworthy's *West Somerset Word-Book*, but, during its progress through the press, it occurred to me that it would be advisable to make the list of local words complete in itself. I therefore set to work to extract from the *West Somerset Word-Book* all the *dialect* words which are also in use at Hartland. As it was unfortunately too late to incorporate these words in the Glossary, I have been obliged to give them in a separate list. These two lists together form a fairly complete Glossary of the Hartland dialect, but, as it has been made almost entirely from memory, I cannot hope that it is exhaustive.

I have adopted the title *The Dialect of Hartland*, not because I think the district can claim to have a distinct dialect of its own, but because it is the only part of the county with which I am familiar. It will be found that many, perhaps most, of the words are used in other parts of the county, though often with a different pronunciation. I may say that in all cases I have given what I consider to be the *usual* pronunciation in the locality. I have only to add that I have throughout taken the greatest possible pains to make my work reliable, and I trust it will be found of sufficient interest to dialect students to justify its publication.

R. P. C.



THE DIALECT OF HARTLAND.

I.

THE DISTRICT.

OMITTING Dartmoor from consideration, Hartland is the largest parish in Devonshire, having an area of 16,700 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by the sea, Hartland Point being the south-western extremity of Bideford Bay. On the east and south it adjoins the parishes of Clovelly, Woolfardisworthy, Bradworthy, Moorwinstow, and Welcombe, of which Moorwinstow is in the county of Cornwall. It gives its name to the hundred, which comprises the five parishes of Hartland, Clovelly, Woolfardisworthy, Welcombe, and Yarnscombe; and to the deanery, which comprises the first four of these parishes, together with Bideford, Northam (including Appledore and Westward Ho!), Abbotsham, Alwington, Parkham, East Putford, Bulkworthy, Buckland Brewer, Frithelstock, Monkleigh, Wear Gifford, Littleham, Landcross, and Alverdiscott. The town of Harton, formerly a borough and market town, is thirteen miles from Bideford and sixteen from Holsworthy, the nearest railway stations and markets.

Being thus situated on the road to nowhere, "far from the busy haunts of men," Hartland seems to present exceptional advantages for the study of dialect. For although Mr. Elworthy has shown in his valuable work on the *Dialect of West Somerset* that railways, board-schools, and newspapers, have not entirely eliminated provincialisms from our spoken language, it would be strange if local words and idioms did not linger longest in such remote corners, which are com-

paratively free from these influences. New ideas, new tools, new processes, bring with them new names, and those they replace become obsolete. Consequently it is obvious that the old words are retained longest where progress is slowest; that is, in those places which are furthest from railways, for board-schools and newspapers are now common to all. On the other hand, the general phraseology is affected very little by such means, so that one would expect the vocabularies of different localities in the same district to differ much more than their idioms.

11.

COMPARISON WITH THE DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

As it would be impossible within the space at my disposal to deal exhaustively, or even fully, with the subject, I will confine myself at present to a rough comparison of our dialect with that of West Somerset. Living away from the locality, I have to trust mainly to my memory for my statements; but I have referred them all to my father, who has lived in the parish all his life, and I have no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

As Mr. Elworthy has pointed out, the dialects of North Devon and West Somerset are in many respects the same, although there are several marked differences. Judging only from a comparison between the *West Somerset Word-Book* and Jago's *Glossary of the Cornish Dialect*, it would appear that the dialect of Hartland is much more nearly allied to that of West Somerset than to that of Cornwall, for whereas in the former book at least two-thirds (say 4,000 out of about 6,000) of the words are known to me, in the latter less than one-seventh (say 500 out of 3,700) are known. I am aware that this method of reasoning is apt to be fallacious; but my conclusion is supported by the fact that the phraseology

in Mr. Elworthy's books differs from ours much less than the individual words. I find, too, that in spite of its earlier date, the grammar and construction of sentences in *The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship* seem more familiar to me than in Tregellas's *Cornish Tales*. With regard to the words, I find that many which are marked "obsolete" in Mr. Elworthy's edition of the former book are still used at Hartland, and I have made the following glossary of about 700 words which do not appear in the *West Somerset Word-Book*, or are there given with strikingly different meaning or pronunciation.

The most striking differences noted by Mr. Elworthy are: first, we use *us* as a nominative, while in Somerset they do not; 2nd, we use the inflexion *th* more than they do; 3rd, our long *o* is much broader in sound than theirs. This use of *us*, which is generally pronounced *ess*, is almost universal. Thus we should say, "Us be gwain to carr' our lendy hay (meadow hay) t' arternoon eef it hoald'th fine." We rarely use the form *us'm* instead of *us be*, although we say *you'm* and *they'm* oftener than *you be* and *they be*. If *we* is used at all, we say *we'm* not *we be*; e.g., "We'm gwain in to Bideford Toosday." In the first person singular also we generally say *I'm*, not *I be*, except for emphasis; and we never say *I'se*. To complete the present indicative of the verb *to be* I should here add that the second person singular is usually *thee'rt*, although the *r* is sometimes dropped, and it becomes *thee't*. When used emphatically the parts are separated, and we have *thee art* or *thee at*, more frequently the latter. Mr. Elworthy says that *bist* is never used, but I think I have heard it when great emphasis is required, as "Thee bist (or beest) the beggest fule I ivver zeed in all my born days;" and I am almost sure that I heard it in interrogative sentences, such as "Bist gwain vor do ort to-day?" However, I have never noted any example at the time of utterance, and I may possibly be mistaken. For the third person singular we have *he's* or *a's*, *her's*, and *it's* or *'tis*.

The inflexion *th* or *eth* is almost invariably used with the third person singular, and occasionally with the first and third persons plural. It usually occurs in the shortened form, and rarely makes an additional syllable. Thus we should say: "There a go'th;" "A rin'th well, dith 'n a?" "Us caal'th min Lent-rosens, but the proper name 's Lent-lilies;" "They tell'th up all zoarts o' trade 'bout 'n." When used with the plural the inflexion seems to imply continued or prolonged action; thus the above examples seem to mean, "We are in the habit of calling," "They are accustomed to tell." The use of this inflexion, as well as some other characteristics of the dialect, is illustrated in the following doggrel verses:

"Yur liv'th Bill Cruse,
A mak'th good shoes,
A tak'th the best o' leather,
A zaw'th min strung,
They mus' laste lung,
Vor a putt'th min well together.
"But as vor a boot,
A dith little to 't,
A mend'th min when they 'm tore;
But vor make min suit,
A can't kom to 't,
Vor a putt'th the caav avore."

With regard to our pronunciation of the long *o* sound, we certainly say braukt (broke), snaw (snow), draw (throw), stauld (stole); but we do not say kaul (cold), taul (told). Other examples of this use of *au* instead of the literary long *o* are: Blaw, daw (dough), graw, haw (hoe), aw (oh, owe), law (low), know, nauze, zaw (sēw, sow), auver, clauver, Clauvally (Clovelly), caul (coal), haul (hole), aup or aup'm (open), auv'm (oven), pauch (poach), raud (road, rode), draut (throat), smauk (smoke). We also say yaw (ewe), traw (trough), abraud (abroad); while in West Somerset they say yoa, troa, abrode. On the other hand, they frequently use *au* instead of short *o*, as paut (pot), vrauk (frock), raud (rod), whereas we usually retain the literary form. We also generally say oss (horse), loss or lost (lose), poss (post), mossel

(morsel), squob (squab), squot (squat), kom (come), zom (some), all of which in West Somerset are pronounced with the *au* sound. However, this rule does not apply universally, for we occasionally use the *au* sound, even in some of these words, and in others it is the usual form, as kaust (cost), kraus (cross), zaut (set, sat, *v. pret.*), auvis (office, *i.e.* eaves), blausum (blossom).

Perhaps the feature which struck me most of all in looking through Mr. Elworthy's books was the frequency with which he uses the words *nif* and *eens*, both of which are quite unknown to me. For the former we use *eef* (if); and *eef za be* ('if it happen,' 'if it is the case;' not quite the same as 'if'), is a very common expression in such sentences as "Eef za be oal' Tom's raily took bad, thee'lt ha' vor putch the moo theezell." For *eens* we generally use *ez* (as). Another frequent word which I do not know is *thoff* (though); in this case I believe we always adhere to the literary form.

The transposition of the letter *r* seems to occur much more frequently in West Somerset than with us. We say gurt (great), purty (pretty), apern (apron), childern or chillern (children), hunderd (hundred), and I have occasionally heard 'burd' (bread), in the phrase "burd an' chaize"; but we never say urn (run), urd (red), &c. In all words of this class containing the letter *u*, we merely change the *u* into short *i*, as rin, crist, rist, trist, brish, crish, rish, gridge, grint; and short *e* we lengthen into *ai*, as raid (red), braid (bread). There appears, however, to be a tendency to transpose the *r* in the opposite direction, that is, to place it *before* the vowel which precedes it in ordinary English. Thus, in addition to 'prespire' (perspire), and similar words used when talking to gentlefolks, we say scruf (scurf, dandruff), crilly greens (curly greens, *i.e.* curled kale). I have never heard *crilly* used for *curly*, except in this connection; but I notice Jago gives *crulley-head* for *curly-head*, and I think it likely that *crilly* is, or was, used generally.

Mr. Elworthy says, "It is very common to find *r* inserted between *a* and *sh*;" and he gives, as examples, arsh, clarsh, garsh, larsh, smarsh, warsh, vlarsh (flesh). I am not aware that we ever introduce *r* in this manner; but the short *a* sound is frequently lengthened into the more favourite open *a* or *ah* sound, as in 'father'; indeed, I incline to the opinion that we rarely use, in any case, the exact literary short *a*, as in 'bat.' I admit that our pronunciation of the words ash, clash, &c., approaches the ordinary pronunciation of arsh, clarsh, &c., but I do not think the *r* is clearly sounded in either case. It is certainly not sounded as in the dialectal pronunciation of the latter words; for the dialectal *r* is so distinct that it cannot be easily mistaken. However, we are not by any means chary in our use of this letter, especially before the letter *t*, where it often replaces the silent *gh*. Thus we usually say ort (ought, aught), nort (naught), bort (bought), brort (brought), cort (caught), thort (thought), fort or vort (fought), feart or veart (fight), leart (light), reart (right), neart (night), zeart (sight), darter (daughter); and we also say arter (after), rabbert (rabbit). In one case, viz., paltridge (partridge), the *r* is replaced by *l*, while both forms occur as proper names. As the pronunciation of the letter *r* is so distinct, a list of a few words from which it is always omitted may be of interest: Bust (burst), coose (coarse, course), cuss (curse), duss (durst), athe or aith (earth), Febuary (February), foace (force), fust (first), fuz or vuz (furze), oace (hoarse), oss (horse), mash (marsh), massy (mercy), mossel (morsel), nother (northern), notherd (northward), nuss (nurse), paalour (parlour), passel (parcel), paasley (parsley), paasnip (parsnip), paason (parson), pimrose (primrose), puss (purse), skeece or skace (scarce), wuss (worse), wuth (worth).

So far as I know, the only word of the class girl, purl, burl, into which we insert a *d* between the *r* and the *l* is *twirl*, which we sometimes pronounce *twirdle*, although even

in this case the *r* is frequently dropped, and the word becomes *twiddle*. Thus we usually speak of 'twiddling the thumbs or fingers,' rarely 'twirdling.' We never say wordle (world), or quardle (quarrel). The former word, like most of the class, becomes a dissyllable, *wur-uld*; but the latter is pronounced *quarly*, *v.* (rhymes with marly), or *quarl*, *s.* (rhymes with marl).

Again, we rarely pronounce *w* in front of *r* as *v*, as in the West Somerset words *vrite* (write, right, wright), *vrastle* (wrestle), *vraung* (wrong), &c. The only words I know of this class are *vraith*, meaning to wreathe or interlace gates or hurdles with *vuz* (furze), or *withy* (willow, osier), and *vreth*, the wreath so made.

As in West Somerset, we usually drop the final *d* or *t* when it follows a consonant other than *r*, although to this rule there are many exceptions. We add a final *d* to some nouns, as millerd, scholard, liard; and introduce a *d* into others, as tailder, cornder, quarrender (quarrener, a kind of apple). We also introduce a *d* into the comparative form of many adjectives ending in *l*, *m*, *n*, as smallder, tallder, zoonder, thinder; but I do not think I have heard it in all the cases given in the *West Somerset Grammar* (p. 19).

On the other hand, we do not often drop *b* or *d* in such words as bramble, bundle, candle, handle, burden, needle. In all these examples, except 'bramble' and 'needle,' which we pronounce 'brimble' and 'niddle' respectively, we use the ordinary English pronunciation.

Final *ier* forms one syllable only in the following nouns, most of which indicate an occupation: Car-*yer* (carrier), far-*yer* (farrier), hel-*yer* (hellier or slater), warr-*yer* (warrior), col-*yer* (collier), tar-*yer* (terrier), bor-*yer* (borier or borer, *i.e.* auger). In some words in which *i* is followed by another vowel the *i* is dropped altogether, as in fustan (fustian), spannel (spaniel), berrin (burying), carrin (carrying, carrion), Dannel (Daniel), Elliott (Elliott), Wullams (Williams).

As the pronunciation of proper names differs from the spelling even more than ordinary words, it may be worth while to give a few more examples. As surnames we have Colly (written Colwill), Beglaw (Beggillhole), Shaddick (Southwood), Tennet (Pennington), Oataway (Oatway), Eavins (Evans), Courtis (Curtis), Kivvell (Nancekivell), Gilly (Pengelley), Dymant (Dayman), Munjy (Mountjoy), Pumry (Pomeroy), Yerd (Heard), Haiden (Heddon), Prist (Prust), Clivverdon (Cleverdon), Dinnis (Dennis), Jinkins (Jenkins), Gals'ry (Galsworthy). *Worthy* is a frequent ending for the names of places, and in all cases it is pronounced as *ry* or *ery*. Thus we have Eckens'ry (Exmansworthy), 'Oolsery (Woolfardisworthy), Ashenjerry (Ashmansworthy), Harjery (Hardisworthy), Hoalsery (Holsworthy), Bradery (Bradworthy), Eckery (Eccombsworth), and so on. We have also as names of places: Yewd'n (Highdown), Rews'n (Rosedown), Zowd'n (Southdown), Etson (Eddistone), Kernson (Kernsham or Kernstone), Kattern Tar (Catherine Tor), Emskit (Elmscot), Naddikit (Nattacot), Farrad (Farford), Foasle (Forcewell), Chistaw (Cheristowe), Cookooda (Cook-wood), Maiden (Meddon), Han Harton (Hind Harton), Dock'n (Docton), Kilkaton (Kilkhampston), Murstaw (Moorwin-stow), Frisstock (Frithelstock), &c.

In such words as 'click-to-clack,' 'clink-to-clank,' &c., we generally introduce another syllable. Thus we have click-it-a-clack, clink-it-a-clank, lip-it-a-lop, flip-it-a-flop, pit-it-a-pat, &c.

V is changed into *b* in the following words: Zebbm (seven), lebbm (eleven), hebbm (have not, heaven), clib (cleave or stick, *v.*). 'Knife,' which is usually pronounced 'knife,' occasionally becomes 'knibe.' Similarly in West Somerset they have curb (curve), valb (valve). In two cases, viz., marvels (marbles), and ruvvle (rubble), the opposite transformation takes place.

As in West Somerset, we transpose *sp* in *hasp*, *clasp*, *crisp*, *wasp*, and use *y* instead of the aspirate in *yur*, (*hear*, *here*), *yet* (*heat*), *yeth* (*heath*), *yaffer* or *yaafer* (*heifer*), and sometimes *yarbs* (*herbs*). *Yur* also means 'ear' and 'year'; and we pronounce 'ewe' *yaw*, and 'yea' (A.S. *eanian*) *yawn*. It is curious that we say *yet* for 'heat,' and *eat* for 'yet,' while the verb 'to eat' is pronounced *ait*, and 'hate' is pronounced *ae-ut*.

III.

PRONUNCIATION.

I will now endeavour to give some of the most striking differences between the English and the dialectal pronunciation of the vowels in ordinary words. I have postponed the general consideration of vowel sounds until this point, because I find some difficulty in comparing ours with those of West Somerset. In the following lists, therefore, I have arranged the words as nearly as I can according to the ordinary English vowel sounds, without any reference to those of West Somerset. Our vowel sounds seem in most cases to be sufficiently near to the English to enable me to give in this way a fair idea of our pronunciation. However, we seem to have four sounds which have no equivalents in English. The first is the well-known Devonshire *oo* or *u*, which seems to replace generally three distinct English vowels, viz., the *u* in 'bull,' the *oo* in 'fool,' and the *eu* in 'new.' In addition to most of the English vowels containing these vowel sounds, we also use this dialectal *oo* in *boo* (*bow*, to bend), *moo* (*mow*), *ploo* (*plough*), *sloo* (*slough*), *zoo* (*sow*, *s.*), when it replaces the literary *ou*; *bool* (*bowl*), *mool* (*mould*), *coose* (*coarse*, *course*), *thuze* (*those*), when it replaces long *o*; *zook* (*suck*), *doom* (*dumb*), *enoo* (*enough*), *drool* (*drivel*), *fooster* (*fester*). Although the words *bull*, *pull*, *full* usually fall in this class, they are frequently pronounced with a short *u*, to rhyme with 'dull.'

The second exception is the long *a*, which differs considerably from the literary long *a*, or diphthongal *ai*, as in *mane*, *main*. We distinguish between these two vowels, even when they are followed by the letter *l*, although in this case the difference is not so noticeable as with other consonants. Probably the *a* sound (as distinguished from the *ai* sound) in such words as 'mane,' is produced by a vowel fracture, as *mai-un* or *mae-un*, although the fracture does not seem to me to be very distinct. I think we usually distinguish the sounds according to the ordinary spelling, although we certainly use the *a* in *mail*, *hail*, and probably in many other words. I should also place the following words in this class: *Brake* (*break*, *s.*), *crake* (*creak*), *make*, *strake* (*streak*), *part*, *start*, *quare* (*queer*), *quary* (*quarry*), *last*, *master*, *dra* (*draw*), *na* (*gnaw*), *ha* (*have*), *wa* (*whoa*), *banes* (*banns*).

Perhaps it will be convenient if I give here a few words pronounced with the literary long *a* or *ai* sound. This sound seems to be almost invariably used instead of long *e* in words spelt with *ea*, and occasionally in words spelt otherwise; *e.g.*, *bain*, *clain*, *main* (*mean*), *baist*, *faist* (*feast*), *graise*, *aize*, *plaize*, *taize*, *bait*, *chait*, *ait*, *mait*, *trait*, *wait* (*wheat*), *claive*, *laive* or *lay* (*leave*), *haive*, *vlay* (*flea*), *kay* (*key*, *quay*), *pay* (*pea*), *say* (*sea*), *tay*, *braik*, *laik* (*leak*, not *leek*), *zaik* (*seek*, not *sake*), *waik* (*weak*, not *week*), *ail* (*eel*, *heal*), *mail* (*meal*), *stail*, *wail* (*wheal*), *baich*, *taich*, *raid* (*read*), *raip*, *zlaip* (*sleep*). We also say *airly* (*early*), *draive* (*drive*), *gwain* (*going*), *way* (*with*), *braid* (*bread*), *braidth* (*breadth*), *raid* (*red*). We do *not* say *fait* (*fight*), *nait* (*night*), &c.

The third exception is the *o* sound in *bold*, *vower* (*four*), which seems to lie between the English long *o* and *ou*. It occurs in all the words similar to 'bold,' as *cold*, *fold*, *gold*, *hold*, *mould*, *scold*, *zold* (*sold*), *told*; and in *four*, *flour*, *flower*, *pour*, *hour*, *our*, *hoa* (the word used in driving bullocks), *bow-wow*.

The fourth and last exception is the *oi* sound in 'boy,' which seems to lie between the ordinary *oi* and long *i*. It occurs in boy, boil, spoil, voice, poison, boit (bait of corn), point.

The literary short *a*, as in 'bat,' is approached in the following words, although there is frequently a tendency towards the open *a* or *ah* sound, as in 'father.' It replaces the short *o* in amang, belong, beyan (beyond), clat, plat, trat, crap, drap, rabbin, knack, nat (not, knot), want, waz, wash, and sometimes what; short *e* in dradge, hadge, wadge, ran or ranny (wren), rack (wreck), rackon, lattice (lettuce), vatch (fetch), vatches (vetches), stratch, stap; *au* in panch, watter; long *a* in slack (to slake); long *e* in chack (cheek); long *i* in lashins (license); and short *u* in wan (one).

The open *a* or *ah* sound, as in 'father,' is a great favourite, and often replaces short *a*, especially before *s* and *th*, as in ass, cask, hath, path. I myself find it difficult to pronounce the short *a* in such words as these, and I frequently reveal my native county by lengthening the *a* in this manner. This *ah* sound is also frequently used instead of *au* before the letter *l*, as in ball, bawl, call, fall (pronounced vahl), gall, maul, small, tall, wall, scald (pronounced scahl), alter, halter, salt (pronounced zalt), fault (pronounced valt). It also replaces *au* in darter (daughter), quart, sass (sauce). *R* following *a* is sometimes dropped, as in passle (parcel), paason (parson), paasnip (parsnip). The *ah* sound is heard too in the following words: Bad, clath (cloth), fath (faith), prefar (prefer), annivarsary, clargy (clergy), sartain (certain), yaffer (heifer), arb (herb), larn (learn), sarmon (sermon), sarve (serve), rastle (wrestle), want (won't, *i.e.* will not; a mole; want).

The *au*, as in 'laud,' I have already dealt with, but the words aurt (hurt), chaw (chew), and whurraw (hurrah), do not come under the preceding category.

Short *e*, as in *bet*, is, I think, rarely heard, but an approximation occurs in many words besides the ordinary literary words containing short *e*. This approximation replaces short *a* in *exe*, *exle*, *kep* (*cap*), *ketch*, *gether* (*gather*), *eckney* (*hackney*), *met*, *refter*, *shell* (*shall*), *thenk* (*thank*), *thet* (*that*), *yep* (*yap*). In *'rethmetic*, *comether* (*come hither*, used in driving horses), *beg*, *peg*, *melt* (*milt*), *negger* (*nigger*), *preck*, *weck*, *peck*, *leck*, *spet*, *wedth* (*width*), *peth*, it is used for short *i*; and in *ben* (*bind*), *blen* (*blind*), *ven* (*find*), *gren* (*grind*), for long *i*. We say *'shet'* for both *'shoot'* and *'shut,'* and we also say *ether* (*either*), *nether* (*neither*), *anether* (*another*), *tether* (*t'other*, *the other*), *lent* or *lenth* (*loan*), *'dell* (*deal wood*), *werry* (*weary*), *yet* (*heat*), *retch* (*reach*), *feth* (*faith*), and generally *ess* (*us*).

Long *e*, as in *'feet,'* occurs in the following: *Bean* (*bind* or *band*, *s.*), *ean* (*end*), *deav* (*deaf*), *depth* (*depth*), *heed* (*hide*), *vearn* (*fern*), *gee* (*give*), *gearden* (*garden*), *geat* (*gate*), *afeard* (*afraid*), *eensteeds* (*instead*), *veest* (*fist*), *greep* (*grip*), *peak* (*pike*, *a hayfork*), *theze* (*this*), *meez* (*mice*), *leart* (*light*), *neart* (*night*), *reart* (*right*), *scease* (*scarce*), *skeer* (*scare*), *cheer* (*chair*), *ees* (*yes*), *eez* (*his*), *eat* (*yet*). In some of these—*e.g.* *geat*, *afeard*, *gearden*—the vowel appears to be fractured.

Short *i*, as in *'fit,'* is used instead of short *a* in *brimble*, *kin* (*can*, *v.*), *clitter*; short *e* in *agin* or *aginst* (*against*), *chist*, *bilt*, *milt*, *clivver*, *ivver* (*ever*), *nivver* (*never*), *sivver* (*several*), *divvil*, *drinch*, *vlish* (*fledged*), *git*, *mit*, *kipt*, *kittle*, *trissel* (*trestle*), *pinchin* (*pension*), *zill* (*sell*), *sildom* (*seldom*), *billas* (*bellows*), *shilf*, *smill*, *jinerly* (*generally*), *jin'lman* (*gentleman*); *u* in *blid* (*blood*, also *bleed*), *brish*, *crish*, *rish*, *drish* (*thrush*), *clister*, *clitch*, *titch* (*touch*), *crist*, *rist*, *din* (*done*), *dist* (*dust*, *dost*), *nit*, *brither*, *rin*, *sin* (*son*, *sun*), *sich* (*such*); long *e* in *kip* (*keep*), *vit* (*feet*), *vil* (*feel*), *lick* (*leek*), *wick* (*week*), *chick* (*cheek*), *scritch* (*screech*), *bistle* (*beastle*, or *make dirty*), *niddle*

(needle). We also say chimber (chamber), chill (child), strick (strike), kit (the kite), Dick (Dyke), clim (climb).

Short *o*, as in 'not,' occurs in kom (come), komfort, kompany, bock (baulk), grovel (gravel), gollop (gallop), holly (halloo, *v.*), mother, loss or lost (lose), poss (post), oss (horse), onny (only), zom (some), sholl (shawl), slosh (slush), ot (what), rop (wrap); and long *o*, as in 'note,' in cord, zort (sort), zord (sword), Morte, none.

Short *u*, as in bud, replaces short *o* in along, lung, strung, bunnnet, cug, dug, fug, grug, hug, huvver, knob, furrin (foreign); open *a* in burm, burk, durk, curt, fur, farm, smurt; and sometimes *oo* in bull, pull, full, put, butcher, puddin'. We also say chuck (choke), yur (ear, hear, here, year), yurd (yard, heard), uthur (either), nuthur (neither, another), purty (pretty), putch (pitch), wull (will), wut (wilt), wuts (oats), murn (mourn), turrible (terrible), trussel (trestle), wuth (worth).

Long *i*, or diphthongal *ei*, is heard in ite (eight), strite (straight), eit'th (height), chillblines (chillblains), trikle (treacle), rize (raise), hinder, *v.*

The only other English sound is the *ou* in 'house,' which we use in rout (rut), and sometimes in chow (chew), and mow (a stack of corn), although these latter are usually 'chaw' and 'moo' respectively.

IV.

GRAMMAR.

The grammatical peculiarities differ so little from those of West Somerset, which have been fully treated by Mr. Elworthy, that I do not think it necessary to make any additional remarks on this part of the subject.

The following examples of the "superlative absolute," however, may be of interest. We say "Durk 's a sack" (*not* bag); "Zour 's a grab" (a crab apple), and "Blithe as a grig," *not* "Zour 's a grig." We also say "Risty 's a badger," and "Red 's a badger," as well as "Hairy 's a badger." Other forms in common use are "Merry 's a cricket"; "Peart 's a sparra," or "Peart 's a gladdy" (yellow ammer); "Thin 's a rake," "Thin 's a rish," "Therle 's a greyhound," "Poor 's a coot," all signifying leanness; "Sharp 's a niddle," "Deep 's a fox," or "Deep 's Garrick," signifying cuteness; "Dry as a bone," "Wet 's dung," or "Wet 's a shag;" "Dead 's a herrin'"; "Slipper 's a hail" (an eel); "Hard 's a bannick," "Zoft as daw" (dough), or "Zoft as putty"; "Plump 's a paltridge."

Finally, I may add that *vür* or *vor* (for) is frequently used instead of *to* with the infinitive. We very rarely use both in speaking, although this form is quite general in writing. An example occurs in an epitaph dated 1785:—

What Faults you find in me
Take care to shun
Look well at home—
There's nough for to be done.

FOLK-LORE NOTES.

WITCHCRAFT.

All sudden or mysterious deaths or illnesses of persons and cattle are still generally attributed to witchcraft, and many persons of both sexes are supposed to possess an "evil eye," or the power of "witching" or "overlooking." The effects and remedies are fairly well-known, but the methods adopted for exercising or directing this curious influence are rarely discovered. The following example I have from a credible witness:—A roughly-cut wooden figure, representing the person to be "witched," was stuck all over with pins and floated in a "cloamen" pan, containing a slightly coloured transparent fluid. The "witch" then performed the incantation, which was designed to give the subject severe stabbing or pricking pains in his limbs as long as the wooden figure remained undestroyed. To drive a nail into the witch's footprint, to hang in the chimney a bullock's heart stuck with pins (which reverses the above charm), and to draw blood from the witch are the commonest remedies.

CHARMS.

In addition to the charms or cures described in the glossary, the following may be of interest:—To cure toothache it is necessary to *steal* lead from the church windows or roof, and place a pellet in the hollow of the decayed tooth. To cure a wen or swelling in the neck, a handkerchief which has been wrapped around it is thrown into the grave, preferably at the burial service, of a person of the opposite sex. The idea is that the wen or swelling disappears as the handkerchief decays, and it is a fact that cures have followed this treatment. Kidney or bladder complaints are cured by throwing into the grave a bottle of the urine of the affected

person. Children having "blackheads" or boils are passed underneath an arched bramble, the two ends of which have taken root in land belonging to different persons; and those afflicted with hooping cough are passed completely around the belly of a donkey, starting from a sitting position upon its back. A "strain" (sprain) is cured by "striking" (stroking or passing the hand gently over) the affected part three times in the same direction while uttering the words of the charm or incantation. Dogs "stung" by a "long-cripple" (viper) are treated in a similar manner, but a flow of blood is stanchd by an incantation only. A sty is cured by rubbing it with a wedding ring. As a rule each "doctor" can cure one complaint only, although a striking exception is indicated in the verse—

Doctor Clark of Limebridge Cross
Is gude vor man an' gude vor 'oss,
Gude for wimmin an' gude vor pegs,
Vor rinnin' zores an' brauken legs.

As a *preventive* against the bite of a viper, or against an accident during a journey or any special work, a text of Scripture is usually employed. Goats are sometimes kept to prevent cows from slipping their calves; and to prevent freckles or sunburn during the summer the face must be washed before sunrise on May-day morning with the dew on wheat.

CURES FOR WARTS.

The slime of a "house-snail" (the common snail). Fasting spittle applied three mornings in succession. Cut an apple in two, rub one half on the wart and give it to a pig, and eat the other yourself. Take a number of stones equal to the number of warts, make them into a parcel, and throw them away; the warts will be transferred to the person who picks them up. Tie a number of knots in a string equal to the number of warts, and throw the knotted string away; the

warts will disappear as the string decays. Rub a piece of stolen bacon on the warts, and bury it secretly ; the warts will die away with the bacon.

SIGNS OF DEATH.

Robins "weeping" at the window. Ravens flying over the house and croaking. Dogs howling at night, especially three nights in succession. To miss a cast of corn in sowing. To see four magpies at once. If a grave remains open on a Sunday, there will be another before the week is out. "A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard."

Many nits,
Many pits;
Many slones,
Many groans.

CHRISTMAS.

On Christmas Eve it is customary for a farmer to give his men spiced cider and toast, and to burn a large ashen faggot. The cows too are then given an extra supply of food, but it is not until midnight on *Old* Christmas Eve that they go down upon their knees in commemoration of the birth of Christ. On Old Christmas Day the apple-trees are christened with cider to ensure a fruitful season. On or about this day the farmer gives a feast to all who assisted him during the preceding harvest.

MUZZLING THE SPARROW.

A cruel sport practised in the time of parish apprentices, but only recently extinct. A boy had his hands tied together behind him, and the tip of one wing of a sparrow or other small bird placed in his mouth. He then tried by the action of his teeth and lips to gradually draw the wing of the bird into his mouth and bite off its head, the bird in the meantime pecking at his cheeks and eyes and endeavouring to escape. Wagers were laid on the result, but whether the boy was

" A haivm laiv ash
 An' a vower laiv clauver,
 You'll sure to zee your true love
 Avore the day's auver."

[See also the following words in the glossary :—*Care, Chats, Cloam, Cock-kibbit, Staint, White-mouth.*]

WEATHER SAYINGS.

Lundy high,
 Sign of dry ;
 Lundy plain,
 Sign of rain.

Mist vrom the say
 Bring'th vore a dry day ;
 Mist vrom the 'ills
 Bring'th watter to the mills.

Bar light law,
 'Tis sure to blaw.

The zou'-west
 Is the rain's nest.

The wind in the East
 Is gude vor nether man nor beast.

A wet Vriday, a wet Zinday ;
 A wet Zinday, a wet wick.

All the rain avore Midzummer
 Go'th into the farmer's puss ;
 All the rain arterwards
 Is zo much the wuss.

Vrost in November to carr' a duck,
 The rest o' the winter 'll be a muck.

The grass that graw'th in Januare
 'Ull graw the wuss vor all the yur.

Red in the mornin'
Is the shepherd's warnin';
Red at night
Is the shepherd's delight.

'Twixt twelve an' two
You'll zee 'ot the day 'll do.

Happy's the bride that the zin shin'th on;
Blest is the dead that the rain rain'th on.

If the ash buds before the oak, the summer will be fine;
but, if the oak buds first, it will be wet.

The *signs of rain* are very numerous. The following are a few of them:—The frequent quacking of ducks. The moon on its back. Gulls flying inland. Swallows skimming the ground. A multitude of glow-worms or “dew-snails” (the black shell-less snails). When the pupils of a cat's eyes look big. When reins or the handles of tools feel dry and slippery and are difficult to hold. A cloud-cap over Lundy foretells a shower only. When bubbles form on the surface of water during rain, the rain will be heavy. To carry a rake in harvest-time with its teeth pointing upwards is an unpar-donable offence, as it is certain to rake down rain.

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GLOSSARY.

The following list contains all the provincial words I can think of, which do not appear in the West Somerset Word Book, or are there given with strikingly different meaning or pronunciation. The latter words, as well as other references to Mr. Elworthy's book, I have marked with an asterisk. As I have refrained as much as possible from repetition, it will be found that many ordinary words are absent from my list, the majority being of comparatively rare occurrence. Except in the three cases marked "Clovelly" all the words are given on my own, or my father's, authority. No doubt there are many faults, both of omission and commission; the former are due to my long absence from the locality, the latter to ignorance. The occasional references which I have made to Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, and to Wright's *Provincial Dictionary*, I have indicated as "Imp. Dict." and "Wright" respectively. The matter within brackets immediately after the word relates to its pronunciation.

*A. *About a* is frequently used in speaking of the time, as "'Bout a nine o'clock," as well as in such phrases as "'Bout a two or dree minutes"; "'Bout a vower or vive mile"; "Bout a zix or zeb'm acres." The *a* is pronounced very distinctly, and two numerals are used oftener than one.

*ACCOUNT. 1. "He id'n no 'count" means merely "He is worthless" (usually, for a particular purpose), and has no reference to the person's social position. It is often applied to a lazy fellow.

2. Notice. Observation. "Doan ee take no 'count o' 'n, my dear; he waan't aurt ee." "I caan't tell ee 'ow many there waz; I did'n take no count o' min" (*i.e.* I did not observe them closely).

ADAM. This is frequently employed in such phrases as "I doan knaw more'n Adam" (*i.e.* I am quite ignorant of the matter), and "I didn knaw'n vrom Adam" (*i.e.* I did not recognize him at all).

ADDLE-GUTTER. A stagnant or putrid gutter or pool. The term is generally used in the phrase, "addle-gutter mud." Cf. Wright, *Addle-pool*.

*AGAINST ('gin, 'ginst). 1. By the time that. "Git iv'ry-thing ready 'gin they kom." "You waan't ha' time vor do't, I tell ee; 'ginst you've had dinner, twull be time vor go home again."

2. In opposition to; in a contrary direction to. "Us could'n git along very vas'; 'twaz 'gin 'eel (hill) 'most all the way." "As I waz komin' back-along, I zeed min komin' aginst ma."

AGGLE-BERRY. The haw, or berry of the hawthorn. Generally called *Eggle-berry*.

AIRY-MOUSE (*s* like *z*). The bat. At dusk the children run about throwing caps and stones at the bat and shouting:—

"Airy-mouze, kom roun' me 'ouze,
An' I'll gee ee a bit o' bacon;
Eef thee waan't ha't, the cat shall ha't,
An' thee shet go wi'out it."

Instead of the last line, I have sometimes heard:—

"Unless I be mistaken."

*ALLER (short *a*). The alder.

ALLER-BED. A marshy place where alders grow. Cf. **Aller-grove*.

AMERICAN RAKE. The turnover machine hay-rake.

ANETHER (*th* as in *that*). Another (generally). "I doan mind eef I loss 'n; I've got anether home" (*i.e.* at home). Similarly, *tother* (the other) is frequently pronounced *tether*; while *either*, *neither*, are sometimes pronounced *ether* (or *aither*), *nether* (or *naither*), respectively.

ANGLE-TITCH. The common earthworm. Cf. **Angle*.

APPLE-MILL. A machine for grinding apples for cider-making.

ARBY-PIE. Herb pie, made of parsley, leeks, etc.

ARGY. To argue. Similarly we have *vally* (value), *continny* (continue). Cf. **Arg*, **Argify*, the latter of which is also used at H.

ARTER. After. (Always.)

ARTER-WINDING or ARTER-WINNING. Small or light corn. Lit. "after-winnowing."

*ATH (ae-uth, *not* eth). Earth, soil; the earth.

AUGHT. The figure or sign 0. (Always.) The game "Naughts and crosses" is always called "Aughts and crosses." *Aught* or *ought*, meaning "anything," and the verb *ought* are pronounced *ort*.

*AUVIS. Eaves. Cf. **Office*.

AVRORE (avraur). Frozen. Not so common as *a-vreer'd*. See *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 123.

*BACK-ALONG (*o* as *u*). Recently, and for some time past. (Very common.) "Us 'ad a terrible zight o' rain back-along." Cf. **First along*.

BACKSYVORE (-vaur). 1. Hind-part foremost. Cf. **Back and fore*.

2. Clumsy, awkward. "He's the moas' backsyvore zoart o' chap I ivver zeed." "A cruel backsyvore job he'th a-made o't."

*BAD (*a* as in father).

*BAG (short *a*, *not* baig). As in West Som., a *bag* is a sack to contain three bushels, but a bag of potatoes is *seven* score, not *eight*; a bag of apples is four heaped half-bushels; and a bag of grain is two strike or imperial bushels. See also *SACK*.

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. (Always.) Cf. Wright.

BAIL. 1. The bill of a bird.

2. To hatch. "Onny dree o' min be a bail'd eet."

*BALK (bock, *not* bauk). Also, to frustrate. "Doan ee bock ma." Frequently used by boys when playing *marvels* (marbles).

BALKER (*a* as in father). A coarse-grained spindle-shaped stone for sharpening scythes, carried in a *balker-pooch* (*i.e.* pouch) at the back of the *leathern buckle-strap* usually worn around the waist. This stone would not under any circumstances be termed a *whetstone*, for the latter is locally applied to *fine-grained* stones only.

BANNICK. A bannock or hard cake (?). Common in the phrase "Hard's a bannick." "The ground's avrore zo hard's a bannick; there's no doin' nort to 't."

***BAR-IRE**. 1. A crow-bar. (Always.) I have never heard a crow-bar called **ire-bar*.

2. Iron in the form of rods or bars.

BARLEY-ZEARS. The beard or awn of barley. Cf. **Ails*.

***BARN'S-FLOOR**. I have never seen it raised above the *bays* for the *zesses*, or provided with *skirting-boards*.

***BARREL**. A measure of lime = 2 bushels (?). (Obsolescent.)

BARROW-QUAILS (*barra-*). Whippletrees. My father has heard this used at H. by a Cornishman, but never by a native. We call them *Whippintrees* (q.v.).

***BATE**. 1. In knitting, to narrow or decrease the width or size.

2. To wane—applied to the moon.

BEAN. See **BIND**.

***BEASTLE** (usually *bissle*). To soil, to befoul, to make filthy.

***BEAT** (bait). We speak of "burning beat," not of "burn-beating"; and I have always considered *beat* to be a corruption of *feat*. However, Risdon (about 1630) speaks of "beating and burning," and thus describes the process:—

"Paring the grain of their ground with mattocks into turfs, then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them, and spreading their ashes on the ground so pared . . . ; which kind of beating and burning is rare in other shires, and seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Denshering* in other counties."

I have myself heard the phrase "The field was *baited*, you know."

BEE-HOLE (bee-aul). A dome-shaped niche made in cob walls for the reception of a **bee-butt*.

BEETLE (bittle). 1. A thatcher's mallet. Cf. **Draft* 2.
2. A wheelwright's mallet. Cf. **Draft* 3, **Battle*.

BEGGAR 'EE! A quasi-oath, like *Dass 'ee!* etc. "May you be beggar'd!" Cf. **Daz!*

BELL-JESSY. } An old-fashioned top-hat. (Rare.) Cf.
BELL-TOPPER. } **Box-hat*.

BELLY-BOND (*d* not sounded). In harness, a band passing under the horse's belly. In ordinary cart harness there are two; one of leather to secure the saddle, the other of rope attached to the *sharps* (shafts) to prevent them from rising. Cf. **Belly-tie*.

BENDER. Anything very large, a bouncer. (Rare.) "A proper bender, an' no mistake!"

BEQUEATH (bequaith, rhymes with faith). A bequest. (Still used.) This is the invariable form in the H. Church Accounts, 1597-1706.

BEST WAY. Better, used in such sentences as "You'd best way go an' zee vor yurzell."

BETS. The ordinary contraction of Betsy.

*BIBBLE. To tipple. Used as a verb only.

BIBBLER. A tippler.

BILLERS. See BULLERS.

*BIND (bean, *not* bine). The twisted bands of straw or hay are called *thumb-beans*, from the fact that the twisting operation is performed on one of the thumbs. "Jis make a bean o' withy, Jan, and bend up they there kidney-bain sticks."

BIZZENS. Business. (Always.) See *Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election*.

BIZZY-MILK. Biestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. Cf. **Bisky-milk*, **Base*.

BLACK DRISH. The blackbird. (Rare.)

*BLACKHEAD (black-aid). Also, a tadpole.

BLAKE. To turn pale.

BLAKE AWAY. To faint. "Her reg'larly blak'd away when her zeed the blid."

BLIND-COLLAR (blen-collar). The ordinary bridle belonging to cart harness, having two *blinkers*. Generally called *Head-collar*. Cf. **Blind-halter*.

BLIND-NETTLE (blen-nittle). The dead-nettle. Cf. **Deaf-nettle*.

*BLOW (blaw). In winnowing, to remove light seeds or dust remaining in the corn which has been passed through the machine. This is done by subjecting the corn to the action of the fan only as it again passes through the machine, the shaking or sifting mechanism being put out of action.

*BLOWTH (blooth, *not* bloath). Bloom, blossom.

BLOWTH-PECKER. The tom-tit.

BLUE BETSY. The name of a flower.

BLUNK. 1. A large flake. "A blunk o' znaw."

2. A large spark. "A blunk o' vire." Cf. **Blanks*, **Vlanks*.

BOCK. See BALK.

BODKIN. In thatching, a wooden tool for holding down the thatch during the operation of paring.

BODLEY. The universal name for a particular form of cooking range, which comprises an oven and a fountain on either side of the fire-place. Named after George Bodley, of Exeter, who patented it in 1802 (No. 2585), with the title "A certain Portable Stove or Kitchen for the Purpose of Dressing Victuals."

*BOLSTER (boalster). In a cart or wagon, each of the two strong cross-pieces which form the ends of the frame for the floor or bottom. Cf. **Wagon (Vore-piece and Tail-piece)*.

BOOBY. A big child given to crying, *not* a dunce or a lubber. "I wuddn be sich a booby eef I waz you." Cf. **Cry baby*, **Looby*.

BOOT-STRAP. A boot-lace.

BORROD. Boar-ward. *Maris appetens*. Cf. **Burréd*.

BORROW (borra). A barrow pig, a hog. According to Imp. Dict. *Barrow* (=hog) is obsolete.

*BOW (bue or boo). To bend. (Always.) "Thikky.ire 's all a-bue'd" (*i.e.* very much bent).

BRAGGATY. Rough and covered with loose scales like a snake, or a fish in poor condition. Wright gives "mottled, like an adder, with a tendency to brown. *Cornw.*," but I do not think *braggaty* has any reference to colour.

BRAN-TITUS. Bronchitis. (Common.) Cf. **Brown-titus*.

*BRAVE. Great, very, fine, etc. "I zim you've bin a brave lung time." "Her liv'd to a brave age." "Brave gwains-on there waz, sure 'nough."

*BREAK (braik; *p.t.* brauk). To tear or rend. (Very common.) "You'll break yur clothes to pieces." It is also frequently used in the phrase "Her's zo good a humman's ivver brauk braid."

BREAK UP. To plough pasture for cultivation.

BRIT. 1. To indent. Cf. Wright.

2. An indentation.

BROAD-FIG (braud-fig). A Turkey fig. (Always.) Cf. **Dough-fig*.

BROOK. To wither, to dry. "The hay's hardly brook'd enoo vor carr', I zim." "Tis a nice brookin' day to-day, zir." See DAVER.

BROWN-LIME or BROWN-LIMED (2 syllables). Ripe, a term applied to common hedge-nuts when they are easily removable from the husk.

BROWSE-HOOK. A special hook for *browsing* (*i.e.* trimming hedges), about half the length of an ordinary sickle or *reap-hook* (q.v.). The hook used for the tops of high hedges, etc., is provided with a long handle, and is known as a *long-handled browse-hook*.

BROWSING-GLOVES. Special gloves used in *browsing*, made of tanned leather.

*BUCK. Lactic ferment. "Her tell'th ma they've a-got the buck in the dairy."

*BUCKED (buck'd). Soured, applied to milk around the sides of a bucket or pan. "Mind you clain out the bucket proper; the milk's got buck'd."

"Tha wut let tha Cream-chorn be all horry, and let tha Melk be buckard in buldering Weather."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 204.

BUCKLE-STRAP. The leathern strap worn by men around their waist. (Always so called.)

*BULDERY. I think this word is only applied to clouds, in which case it refers to the large *boulder-shaped* thunder-clouds, which rise one above another in apparent heaps.

*BULLERS (billers). At H. the name is given to the whole plant, never to the flowers only. The stems are used by boys for making squirts, and are frequently dried for use as spills.

BULLEY (rhymes with gully). A boy's large marble. Generally called **Alley*.

BULLIN (first syllable rhymes with gull). The fruit of the bullace, a kind of black-thorn. Generally used in the plural. It is not the same as *crisling* or *slone*; the former is much larger and the latter smaller. No doubt they are different varieties of the same species, but boys are well able to distinguish between them. Cf. **Bullace*, **Crisling*, **Sloe*. Smollett speaks of "haws and *bullies*;" and Wright gives *Bullions* as well as *Bullace* and *Bullies*.

BUNG. To din or beat into. "I can't bung it into the 'aid o'n nohow."

BUNKY BEAN. A children's game, similar to *Shanky-dudeley-high-ho* (q.v.). Cf. Wright, *Buggy bane*.

BURDEN. A crop of corn, corresponding to a **shear* or **zwar* of grass. "A capital burden in thicker viel."

BUSH (rhymes with thrush). To toss or gore with the horns. "Mind yurzell now, er he'll bush ee." Cf. **Hoke*, **Horch*; Wright, *Boosh*.

"But now she (a cow) bushing roars, and makes a pudder,
Afraid thy harden'd hands may steal her udder."

Peter Pindar, A Plaintive Epistle.

BUSTER. A big lie. "Ot busters thee dis tell up o'."

CABLE. (keeble). A raw-hide or leather loop fixed by sewing it with thongs upon the top of a *vlile* (*i.e.* flail, or beating-stick of a *drashle*) for the purpose of connecting it to the *hand-stave* (*i.e.* handle). See DRASHLE. Cf. **Capel*.

CACKY. Soft. "The ae-uth's all cacky; it clib'th to my boots lik daw" (*i.e.* dough).

*CAG-MAG. Food which one does not relish or care to eat, *not* bad meat or carrion.

CALK (short a). The spur at the end of a scythe-blade. See ZIE.

CALVES'-DROPPER (kaavz-drapper). A small tub from which calves are fed; it has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the rest. Sometimes called *Dripper* only. Wright gives "*Dripper*. A shallow tub. *West.*"

CANKER or CANKER-ROSE. The dog-rose, the berries of which are called *Canker-berries*, and the buds *Canker-bells*. Cf. **Canker-ball*.

CARE. The mountain ash. There are many superstitions connected with this plant, of which the following may be mentioned:—If you beat any animal with it, the animal will become *poor* (*i.e.* lean) and never thrive again; consequently it is never used for driving animals. If you beat a child with it, the child will never grow any taller. If an animal is *witched*, a wreath of care is hung around its neck to counteract or undo the injury; pigs are so decorated when they refuse to eat their food.

CASE. To separate large corn from small in the operation of winnowing. In hand winnowing this is done by means of special wooden sieves, called *Casers*. The size of the mesh varies according to the kind of grain treated, the different sieves being distinguished by the name of the grain for which they are used, as *whait-casers*, *barley-casers*, *wnt-casers*. In machine winnowing the process of *casing* consists merely of passing the corn through the machine a second time, when finer wire sieves are used than in the first process, which is called *heaving* (q.v.). See also WINNOWING.

*CAST. 1. In ploughing, to turn the *voars* (furrows) away from each other; the opposite of *gather. Cf. *Throw abroad, which term is also used at H.

2. In hedging, to repair or bank up with *clats* of earth. Extract from a lease, 1741:—

“ Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges . . . but such only as they shall now make cast plant and lay with layers and plants according to the best rules of Husbandry immediately after the same shall be so cut or shrid.” Cf. *Dik.

3. Of corn, etc., the width of the strip sown by hand or machine in one journey across the field. It is a sure sign of death in the farmer's family to miss a *cast* in sowing.

4. To spread or scatter dung or other dressing over a field. “ I toald 'n to go out castin' dung.” Cf. *Spur.

CATCH-CHAIN (ketch-). A chain for making fast the wheel of a wagon in case the *drug-chain breaks, or the wheel jumps off the *drug-shoe. Cf. *Wagon (Safety-chain).

CAT-HAMMED (cat-ham'd). With crooked hind legs, generally applied to horses or cattle whose *gambers* (hocks) knock together. Cf. *Cat-hocked.

*CAUCH. A mess. “ I nivver did zee sich a cauch in all my born days.”

CAUD. 1. A well-known disease of sheep and rabbits, consisting of the destruction of the liver by parasites, called *flukes*. The animals are said to have the *caud*, or to be *cauded*. Cf. *Coe, *Coed.

2. Dropsy in animals, distinguished from the above, or *liver caud*, as *watter caud*.

CAUK. } A frightful object, a scarecrow. “ A proper
CAUKRUM. } cauk” is equivalent to “ A perfect fright.”

*CAUL. Kale, cabbage generally. “ He spring'd up like a spill caul” (*i.e.* grew like a cabbage running to seed).

CAVINGS. Same as *Copings* (q.v.).

CHACK. The cheek. “ I'll scat thee chacks, eef thee disn behave thezell.”

CHAT (*not* chet). A kitten. *May-chats* (kittens born in May) are always drowned, because it is believed by some that they would bring *slow-worms* into the house, by others *long-cripples* (vipers).

*CHIBBOLE (chibble). Applied to young leeks as well as onions. Imp. Dict. gives "*Chibbal*. A small sort of onion; cibol. *Beau. and Fl.*"

CHID. 1. Of a potato, to sprout. "These yur taties be chidded out; they want peckin' auver."

2. A sprout or bud of a potato.

*CHIEL (cheeld, chill, cheel). A child. The plural is *childern* or *chillern*, generally the former. Cf. **Chiller*.

*CHILL-BLADDER. A chilblain; usually called *Chilbline*.

CHIMBER (*b* pron.). A chamber upstairs; if used alone, a bedroom. A granary is always called *Corn-chimber*. Cf. **Chimmer*.

CHIP. The bed or sliding part of a *timbern zole*. See SULL. Cf. Wright, *Chep*.

CHISELLER. A modern kind of cultivator, differing from a *scuffler* (q.v.) in having any number of feet, which are adjustable and arranged in various ways.

CHIZZUM. A sprout or bud of a potato. (Used at H. by a native of E. Devon or Dorset). Same as *Chid* (q.v.). The Complete Farmer, 1777, gives: "*To chissum*, to put forth roots, to grow."

CHOPPER. A large knife with a cranked tang, used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan during the operation of frying. Sometimes called *Frying-knife*.

CHUCK-ILLS. 1. A cold or stoppage in the throat, a choking sensation.

2. The distemper in dogs.

CHUCK-ROPE. A large rope, which is greased and forced down a bullock's throat when it is *chucked* (choked) with turnips, etc.

CHUM. Glum, chuffy. "He's lookin' mortal chum, I zim."

*CLAVEL (clauvel). Always so pronounced. The beam of wood serving as a lintel over a wide fire-place opening.

CLAW. To handle. "I ba-ant a-gwain vor titch min arter they've a-bin claw'd all auver."

*CLEVER (clivver). 1. Well in health. "He's purty clivver to-day, thank ee."

2. Well (*adv.*) "He's gittin on clivver" (*i.e.* doing well, flourishing).

CLEW. A large ball of straw rope, generally about 2ft. 6in. in diameter. From H. Church Accounts, 1682-3:—"Pd. John Hender for Sixe Neches of Reed & one Cleue of Ropes, 1s. 1d."

CLIB. To stick or adhere. "The mux clib'th to ma boots the very zame 'z daw" (*i.e.* dough).

CLIBBY. Sticky. "The varnish idn near dry eet, tis all clibby." Cf. **Clubby*.

CLICK. To become ill. "Her waz always clickin'," means she was continually becoming ill. "Her was a reg'lar clicker," means she was a confirmed invalid, and implies that the illness was of an intermittent nature.

CLICK-MA-DOODLE. A rickety article, a badly finished piece of work. Used also as an adj. "A poor click-ma-doodle job."

CLITCHY. Sticky, adhesive. Same as *Clibby* (q.v.). Cf. **Clitty*.

CLITTER. Clatter, or confusion of noises. Cf. **Clitter-to-clatter*.

*CLOAM. The following custom is observed at H. in place of the *Drawin' o' cloam* described in W. S. Word-Book. In the evening of Pancake Day the boys go about the village throwing *sherd*s (broken crockery) at the doors and singing in a monotonous drawl the rhyme:—

"Flish, flash; flish, flash;
Watter, watter, ling.
Hev ee any pancakes?
Plaize vor let us in.
Hev ee any best beer?
Hey ee any small?
Plaize vor gee us zomthin'
Or nothin' at all."

This is probably a corruption of the original verses, the first two words being no doubt Fish, Flesh. Of course,

the object of the boys is to get something given to them—pancakes, beer, or money; and the custom resembles in this respect the “Please to remember the grotto,” and other customs in London. Although the boys are usually easily satisfied, they do not forget to *terrify* (annoy) those persons against whom they have a grudge.

Another rhyme frequently sung on Pancake Day is the following :—

“ Shrove Toosday, Shrove Toosday,
 Poor Jack went to plow,
 His mother made pancakes,
 Her did’n knaw ‘ow,
 Her toss’d min, her turn’d min,
 Her burnt min zo black,
 Her putt zo much pepper
 Her poison’d poor Jack.”

CLOB. A lump of earth, a clod.

CLOVER AND EAVER (clauver an’ aiver). Grasses sown upon arable land, in distinction to permanent pasture. Cf. **Young grass*.

CLOVER HAY (clauver ay). Hay made from grass grown upon arable land, in contradistinction to *lendy hay* (meadow hay).

*COCK. A small heap of hay in the field, smaller than a *poke*. Cf. **Cock*, **Pook*.

COCK-KIBBIT or COCK-KIPPIT. A sport practised on Good Friday. A cock is placed underneath an inverted *cloamen* milk-pan, and cudgels (called *kibbits* q.v.) are thrown at the pan from a fixed distance until it is broken. The cock is then chased, and becomes the joint property of its captor and the person who broke the pan. It is perhaps needless to say that a price is put upon the cock, and that the amount is subscribed and paid to the promoter of the sport by those who indulge in it. Whether this is anything like the ancient sport of *cock-shy*, I am unable to say. It has been revived at H. recently, and now forms the most popular Good Friday sport.

COCKLE-BELL. An icicle. (Always.) “There’s cockle-bells hangin’ vrom th’ auvis zo lung’s me arm.” Cf. **Clinkervells*.

COCKSCOMB (coxcum). In a *vellin’ zole* (q.v.), a small cutting blade projecting vertically from the *sheer* (share), and serving the purpose of a *cuelter* (coulter).

COCK-TREADING. The nucleus of an egg. From a MS. Note-book, 1665:—"Take the whitts of eggs, not breaking them in any wayes, but take out the Cock-treadings"

CO-HOBE. The call for cows. Cf. **Hobe*!

COLLYWOBBLES. This is probably the same as **Cholly-wabbles*, but I have only heard it used jocularly in the phrase "*mulligrubs and collywobbles*," meaning a pain in the stomach, the gripes. See also **Mully-grubs*.

COLTS' LEGS. The mucus of a child's neglected nose.

COLTS' TAILS. The streaky clouds, elsewhere called *mares' tails*.

COME-HITHER (kom-mether). 1. The call to horses, when they are wanted to move to the left. It is generally used with the addition of *wai*, thus *kom-mether wai*! This never means stop! although *wai* with that meaning is pronounced exactly the same. The calls for the opposite direction are *wug*, *wug off*, *gee*, *gee off*, *gee wug*. Cf. **Cum-ather*! **Cum-ather-way*!

2. To turn towards the left. Thus a ploughman *kom-methers round* when he is *gathering*, and *gees round* when he is *casting* or *throwing-abroad*.

*COMFORT (komfort, *not* kumfort). At H. almonds (*not* cinnamon) covered with sugar are called *comforts*.

COOCHY-HANDED or COOCHY-PAWED. Left-handed.

COOP. The call for fowls.

COPE. 1. In hedging, the top of the bank. Cf. **Comb*.

2. To finish the top of the bank with loose earth after the sides are turfed.

COPINGS. In machine winnowing, the intermediate matter which is too light or large to pass through the sieves and too heavy to be blown away with the *dowst* (chaff). It consists chiefly of light corn, and is passed a second time through the machine to extract any good corn it may contain. The remainder, called *second copings*, is given to cattle on the farm, as it is not fit for market.

COPPER-FINCH. The cock chaffinch.

COUNTING-OUT FORMULAS. As a substitute for drawing lots, the following rhyme is generally employed :—

"Ena, mena, mona, mite,
Laska, lara, pora, pite,
Eggs, butter, cheese, bread,
Stick, stock, stone, dead."

In telling one's fortune by means of a spike of grass, the usual formula is :—

"Tinker, taildor,
Soldier, sailor,
Rich man, poor man,
'Potecary, thief."

'*Potecary* is often replaced by *Pottlebelly* (q.v.).

Cherry-stones, &c., left on a plate, are frequently counted to foretell when one is going to be married. The formula for this is :—

"This year, Next year, Some time, Never."

Instead of this, the following may be employed to ascertain the inclinations of the object of one's affections :—

"Her lov'th ma,
Her don't,
Her'll ha' ma,
Her won't,
Her would if her could,
but her can't."

COW. The usual simile to express awkwardness is "Like a cow handling a musket."

CRACK. Expert, skilful. "He's a crack huntsman."

CRACK-HAND. An expert. Cf. **Dab-hand*.

CRACKY. Cracked, silly, crazy.

CRACKY-WREN (cracky-wran). The wren; generally called *wranny*, and sometimes *Jinny wren*.

CRAKE ALONG. To walk very slowly. "I'm jist able to crake along."

*CREASE (crais). The ridge on a *shovel* (q.v.).

*CREAM (as in Eng., *not* craim). To squeeze. "Doan ee cream me han' zo." "He cream'd 'n till a waz fit to bust."

CREEPING-JENNY (craipin'-Jinny). The name of a flower, probably the *Creeping Buttercup* (*R. repens*). It is, however, cultivated in gardens.

CREEPS. The sensation of *creeping* or shuddering, produced by fear. "'Tis enough to gee anybody the creeps to yur zich trade." Cf. **Creepings*.

CRIB. To eat sparingly. "He jis' peck'th an' crib'th a bit, but doth'n ait nort vor spaik o'."

CRILE! An exclamation, now rarely heard.

CRILLY-GREENS (crilly-grains). Curly greens, *i.e.* curled kale. Jago gives *crulley-head*, but I have never heard this expression. Chaucer uses *crull* and *crulle* in connection with the hair.

CRIM. A very little, a shade. Possibly a form of the word *crumb*. "I zim her's a crim better zinze day-mornin'."

CROCKY-STEW or CROCKY-RATTLE. A common and favourite stew, made of meat, turnips, potatoes, and onions, the whole being covered with a thick layer of dough of the same diameter as the *crook* (an iron pot of special shape) or saucepan in which the stew is cooked.

***CROOK.** This word is almost invariably used instead of *hook*, except in the case of edge tools. Thus we speak of chimley-crooks, boot-crooks, harness-crooks, gate-crooks (part of the hinges), &c. We should say, too, "Hang it up to the *crook*," never *hook*.

CROOSLE. To talk confidentially, to gossip. "Th' oal' wimmin waz crooslin' together auver the vire."

CROSS-TOUCH (kraus-titch). A modification of the game of *Last-touch* (q.v.).

***CRUB.** 1. A crust of bread. "Gee us a crub," *i.e.* a hard piece of bread, *not* a crumb.

2. A shovel, spade, or hoe is said to be set *too crub* when it would tend to leave its work, that is, when it would not penetrate sufficiently into the soil. The opposite of this is *too deep*.

CRUCK or CRUCKY. To stoop down, as in the game of leap-frog. See also *Ruck*.

CRY-OUT. An accouchement. (Always.) "The doctor waz to a cry-out, an' cud'n kom."

CUCKOLD-BUTTONS (cuckle-buttons). The burs of the burdock. Cf. **Cuckoo-buttons*.

CUCKOO-FLOWER (gooky-). This name is, I think, applied only to the wild Orchids, of which there is a very large variety.

CUFF OVER. To talk over, discuss. "Let's ha' a pipe an' cuff it auver."

"Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale." *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 298.

"To Cuff a Tale. To exchange Stories, as if contending for the Mastery;—or to canvas a Story between one and another." (Obsolete.) *Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

*CUT. In ploughing, a strip of land comprising one set of furrows, that is, the portion of a field *taken in* at once.

CUT-ROUND. A small thin cake of bread, similar in appearance to a muffin. It is cut into two parts in the same manner, and buttered.

DACE. To splash. "Stand back, my dear, or you'll git daced all auver." "I'll dace tha, min, eef thee komst aneast ma."

DANDY-GO-RUSSET (-risset). A faded or rusty colour. "A dandy-go-risset jacket."

*DASHLE. Thistle. (The only pron.) The milk-thistle is called *Milky-dashle*, and the Scotch thistle *Row-dashle* (*i.e.* rough thistle).

DAVER (rhymes with waver). To wither. "The flowers be daver'd a'ready. They doan laste no time at all." See also *BROOK*.

DAWDLEKUM. A loiterer or *slowcoach*. "Mr. Dawdlekum" is a frequent term of banter.

DAWKAWK. A stupid booby. The commonest of all such terms. "Ya gurt dawkawk" is very frequently heard. Cf. **Doak*, **Gawk*.

DAY'S-LIGHT (-lite or -leart). Daylight. "'Twaz a-got day's-light, you know." Cf. **Barn's-door*.

DEAN RULER. Rural dean. (Still used.) From H. Church Accounts, 1683-4: "Pd. for Expences upon the dean Ruler, 8d."

WHISSUN-BOSSSES, *sb.* the round blossoms of the guelder rose; called also "snowballs."

WHITTIRE, *sb.* one who works and "taws" whit-leather for coarse purposes. As Dr. Evans expresses it, the relation of the tradesman is as follows; Cobbler: shoemaker:: *whittower*: harness-maker.

"Name, A. B——. Place of Residence, North Luffenham. Trade or Occupation, *Whittower*."—*Parish Register*.

WHITTLE, *sb.* a clasp-knife.

WHO, *pr. interrogative, var. pron.* of "whose?"

"*Who*' be them ship?"

WHULL, WHULLY, *adj. and adv. var. pron.* of "whole," "wholly." Sometimes the *h* is aspirated in this word, and in "who," &c., likewise.

WHUM, *adv. and sb. var. pron.* of "home."

"I'm a-goin' *whum*."

WINDMILL, *phr.* An inferior caligraphist making "Bill Stumps, his mark," with a cross, is said to "do the *windmill*."

WINDORE, *sb. var. pron.* of "window."

"The North Weste *windeoor*."—*Accounts*, 1722.

WINDOW-PEEPER, *sb.* an obsolete office, whether connected with the window-tax or the watchman's duty I cannot say.

"Spent with the *window peeper*, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.

"Paid Lawrence pickreing for going with *Windowpeeper*, 6d."—1744.

WIN'-SHAKE, *sb.* (long *-i-* as in "wine," "time," &c.) a windfall; a bough of a tree blown down.

"There's a *win-shake* in the choorch yard."

WIRE or WYRE, *sb.* a weir or sluice in a stream; a pond with a hatch.

"For wood at the *wire*, 2d."—*Highway Account*, 1719.

"For two days Worke in *Wyre* Lane and the Townsend, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"Middle *Wier*," "*Wier* Close," "*Far Wier*," "*The Wire* Hill," appear in Glaston maps, &c.

WOH, *pr. interrogative*, aspirated *pr.* of "who?" I have heard a local catechist begin by asking a child, "*Wo* made you?"

WORK, *v.n. and a.* to manage; to go on.

"It *works* well enoo."

"It doan't *work* as it ought'n *work*" (said of garden soil).

"It's o' no use, I can't *work* it!" exclaimed the old clerk of R——, after a third false start at raising a hymn.

WORRIT, *sb. and p. var. pron.* of "worry" (both of persons and things).

"Her's a bit o' a worrit."

WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WE.

WUTS, *sb. var. pron.* of "oats"; originally pronounced as a dissyllable, "oäts," from which form "wuts" is reached by quicker pronunciation.

YAH, *pr. var. pron.* of "you."

"No, yah doant!"

YATE, *sb. var. pron.* of "gate."

"The pinfould Yeat."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1721.

YOURN, *pr.* (in absolute construction), *var. pron.* of "yours."

'It bisn't yourn."

*DRIBBLE. We speak also of dribbling corn or seed, that is, allowing grains to fall out of one's hand singly along a straight line.

DRIFT. The handle of a turf-paring spade.

DRINKING. A meal provided in the harvest field between dinner and supper. It usually consists of a large flat cake, called a *Drinking-cake*, for each person, and beer or tea as preferred. In some places called *Afternoons* or *Arternoons*. Cf. **Drinkings*.

"Nif tha beest a Zend to Vield wi tha Drenking, or ort, to tha Voaken." *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 196.

DRIP. In milking, to extract the last drops, usually after the cow has been sucked by the calf.

DRIPMY. Threepenny. "A dripmy bit." Threepenny-worth is pron. *Dree-pennurd*.

DRIPPENCE. Threepence.

DROPPER. See CALVES'-DROPPER.

DROW UP (draw up). To twit with past delinquencies, to rake up old disgraces. "Ees, they'm always drawin' up that against 'n." Cf. **Drow out*.

DRUMBLE-DRANE. A humble-bee or bumble-bee. A common simile is—"He droan'th the very zame's a drumble-drane in a flop" (*i.e.* foxglove).

*DRY. Also, a dray.

*DRYTH. Also, a drying action. "There's a fine dryth up now, zir."

DUD'N. Does not. Not so common as *Dith'n* or *Doth'n*.

DUNG-HEAP. Dung-hill. (Always.) Similarly, we have *want-heap* for mole-hill, *emmet-heap* or *ant-heap* for ant-hill.

DWINDLE. The **windle* or field-fare. Mr. Elworthy indentifies *windle* as the redwing, but I expect the name is given to both species. "Rumped up like a dwindle" signifies "shrugged with the cold."

EAR-BUZ (yur-buz). A soft formation between the ears of fowls. Perhaps the same as **Ear-burs*.

EASTER. Eastern. (Always.) Similarly we have *Wester*, *Nother*, and *Suther*. Fields are frequently distinguished as Easter and Wester, *e.g.* Easter Good-vor-nort and Wester Good-vor-nort, and the names are so printed in the *Tithe Apportionment Book*.

EAVANG. A leather strap on a saddle to which the *girt* (girth) is attached. Cf. Wright, *Avang*.

*EAVER (aiver). My father says this name is also given to "a weed which grows with wheat, makes the flour dark, and is supposed to make people who eat it sleepy." In the green stage it is similar in appearance to the wheat, and the seeds are small grains, something like rye.

EAVEL. A three-pronged dung-fork; until recently the only sort in use.

*EAVY. I disagree with Mr. Elworthy's statement that Halliwell is quite wrong in defining "*Eave*—to thaw." I have frequently heard "The vrost is eavin'," never "The stones be eavin'" (*i.e.* condensing moisture). The only word I know with the latter meaning is **Give*, and I have also sometimes heard "The frost is givin'" (*i.e.* beginning to thaw). I find, too, that the word *Eave* is used with the meaning of *to thaw* in Mrs. Palmer's "Devonshire Dialogue," the dialect of which relates to the district of Torrington and is practically identical with ours:—

"The wind was ago lye, and 't had a'eved, zo that I was a stugg'd in the mux."

EGGLE-BERRY. The haw or berry of the hawthorn. Commoner than *Aggle-berry*.

*ELSE. A frequent pron. of the name Alice, which is often written Alce.

ENTERLEAN. With alternate layers of lean and fat meat, usually applied to bacon, which is always classified as *fat* and *enterlean*.

EPPING-STOCK. See LEPPING STOCK.

*ERRISH. Stubble land. (The only pron.)

ETCH. The letter *h*. (Always.)

EVERY WHIP AND WHILE. Every now and again. Cf. **Every whip's while*.

EVET (eavet, aivet). Eft, or small lizard. Cf. **Ebet*.

FADGĒ. To fare. (Rare.) "'Ow d'ee fadge?" (*i.e.* How are you?)

*FAIRING. Mixed sweets sold at fairs, consisting chiefly of sugared almonds, sugared cinnamon, macaroons, and sugared candy. This mixture would always be supplied in response to an order for, say, " $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Fairing."

FAITH. This is pron. *feth* and *fay* rather than *fath* and *fie* as in W. S. Word-Book. So we have *feth an' treth* and *fay an' tray*, meaning "By my faith and troth!" In epitaphs *faith* is frequently made to rhyme with *death*. The following example (dated 1880) is in H. Churchyard:—

Tender in age, but strong in faith,
She looked above, and feared no death.

*FALL. In the sense of *to be born*, this is only applied to colts. Calves are said to be *caav'd*, lambs to be *yann'd*, pigs to be *litter'd* or *varried*, and so on.

FAR AND AWAY (var an' away). By far, considerably. "He's var an' away the bes' meader (mower) I've a-got."

*FARMERY. I do not agree with Mr. Elworthy's statement that *v* is *never* used instead of the *f* in this word, although I admit that *f* is much commoner. However, I am sure that I have frequently heard the *v*, and "Farmer" for the name of a horse is almost invariably pronounced *varmer* or *vurmer*.

FARYER (2 syll. only). A farrier. We say also *Faryering*, not **Farring*, for farriering.

FELLIN. A disease of cattle, known by the various names of *black-leg*, *black-quarter*, *quarter-evil*, and *quarter-ill*. Setons are frequently employed as a preventive, because they are supposed to draw off the impurities of the blood.

FETTER (vetter). To tie together a horse's or a donkey's fore and hind legs on one side to prevent the animal from straying. Cf. **Hobble*, which with us is to tie together the two fore legs.

FETTLE. Form, style. "In good fettle."

FIGGY-DOUGH (figgy-duff). Another name for **Figgy-pudding*. (Not common.)

FIGGY-WHITPOT. See WHITPOT.

FITCHY. The polecat. Oftener than **Fitch*.

FLICKET. A tantrum or temper. "Her waz in a proper flicket."

FLINK. To jerk. "Doan ee flink yur pen like that, you'll hail the desk all auver" (*i.e.* you will cover the desk with ink). "Jis' flink the znaw off yur jacket avore you kom een."

FLIRT. A slight shower. Same as **Scad*.

*FLITTER. To flicker. "I zeed the candle flittering away in the chimber, zo I went een an' made'n out."

FLOOD-GAP (vlude-gep). Any fence formed across a stream. Cf. **Flood-gate*.

FLOP (sometimes vlop). The foxglove. This and **Cow-flop* are the only two names known at H. The plant grows there to a great height; I have myself pulled up several over 9ft. high.

FLOP-OATS (flop-wuts or vlop-wuts). Tartarean oats.

FLOT (vlot). Water or liquid manure for irrigation purposes. "I shall turn the vlot down auver tother medda nex' year." The gutters or channels for directing the *vlot* over a field are called *vlot-gutters*; and the meadow which receives the farm-yard drainage is sometimes called *Vlot-medda*.

FOOL (fule). "A fool to 't" means much inferior.

"Ex'ter's a fool to 't (London)."

Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

FORWARD AND BACK. This is always used instead of "Backwards and forwards," either in this form or as *Forrud an' back* or *Voar an' back*.

FOUNTAIN. A boiler in a *bodley* (q.v.) or cooking-range.

*FRAPE. At H. this always means to draw or lace tightly. "Maids now-a-days frape their zells up zo's they kin hardly braithe." "Frape up the girts" (*i.e.* girths).

FRICK. To fidget. "The frickin' little toad" (spoken of a pony), meaning fidgety. **Iteming* and **Itemy* are also used.

FRIZZ or FRIZZLE. To scorch or dry up.

FRYING-KNIFE. See CHOPPER.

FULCH. A blow with the fist.

"Chell pull the Poll o' tha; chell plim tha, chell vulch tha."
Exmoor Scolding, l. 67.

FUSTLE. To make a fuss.

GADS! An expression of disgust.

GAIN. Going. Not so common as **Gwain*.

GAKE. To stare about idly. "'Ot b' ee gakin' at?" Cf. **Gapy*.

GAKEY. A simpleton, one who stares about and does not attend to the matter in hand. "Thee't a reg'lar gakey, zo thee a't." Cf. **Gawk*.

GALE. An old bull or boar castrated.

GALL (*a* as in father). A blister or bladder on the hand, not necessarily a raw or sore place.

*GALLIS. The deuce. "He play'd the very gallis wi' my work" (*i.e.* spoilt it). "Thuze yer chicken 'ull play the gallis wi' the gearden."

GAMBER. 1. The hock. Cf. **Gamble*, **Gammarel*.

2. A bent stick, or spreader, used by butchers for suspending slaughtered animals by their hind legs. Cf. **Gamble*.

GAPPER-MOUTH. A simpleton. Cf. **Gap-mouth*.

*GATE. The parts are *head*, *back* (or *hang-bow* q.v.), *cross-pieces*, and *pales*. The *back* is hinged to the *hangin'-poss* by *crooks an' eyes*, and the *head* is usually fastened to the *vallin'-poss* by a *hapse and stape* (hasp and staple).

GAW! An expression of surprise. "Gaw! you doan' zay zo?"

GEARING. The **lade* of a cart or wagon, *i.e.* the hurdle or frame inserted at the front and back to enable hay, corn, &c., to be piled up. The open frameworks at the *sides* of a cart, butt, or wagon, are called *rails*.

GEE, GEE OFF, or GEE WUG (*g* soft). The call to horses when they are required to go to the right. *Wug* and *wug off* are also used. To *gee* or *gee round* is to turn towards the right. See also COME-HITHER.

GIRGE. To gall a horse with the saddle-girths. "He's girg'd a bit, I zee."

GILLER. Same as GALE (q.v.).

GLADDY. The yellow ammer. (Always.) "Peart 's a gladdy" is a common simile for *peartness*, but "Peart's a sparra" and "Peart's a rabbin" are also frequently heard.

*GLAM. To attach a *plug* (a log of wood) to one of the fore legs of an animal to prevent it from straying.

GLAZE. To glare or stare.

"O Lord, my lord, I'm in a maze,
I do so look about and glaze,
Just leek a stinking hare."

Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

GLEANY. The guinea-fowl. (Usual name.) Sometimes called, on account of its peculiar cry, **Come-back*, or *Tom-pot*.

GLIMPSE. To catch a glimpse of.

GLINT. To peep, to look shyly. "Kom inzide; doan' ee stan' there glintin' roun' the cornder."

GLOVES. See HARVEST-GLOVES, BROWSING-GLOVES.

GLUE. To peer, to look sullenly. "He glue'd 'pon ma ez I went along." "'Ot dis' stan' there gluein' to me zo vor?"

*GOB. 1. A lump, usually applied to expectorated phlegm.

2. To spit.

GOLDEN-APP. A kind of apple. Similarly, we say *stape* for staple.

GOOSE-GOB. A gooseberry. Cf. **Goose-gog*.

*GRAB. A crab-apple. We say "Zour's a grab," not "Zour's a grig." Commoner than **Grab apple*.

GRABBLE. To grapple.

"Be quite, ez zey, a grabbling o' wone's tetties." *Exmoor Scolding*,
l. 375.

GRAILS. Same as GRUELS (q.v.).

GRAMFER-GRIG. 1. The long-legged water-gnat.

2. The word also occurs in the nursery rhyme :—

" Gramfer Greg
'Ad a fine peg,
An' putt'n into clauver ;
The peg a died,
An' gramfer cried,
Zo all the fun waz auver."

GRENDING-STONE. A grind-stone. (Always.) Cf.
**Grinding-stone*.

*GRIBBLE. 1. I think this word is applied to any seedling tree or shrub, and is not confined to an apple-tree. The young plants sold by seedsmen are called *gribbles*.

2. A small pellet or grain. "The znaw waz all in gribbles" (*i.e.* large hard flakes).

GRIBBLY. Granular, gritty.

GROVVLE. Gravel. (Always) From a Bill, 1807 :—
"To 3 seems Ruf cast Grovle 1s. 6d." From H. Church
Accounts, 1656-7 : "Pd for a seeme of grovel brought att the
Church. 4d." Cf. **Grawl*.

GRUBBISH. Hungry.

GRUELS or GRAILS. Greaves, *i.e.* pieces of pig's fat from which the *mord* (lard) has been extracted by melting. They are eaten either fried, or put into puddings like suet. Puddings made in this manner are called *Gruelly pud'ns* or *Graily pud'ns*. Cf. **Scraps*, **Scrap pudding*.

GRUTE. Loose earth, soil.

GRUTE-REST. The *moal-board* (mould-board) of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

GULLAMOUTH. A large *cloamen* pitcher. "Take thicker gullamouth up-along, wull ee?"

*GUTS. "In the guts of the win'" means fully exposed, the opposite of **lew*. Cf. **Fleet*.

*HACKLE. Temper, dander. "I rack'n he'd a-got his hackle up, had'n a, think?"

HAL. The left-hand or stouter handle of a *timbern zole*.
See SULL.

*HALFENDEAL. This word is now obsolete with us, but it is common in old leases in the phrase "moiety or halfendearl."

HALF-HATCH NAIL. A rectangular rose-headed hand-made nail—2ins. long. A *hatch nail* is 3ins. long.

HALFY (rhymes with Taffy). A fool, or half-witted person.

*HALTER. A hair noose for catching trout and eels.

HAMMER-TACKING. Dawdling, working in a half-hearted manner, taking a long time about a job. "They've bin hammer-tackin' about yur all day, but I doan' zim they've got ort to shaw vor 't." "'Ot b'ee hammer-tackin' about yur vor?"

HAMSES (short a). The hames, *i.e.* the part of a horse's harness to which the chains or traces are attached. Cf. **Hameses*.

HAND-GREEPING-HOOK. A hook formerly used by women for cutting wheat. It was about half the length of an ordinary *reap-hook* (q.v.), and was used in the right hand whilst the wheat was *gripped* (gripped) with the left. About six *grieps* or handfuls were made into one sheaf.

HAND-PINS. The handles of a scythe. See ZIE.

HAND-REST (an-rest). The right-hand or slighter handle of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

HAND-STAVE. The handle of a *Drashle* (q.v.).

HANG-BOW (ang-bue). The back upright of a gate, to which the *hangings* (hinges) are attached. Formerly it used to project considerably above the gate, the upper part being curved towards the *head* and secured at its end to a diagonal *cross-piece*. See GATE.

*HARD. 1. This word is also used in mow-making in the sense of *convex*. "I zim the moo's purty hard jis' yur" (*i.e.* certain sheaves project at this point). The opposite of this is *slack* (q.v.).

2. Loudly. (Common.) "Spaik harder: I can't yur ee."
Cf. **Hard of hearing*.

HARD-A-GALLOP (ard-a-gollop). Galloping very fast, much faster than a *hand-gallop*. "He raud roun' the cornder 'ard-a-gollop."

HARD MATTER. Difficult. "'Tis hard matter to git about."

HARVEST GLOVES. Special sheepskin gloves for use in *bending* (binding) corn into sheaves.

***HATCH.** The doors in a barn are usually made in halves, called *half-hatches*, and distinguished as *top-hatch* and *bottom-hatch*. In cottages the *hatch* corresponds to the *bottom-hatch*, but there is an ordinary or full-length door as well. A trap-door is called *trap-hatch*.

HATCH NAIL. A rectangular rose-headed hand-made nail—3ins. long. A *half-hatch nail* is 2ins. long.

HAVAGE. Stock or ancestry. "He kom'th of a good havage."

***HAW** (hoa, the vowel as in local *hold*). The word used in driving cattle.

HEAD-COLLAR. The ordinary bridle belonging to cart harness. Commoner than *Blind-collar*. Cf. **Blind-halter*.

HEAD-TOW (ed-taw). In a plough or other implement, the loop (usually adjustable) to which the *short-chain* (q.v.) is attached.

HEAM UP (aim up). To lay by, to save. "I've 'aim'd up thucker viel' vor 'ay" (*i.e.* unstocked it). "They zay he 'th a-got dree or vower years' shear o' wool 'aim'd up in shippen tallat."

HEAP. Used instead of hill in the words dung-heap, emmet-heap, wänt-heap, &c.

HEED-Y-PEEP. The game of Hide and seek.

"No—dant ren off, and *heed* away." *Peter Pindar, Devonshire-Hob's Love.*

HEIGH, HEIGH IN, HEIGH THERE, HEIGH UP. Terms of encouragement to dogs when hunting rabbits.

HELLEN or HELLING-STONE. A roofing slate. From a bill, 1807: "To 250 Helling Stones 3s. 9d." From the H. Church Accounts, 1631-2: "Pd more to George Grigg for helling stones 8d."

HENJOUS. 1. Large, tremendous. Possibly a corruption of *heinous*. "A henjous job."

2. Very. "He hit ma most henjous hard."

HEPPING-STOCK. See LEPPING-STOCK.

HERBY-PIE. See ARBY-PIE.

HIGH-GERANIUM. The hydrangea.

HILF. The haft or handle of such tools as an axe, a mattock, &c. Cf. Imp. Dict., *Helve*.

HIT. To germinate, said of seed or plant. Cf. **Hat*.

HOA. See HAW.

HOARY MORNING. 1. A kind of apple.

2. A morning when the ground is covered with hoar-frost.

HOG'S-PUDDING (ug's-pud'n; pud rhymes with mud).
A pork sausage.

HOITY-TOITY! (vowels drawn out to a great length). An expression frequently used to soothe cows when they are being milked, &c. Used also as a verb: "Hoity-toity wi' min" (*i.e.* fondle or soothe them).

*HOLT (hoalt). Hold. (Common.) "Take hoalt o'n, wull ee?" "The pole waz zo slipper', I cud'n git no hoalt."

*HOLUS BOLUS. Wholly, entirely. "He swallowed the cherries holus bolus" (*i.e.* stones and all).

HOOK. Applied only to a cutting instrument. See BROWSE-HOOK, HAND-GREEPING-HOOK, PATCH-HOOK, REAP-HOOK, SPEAR-HOOK, THATCHING-HOOK.

HOOLER. A roller at the back of a hay-cart, used for tightening the cart-ropes. Possibly a corruption of *hauler*.

HOPPY-GALLOWS ('oppy-gallis). A bar set up for jumping over. Cf. **Cat-gallows*, **Hoppy*.

HORNY-WINK. The lapwing plover; generally called *Bradery horn-y-wink*. Bradworthy is a small town, about eight miles S.E. of H. At Combmartin this bird is called *Challacombe horn-y-wink*, and it is a curious coincidence that Challacombe is about the same distance S.E. of Combmartin.

HORSE LIMPET ('oss limpit). A coarse unedible limpet.

HORSE LONG-CRIPPLE ('oss lung-cripple). The dragon-fly. (Always.) Cf. **Horse-stinger*.

HOUSEN (s like z). To put into house. (Obsolescent.)
 "'Tis time to houzen they there bullocks." Cf. **Piecen*.

HOUSE-SNAIL (ouze-znail). The common shell snail. The black slugs are called **Dew-snails*.

HULDER. 1. A deafening noise or din. "I could'n yur nort at all, there waz zich a hulder in the room."

2. To blow violently, to roar. "The win' hulder'd in the chimley."

HUMMICK. A large piece or hunch, generally applied to bread or cheese.

HUMPY-DOWN-DAP. A game consisting in throwing stones at a large triangular stone set up on end. Each boy before throwing usually calls out:

"Humpy down dap,
 Knack'n down vlat."

If he does not call out something, he is *out*.

IDJIT. 1. An idiot.

2. A particular form of cultivator. It consists of a square frame, which carries 16 short *tings* (tines) having small triangular feet. It has no wheels, and is drawn from one corner. It is a modern implement, but I think it is only made by local smiths.

IDOCITY. Intelligence, gumption. Commoner than **Docity*.

*JACK. To withdraw, or back out of anything. "He'll sure to jack out o't eef he kin."

JAY. An exclamation, meaning Indeed, or I'faith. "Jay, but I wull then." (Now rarely heard.)

JULK. To jolt.

KAIN. To squint, to look shyly, to look askance. "He kain'd athort the table to ma."

KEEBLE. A part of a *Drashle* (q.v.). Cf. **Capel*.

KIBBIT or KIPPIT. A cudgel or large stick. "Take a good kibbit, an' let it into 'n" (*i.e.* thrash him).

KIBBLES. A disease of a cow's foot. Cf. **Kibby-heels*.

*KIP. 1. Keep, *v.* and *s.*

2. The term used in calling horses. Cf. **Cup*.

KISSING-BUSH (bush rhymes with rush). A substitute for the mistletoe. It consists of a small furze bush, which is dipped in water, powdered with flour, and studded all over with holly-berries.

*KIT. A kite (bird).

*KNITCH. A *knitch* of reed always consists of six small sheaves, called *Wads* (q.v.).

KNOB (sometimes nub). A lump or block, not necessarily a protuberance; applied to coals, stones, &c.

KNOBBY (sometimes nubby). 1. In lumps like coals. **Nubby* also is common.

2. A small cake or bun, called also *Knobby-cake*.

3. Smart, natty, swellish.

See also NOBBY.

*KNOT (always *nat*). *Any* small bed of flowers is called by this name. I think it is generally applied to the small bed usually found at one end or corner of a kitchen garden. "Where did 'ee git thuse flowers vrom? Vrom the nat?"

LADDER. A part of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

LADDER-CART (-*curt*). A skeleton hay-cart. (Rare.)

LADE-BUCKET. A small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. Cf. **Late-pail*.

*LAND. Of sand, to carry *up auver cliff* (*i.e.* from the beach to the top of the cliff). "He us'd to draive the dungkeys landin' zan'."

*LARRAS. In a pair of *drags* (heavy harrows), the wooden beams which carry the *tings* (tines). The bars of a gate are called *Pales* (q.v.).

LASH. Of rain, to pour. "The rain waz lashin' down."

LAST-TOUCH (rhymes with baste pitch). A game in which a person touched has to run after and touch somebody else. In *cross-touch*, the chase is diverted from the pursued by a third person accidentally or wilfully crossing between the other two.

LAW. To load a cart, or make a *mow* or *zess*, *i.e.* to arrange or build up the sheaves, or the loose hay, straw, &c. "He'd better putch an' you law." From the H. Church Accounts, 1616-7: "Pd a fellowe to helpe lowe up the Shindels 6d.

*LEASE (laize). To pick out weed-seeds, &c. by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

LEASE-COW (laize-cow). A cow that is not in calf, a **barrener*.

LEAVE (laiv). To let or allow. "Laiv'n be, he'll git better drackly." "Laiv'n bide" (*i.e.* let him alone).

LENDY-HAY. Meadow hay, or hay from permanent grasses, in contradistinction to *clover-hay* (q.v.).

LENTH. Loan. From the H. Church Accounts, 1682-3: "Pd for the lenth of two sarges 1s. 6d." Commoner than **Lent*.

*LENT-ROSE. The daffodil. I have heard *lent-rosens* for the plural. "Us caal'th min Lent-rosens, but the proper name's Lent-lilies." Cf. **Rexens*, and the literary *Chickens*.

LEPPING-STOCK. The stone steps from which a horse is mounted. Commoner than *Hepping-stock*. Cf. **Uppin-stock*.

LERRUP. To beat, thrash. "I'll lerrup tha, eef thee kom'st yur again." Cf. **Lurru*.

LERRUPING. 1. Walking along in a slovenly manner, usually with the clothes trailing in the mud. "I zeed her lerrupin' along jis' now." When applied to men, it means merely slouching along.

2. Large. "Ot's bring zich a lerrupin' gurt bundle's that vor?"

LERRUPS. Rags, tatters. "Her vrock waz all to lerrups.

LET INTO. To beat, thrash. "Take a stick an' let it into 'n."

LET OUT. To sow with grass seeds. "I shell graw turmuts there these year, and let'n out nex' year wi' wuts" (*i.e.* sow grass seeds with the oats).

*LIDDEN. A tale or yarn. "A purty lidden they've bin tellin' up 'bout 'n."

*LILY-HANGER. Our version of the riddle is—

Two lookers, two *crookers*, Vower stiff standers,
Vower lily-hangers, And a whip about.

I have never heard the term applied to a cow's teat except in this instance. I used to think it meant *little hangers*, because children say *a lily bit* for *a little bit*; but as we have the phrase to *hang lily*, meaning to hang freely or limply, it may mean *limber or pliant hangers*.

LINGING (rhymes with singin'). Tiring, wanting a deal of patience. (Common.) "'Tid'n 'ard work, you know, but 'tis cruel lingin', lik skinnin' tetties."

*LINHAY (linny). With us a cart-shed is always called a *cart-linkhay*, not *wagon-linkhay*. Wagons are comparatively rare.

LIP-IT-A-LOP. Limping. "I zeed 'n komin' along lip-it-a-lop."

LIT. Little. (Very common.)

LOBBY. Sweet and sticky, as treacle, honey, &c.

LOBLOLLY BOY. An errand boy.

LOGIC. Nonsense. (No other meaning.)

LONG-BIDERS. A kind of *wuridin'-apple* (hoarding-apple).

*LONG-CRIPPLE. The viper. (Always.) The word is not applied to a snake, or a hare. The dragon-fly is called *'oss lung-cripple*. From the Imp. Dict. I take:

"*Creeple* (obs.). A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent or viper. 'There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age.' Morton."

LONG-STRAW. This is separated from the *short-straw* (q.v.) by hand, and is made into bundles for use in covering ricks, &c., as a substitute for **reed*. The process, called *making lung-straw*, consists in taking a handful in both hands, separating the hands so as to divide the handful in the middle, and shaking out the short straws. From a lease, 1741: "Two days thatch of good wheaten long-straw."

LOP. To limp. A lame dog is often called *Loppy*. Cf. **Loppy*.

LOUSTER. 1. To waste or litter; generally applied to straw, &c. "Thee 'rt loustering the straw all auver the raud."

2. A mess. "Zee 'ot a lousther thee hast a-made."

3. To walk fast with a rolling motion. "He kin lousther alung brave, I kin tell 'ee."

LOUSTERING. Large, powerful. "'Ot a gurt lousterin' maid it is, to be sure."

***LUG.** Also, grass or green stuff growing with corn. "The whait won't kom to car' very quick; there's zo much lug in 't."

MACHINE-HOUSE. The shed containing the horse-gear for driving machinery. Cf. **Round-house*.

MADDICK. A mattock. (Always.) There are three different kinds in general use, viz.: 1. *Rooting maddick* for digging furze, earth, &c.; 2. *Hacking maddick* for cleaning the surface of the earth of weeds, &c.; 3. *Digger* or *Digging maddick*, formed with two prongs, and used for digging potatoes, &c.

MAGGOTY-HEADED. Passionate. Cf. Wright, *Maggots*, *Maggoty*.

MAHL or **ME-AHL.** To mew or cry; generally applied to cats.

MAIDEN. A clothes-horse. (Rare; probably imported from Liverpool.)

***MAIN.** Used also as an adj., meaning great, large, &c. "A main zight o' things." "A main lot."

MAIZE. See MEASE.

MAKE FAST. To fasten. "Make vas' the door, wull ee?"

MAKE OUT. To extinguish, applied to a light or fire.
"Make out the light."

MARK IN. When shooting *birds* (*i.e.* partridges) it is customary to send a boy to an elevated point to *mark in*, *i.e.* to observe and note, for the information of the sportsmen, where the birds drop.

*MARVELS. Marbles. The game usually played at H. consists in marking on the ground a D if two are playing, or a triangle if three or four are playing. A marble is placed at each angle of the figure, and, when four are playing, at the middle of one side also. The object of the game is to knock the marbles out of the figure by *truckling* (trundling) an **alley* (a large marble). It is allowable to run after and stop the alley where and as one likes, and, when a boy succeeds in knocking a marble out, he has the right to try again.

MASKELL. The common green caterpillar. Cf **Mawls-crawl*.

MATRIMONY. A mixture of gin and whisky, or gin and rum. The former is a very favourite tipple.

MAUR. See MOOR.

MAXIM. To play. "I zeed min maximin' about in the fiel'."

*MAXIMS. Also, pranks, tricks; used only in the plural.
"Noan o' yur maxims, now!" "He's up to wan of hees maxims, I'll wärn" (*i.e.* warrant or wager).

MEADER. A mower.

MEART. A frequent pron. of *might*, as *zeart* is of *sight*, *leart* of *light*, *neart* of *night*, *feart* or *veart* of *fight*, &c. See the INTRODUCTION.

MEASE (maize). The ordinary measure of herrings=612. *Imp. Dict.* gives 500, and *Jago* 505. "The number is thus made up:—three fish=one cast (as much as can be held in one hand); 50 cast (or a long hundred of 120 + 10 cast) + one thrown in=153 (the number of the miraculous draught, curiously enough); 4 × 153=612, or a mease." *English Illustrated Magazine*, Dec., 1884.

MEEZE. Mice. (Always.)

"I'd gee the devils zich a squeeze,
I'd make mun look so small as meeze,
Well chow'd by our ould cat."

Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

MELM. Soft slaty rock. A headland on the north coast of H. is called Blue Melm Point (marked *Blue Mellem* in the Ordnance Map), probably from the kind of rock of which it is composed.

MENJY. A minnow.

MILKY-DASHLE. Milk-thistle. See DASHLE.

*MILLERD. A common children's rhyme is :—

Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll,
How many pecks hast thee a-stole ?
Vower an' twenty,
My belly's empty,
Zo, grammer, gee ma zom zupper.

*MIND. To be afraid of. "Doan ee mind 'n, my dear ; he won't ort ee."

MIRE. A bog or swamp. (Always.)

MIX-MEDLEY. A jumble.

MOAT. See MOOT.

MOIL. A mule. (Rare.) Marked obsolete in the glossary of the *Exmoor Scolding* and in Imp. Dict.

MOKUS. A donkey. Also *Moke*, as in Imp. Dict.

MOOCH. To saunter. "'Ot d'ee do then all the time ?
Aw, I jis' mcoch'd about the town."

*MOOR (*maur*). 1. The several branching roots and rootlets which grow out from the *moot* (pron. *moat*) of a tree. "To pull up a plant maur an' mool'" (mould) means to pull it up entirely, with all the roots and the mould adhering to them.

2. The term is also applied to wheat when it first appears above the ground, *e.g.* "That's a good whait maur," or "That's a good maur o' whait," meaning the wheat has a strong root, or has taken root well.

*MOOT (*moat*). The entire root of a tree, including the *moors* (pron. *maurs*). The latter are often cut off, and the *moat* placed in an inverted position in a garden to receive flower-pots and growing plants, especially creepers. Sometimes the *moat* forms the basis of a kind of rockery.

MOOT ABOUT (*moat about*). Of corn, to throw out blades, to tiller.

MOPS AND BROOMS. "To feel all mops and brooms" is to be **out of sorts*, generally with a bad cold in the head; to be dull and depressed.

MOP UP. To tie up the head with a scarf or comforter, generally in the case of a cold or of toothache. "I wudn go about wi' my 'aid mopt up like that, eef I waz you."

MORD (rhymes with lord, not board). Lard. A pig is said to be well *morded* when there is a large quantity of fat over the kidneys, &c. Cf. **Mort*.

*MOTE. I have only heard this in the compound word *straw-mote* (q.v.), when it is always pron. *mut*.

MOULDER. To mildew. "The boots waz moulder'd all auver." "Doan' ee car' th' 'ay to-day, maister; 't wull sure to moulder."

MOULDERY. Mildewed.

MOUNTING-LARK (*g* omitted). The sky-lark. (Always.)

MOW-COLLARS (*moo-collars*). Circular *hellens* (slates) surrounding the *mow-stones*, or stone supports of a *mow-stead* (q.v.), to prevent rats and mice from climbing up.

MOWHAY (*moo-y*, rhymes with bluey). A stackyard. (Always.) There is a field at H. called *Barnhay*, so called, I suppose, because it once contained a barn. Cf. **Mow-barton*.

MOW-STEAD (*moo-stid*). A stand for mows or ricks. Cf. **Mow-staddle*.

MOW-STONES (*moo-stones*). 1. Large pebbles or stones placed upon a mow or rick to prevent the thatch from being blown away.

2. The stone supports of a *mow-stead* (q.v.).

MUNGE. To munch.

MUTE. The cross between a jackass and a mare.

MY IVERS! (ivers rhymes with divers). An exclamation.
Cf. **My eyes*, **My eyemers*.

NADGERS. An expression used when a coin, in tossing, falls upon its edge, neither head nor tail up.

NALE. An awl. Cf. **Nawl*; Imp. Dict., *Nall*.

NAMMET. Lunch. (Used at Landcross, near Bideford.)

NAN. An expression of interrogation, equivalent to What? What do you say? Not so common as *Plaize-t'ev* (q.v.).

NECK-ROPE AND CLOPS. The old device for attaching cows to the upright poles, called *zältrees* (q.v.), in a *shippen*. It consists of a wooden collar (*neck-rope*), similar to that of a yoke, and a wooden latch or clasp (*clops*), connecting the ends of the collar above the cow's neck. The *neck-rope* is connected to an iron ring, called a *riddle* (q.v.), which slides up and down on the *zältrees*.

NEEZE, *v and s*. Sneeze. (Not general.)

NESTLE-DRAFT (nistle-draff). The youngest of a family, or the smallest of a brood or litter. Cf. **Nestle-tripe*.

NIB. A stout stick, hooked at one end and pointed at the other, used for securing the ends of straw ropes in mows or ricks, or for fastening *reed* against the cut face of a stack which has been partially thrashed.

*NICKY. A short-tailed horse. (Not common.)

*NIPPER. Also, a sharper.

*NITCH. See KNITCH.

NOBBY. The child's name for a colt. "There's a purty little nobby." Apparently a corruption of *an hobby*, as *dumman* is of old *'umman* (woman). However, I have never heard *dumman* used without the preceding *old*. See also KNOBBY.

NOG. To nudge.

NUT-HAL (nit-al). } The hazel. I do not think **Halse*
 NUT-HALSE (nit-alce). } is used alone.

OAK-MAST. Acorns.

*OAK-WEB (*w* always pron.). The cockchafer.

OAZE-CORN. Corn with adhering chaff separated from the good corn in the process of winnowing. See WINNOWING.

OAZLE-PIPE. The wind-pipe.

OFFY. Contraction of Alfred. (Common.)

*ON. Of. "All on's" means All of us.

*ORT. Also, the verb *ought*. "He didn ort vor do 't."

*PADDLE. In brewing, a wooden spade-shaped instrument used for mashing.

PALE. A bar of a gate or hurdle. From H. Church Accounts, 1616-7: "Paid for four pales for the said yeat (gate) 2s."

PALTRIDGE (pal-tridge, not paul-tridge). A partridge. (Always.) Cf. **Patteridge*.

"Leek paltriges in stubble." *Peter Pindar, Devonshire-Hob's Love*.

PANNIER MARKET. The ordinary vegetable or fruit market in contradistinction to a meat or fish market.

PATCH-HOOK. A bill-hook.

*PANCH. Also, to prick and work a wound to extract matter, or any foreign substance, such as a bullet or a prickle.

PEASE. The hard roe of fishes.

*PEAZE OUT (pron. *pize* out). To ooze, as from a cask.

PEN AND POSSLET. In brewing, the spigot and faucet used for drawing off the wort from the keeve. Cf. **Pen*.

PENNERD. A pennyworth. "A pennerd o' whip-coard, plaize."

*PENTICE. Also, the porch often seen before a cottage door.

PEPPER-DREDGE. A pepper-box. Cf. **Dredge*.

PICAROONER. A small herring-boat; originally applied to boats used in wrecking. (Clovelly.)

*PICK. A hay-fork is always called *peek*; a pickaxe is sometimes called *pick*, but oftener *pickex*, *pickice* or *peckice*. From H. Church Accounts, 1661-2: "Pd Peter Wakely for new making the Peckice which belongs to the Church 1s. 2d."

PICKADOG. The dog-fish. (Clovelly.)

*PICKY-BACK (pron. *piggy-back*).

PILE. A heap of ten *fackets* (faggots) of wood, arranged in the form of a prism. See SEAM.

PIMROSE. The primrose. (Always.)

*PIT. Also, a grave. Cf. **Pit-hole*.

PIZE OUT. See PEAZE OUT.

PISKY. A pixy.

PLAIZE-T'EV. A corruption of "What will you please to have?" Used as an interrogation, meaning simply What? What do you say? See also NAN.

PLITCH BAG. A thick hemp bag used for grist.

PLUCK-WOOL. Wool plucked from sheep-skins after the sheep are dead, in contradistinction to *Vlaice-wool* (fleece-wool). The wool from different parts of the body is in both cases known by different names, as *Tail-wool*, *Belly-wool*, &c. Cf. **Fell-wool*.

PLUFFY. Spongy. Often applied to bread.

PLUG. A wooden block attached by a chain to one fore-leg of a horse or an ass to prevent it from straying. See also FETTER, HOBBLE.

*PLUM. This also means soft and springy. "The baid's nice an' plum." "The bread plum'th well" (*i.e.* rises well in baking).

POLE. A walking-stick. "Vetch ma ma pole."

*POOK. A large hay-cock is called *poke*.

PORE (paur). To cram or stuff. "He paur'd it down the draut o'n" (*i.e.* his throat).

POSSLET. See PEN AND POSSLET.

POT. Gut or intestine; generally used in the plural.

POTTLE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied.

*POWER. A great quantity, or a great deal, as well as a great number. "A power of good."

*PUNISH. To impoverish, applied both to animals and land. "'Ow thuze sheep be punish'd, to be zure." "He punish'd the lan' moas' turrible bad whiles he'd a-got it."

PURGY (rhymes with clergy). Thickset, podgy. (Common.)

PURT. Sullen, glum. "He's a-go purt" means he has become sullen. Cf. **Apurt*, **Purty*.

QUAIL. 1. To wither. Cf. **Quill*.

2. To have a sinking sensation in the stomach. "I'm quailin' away vor wānt o' zummot to ait."

QUARLY (rhymes with marly). To quarrel. Cf. **Quardly*.

*QUARRENER. A kind of apple. Also called *Quarrender*, but generally **Quarantine*.

QUARY (rhymes with hairy). A quarry. (Always.) Cf. **Quar*, **Quar-pit*.

QUENCH. To slake. From H. Church Accounts, 1681-2: "To Richard Coule for quenching 4 bushells of Lime clensing the church yard and stoping the windowes 3s. 9d." See also SLIGHT.

QUICK. Soon. (Very common.) "Us shan't git the rail-way yur, nat very quick."

QUILLET. A small plot of land, generally a coppice. (Rare.) In a lease, 1702, occurs the phrase: "A platt or quillet of ground." In this case the plot referred to was used as a garden. The word is still used as the name of a field. Wright gives "*Quillet. A croft.*"

*RACK. "Any gap in a hedge made by animals or persons getting over it. "Jis' putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks."

RAGS. Irregular roofing slates, which are nailed to the rafters (not to battens) by special nails, called *rag-nails*.

*RAISE. In making a road, to barrel it or make it convex before the stones are applied.

*RANGE (rhymes with mange, not flange). A hair sieve.

RAW-LAY. Grass land which has been ploughed to grow a crop, generally oats, which is then called *raw-lay wuts*.

*REAP-HOOK (raip-). A large sickle used for reaping.

REED-COMB. A *hand-tool for combing reed, i.e. making reed by combing the straw*.

REED-COMBER. A *machine for the same purpose*. Cf. **Reed-maker*.

REEP (rhymes with deep). 1. To trail in the mud. "Her vrock waz reepin' all along the groun'."

2. In harrowing, to gather up weeds, &c., under the harrow. "The harrows ha' to be empt'ed aich eend o' the viel', they reep zo."

REMÉDY (accent on second syllable). So we have *contráry, intéresting, mischíevius*.

REND (ren). To strip off bark, to rind. This is done by a *rending-ire*, a sort of chisel, flat on one side and convex on the other. *Rending-time* is, of course, the early spring, when the buds are forming and the *zape* (sap) is running. Cf. **Rene*.

REW (roo). 1. To swing the scythe in mowing. "He's a rare chap vor volly arter; he rewth zo aiv'm-like."

2. To sift corn in a *small-sieve* (q.v.) by giving the latter a peculiar rotary motion. The *oaze-corn* (q.v.) collects at the centre and is picked out by hand; the small seeds of weeds, &c., pass through; and the good corn is left at the circumference. This forms the finishing process in hand-winnowing. See WINNOWING. Cf. **Reive, *Reiving-zieve*.

3. To swing as children do. "The childern be rewin' down top tallat."

REW-TAUTER. A child's swing.

RHEUMATICS. Rheumatism. (Always.) A safe cure is to carry a potato in one's pocket.

RIDDAM. The red ferruginous water or ooze from mires, bogs, etc.

*RIDDLE. An iron ring, used for attaching cows to the upright poles, or *zaltrees* (q.v.) in a *shippen*. See also NECK-ROPE AND CLOPS.

RIDGER. A ridgel or ridgeling, an animal half castrated.

RIFLE. To raffle. (Always.)

RIP-RENDED. Broken, usually applied to bread. "Thuze yur boughten loaves be purty nigh always rip-rended."

RISER. The spring part of a *springle* (q.v.).

RITTLE. A rattle in the throat. Hard breathing is called *rittling*. "Twadn snorin' zackly; twaz more rittling." See also DEATH-RITTLE.

"And whan tha dest zey mun, tis bet whilst tha art scrubbing, hewstring, and rittling abed.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 267.

"*Rittling a-bed*. Wheezing, rattling, routing, and snoring. (Obsolete.)"—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

RIXY. Wanton, lewd. "Rixy as a ram."

"Pitha dest thenk enny Theng will e'er vittee or goodee wey zich a whatnozed, haggel-tooth'd, stare-bason, timersome, rixy, wapper-ee'd Theng as thee art?"—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 59.

"*Rixy*. Quarrelsome, scolding, carping. (Rather rare.)"—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

ROMAN JESSAMINE. The shrub *syringa*.

ROPE-SPINNING. See WINK.

ROPING-POLE. A long pole used in thatching stacks. See THATCH.

ROUSTER. A great noise, a rouser.

ROW-DASHLE. See DASHLE.

ROW-DOGS (rhymes with cow and mugs). Rough men. (Clovelly.)

RUCKLE. To crumple or crease.

RUMBULLIOUS. Noisy. Cf. Wright, *Rumbullion*.

RUMP UP. To shrug or gather up with the cold. "Rumped up like a toad," or "Rumped up like a *dwindle*" (q.v.) are the usual similes.

*RUSE (s like z). Also, a landslip or earth-fall, including both the portion of earth fallen away and the act of slipping. "This yur ruze must ha' kom zinze laste neart." "There hath a-bin a terrible ruze yur, looky." Cf. **Rusement*.

*SACK. A sack of *oats* is *five* bushels; but of other grain *four* bushels, as in West Som.

SALTER (zälter). A large stone or earthenware trough used in salting bacon, etc.

SAND-LEWS (zan'-looz). A recess formed to receive sand, to prevent it from being blown away. Cf. **Lews*, **Pigs-looze*.

SCABBY. Shabby, scurvy. "A scabby trick."

SCANTLE SLATE. Very small roofing slates, hung to laths by wooden pins and pointed inside the roof with mortar. From a bill, 1807: "To 50 Scantle Slate 1s. 5d."

SCANTLINGS. The small timber used on roofs. Cf. **Scantling*.

SCARE. To slide on the ice. Same as *Skerry* (q.v.).

*SCARIFIER (skerry-fyer). A horse *hoe* (not a cultivator), which generally has three legs and sharp cutting feet. It is drawn between the drills of green crops to kill weeds, etc. It is not the same as a **Scuffle* or **Scuffler*.

*SCAT. 1. A shower. Same as **Scad*.

2. A slap. "I'll gee ee a scat in the chacks, eef thee disn hoal' thee bäl."

3. To slap.

4. To break or smash. "Her'th a-bin an' scat the putcher." "The box waz all scat abroad avore us got'n."

5. To become bankrupt. "'T wan't be lung, I rack'n, 'vore a scat'th, jidgin' by his gwains-on."

6. To rough-cast in masonry. Same as *Slap-dash* (q.v.).

*SCORE (skaur). To mark generally, not necessarily by beating. For example, flagged floors, after being washed, are *scored* around the edges with a piece of freestone.

SCOVY. A bad fellow. "A purty scovy he!"

SCOW. To trample.

SCRAMMY. Cramped, confined. "A cruel scammy oal place, id'n it?"

SCRAP. 1. A skirmish.

2. To snap, to break off suddenly with a noise. Cf. **Crap*.

SCRIMMED (scrim'd). Stiff or benumbed by being in a cramped or confined position. (Common.) "I zim the bull's rether scrim'd; he hath'n had much exercise vor a day or two." Cf. **Scrambed*.

SCRIMPY. 1. Small, scanty. "'Ot a scrimpy bit you've a-brort ma."

2. Stingy. "A scrimpy oal' toad."

*SCRUF. Scurf, dandruff. Cf. Imp. Dict.

SCRUMPED UP (skrumpt up). Over-baked, shrivelled by heat.

*SCUFFLER. A cultivator having four wheels and seven long legs, the latter of which have large triangular feet, and are fixed in a triangular frame. Not the same as *Scarifier* (q.v.).

*SEAM. 1. A measure of sand=six pecks. An ordinary *butt*, filled to the level of the sides, is supposed to contain six seams. Imp. Dict. gives "A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it." From a bill, 1807:—"To 2 Seems Grovle 1s. od." From a lease, 1741:—"One hundred and twenty horse Seams of Sea Sand, or two hundred horse Seams of good Stall or Stable dung."

2. A pile of ten large *sticks* (instead of faggots), arranged in the form of a prism. See also PILE. Cf. **Cord*.

SHALDER. The common corn-flag or yellow iris.

SHAMMICKS. A poor or lean animal. "A proper oal' shammicks." "A poor shammicks of a 'oss."

SHANKY-DUDELY-HIGH-HO. A boys' game. One, called *shanky*, clasps his hands together, and tries to touch another before the latter reaches *home*.

SHELF. Soft slaty rock. Same as *Melm* (q.v.).

SHERRA-MOUSE (-mouze). The shrew mouse.

*SHET. 1. This, too, is the usual pron. of both *shut* and *shoot*. "Shet the door, wut?" "Thee't a purty shotsman! why, thee casn shet a hayrick flyin'." Chaucer uses both *shete*, v.t. or i., to shoot, and *shette*, *shet*, v.t., to close or shut.

2. To *shet sand* is to shovel it into small heaps on the beach to allow the water to drain off previous to *landing* (q.v.).

SHINDLE. A shingle or wooden roofing-tile. The invariable form in the H. Church Accounts, 1597-1706.

SHINGLE. A snail. (Rare.)

SHOCK. The following are the different kinds of shocks of corn:—

1. *Vowers* (4 sheaves), for barley and oats.
2. *Dizzens* (12 sheaves, including 3 for a *hat*), chiefly for barley. Now almost obsolete.
3. *Stitches* (10 sheaves), for wheat.
4. *Double stitches* (20 sheaves, including 4 for a *hat*), for wheat. The sheaves for the *hat* are placed butt-end upwards. This, too, is now rarely used.

Cf. **Stitch*, **Hat*, **Wind-mow*.

*SHORD (always *shurd*). A piece of broken crockery. Sometimes called *potshurd*, but rarely *panshurd*.

SHOOT (shet). A gutter or pipe to convey water from a roof; a spout. There is a place near H. called Watter-Shet (water-shoot).

SHORT-CHAIN. The draft-chain of any implement. Cf. **Foot-chain*.

SHORT-STRAW. Straw from which **reed* or *long-straw* (q.v.) has been separated.

SHOVEL (always *shool*). The shovels used at H. are the Cornish mining shovels. They have small pointed flat blades, and very long curved handles to enable the knee or thigh to assist in the operation of lifting. The method of using them is strikingly different to that employed for ordinary shovels, which have much larger blades and shorter handles. The socket for the handle is called the *vale*, and the ridge formed on the blade for strengthening purposes is called the *crease* (pron. craise).

SHRUMPED UP. Same as *rumped up* (q.v.).

SHUG. Shy.

SIMMITING (*g* omitted). An inclination or fondness for a person of the opposite sex.

"But had he ever a simathin vor thicka harum-scarem solvegé?"

Mrs. Palmer, A Devonshire Dialogue (Ed. 1839).

SIMMITY. To look after admiringly, to pay attention to.
"I zeed'n simmitin' round arter her."

***SISS.** 1. A great fat woman.

2. To throw, generally along the ground. "Siss min auver yur then."

3. To drive. "Siss min alung."

SISSING-GIRT. The extra or loose girth of a side-saddle.

***SIZE.** The fact or truth about a matter. "I rack'n that's about the size o't."

***SIZES.** Regular roofing slates, *i.e.* slates cut to given dimensions. They are nailed to battens at right angles to the *rafters* (rafters).

SKEANER (rhymes with gainer or meaner). Used in the phrase "rin like a skeaner," or "go like a skeaner," meaning very fast. What a skeaner is, I do not know. It may be a winding machine for making skeins.

SKERRY. To slide on the ice. "'Ot be pokin' in yur vor. Why s-n go out skerryin' wi' tethers?"

SKERRY-WHIFF. Thin soup or broth, skilly.

SKEW-WHIFF (skoo-whiff). Askew. "Why thee'st a-got it all to a skew-whiff." "A purty skew-whiff job thee'st a-made o't."

SKIBBET. A small box fixed inside a large one, at one end of it.

SKID. Same as SKIT (q.v.).

SKIMMER. 1. A skim-coulter, or instrument fixed in front of a plough for paring off the surface of the land.

2. A hooked iron rod used by children for trundling iron hoops without striking them.

SKIRT. In ploughing, to skim or pare off the surface of any land by means of a broad share. To skirt grass land is called *Velly* (q.v.).

*SKIT. To throw a stone along the surface of the water. "Le's zee eef I kin skit a stone athort the pon'."

SKITTERING. Spread thinly, scattered. "'Twaz a cruel skitterin' dressin' a putt to thicker viel'."

*SKIVER. A wooden skewer only.

*SKIVER-TIMBER. *Withy* or *nut-halse* is often used as a substitute for the real *skiver-timber*.

*SLACK. This word is also used in mow-making in the sense of *concave*, or "slightly hollow." "I zim the moo's purty slack along yur" (*i.e.* certain sheaves do not project sufficiently at this point). The opposite of this is *Hard* (q.v.).

*SLADE. The sliding bed of an iron plough, corresponding to the *chip* (q.v.) of a *timbern zole*.

*SLAMMICKING. Long-limbed and ungainly, applied to animals as well as persons. The H. words having the meanings given in the W. S. Word-Book to **Slammick*, **Slammicking* are generally *slommock*, *slommocking* (q.v.), although the exact difference of meaning between *slammicking* and *slommocking* is not easy to define. We should say "A gurt *slammickin'* 'oss," not "*slommockin'*"; but we should apply either term to a *maid*, with very little difference in the meaning. Imp. Dict. gives "*Slamkin*, *Slammerkin*. A slut; a slatternly woman. (Prov. Eng.)."

"Thus as a greyhound is meek merit lean,
So slammakin, untidy, ragged, mean,
Her garments all so shabby and unpinn'd."

Peter Pindar, Ode to a Poor Soldier.

*SLAP-DASH. To rough-cast in masonry. Same as SCAT (q.v.).

*SLAT. Also, to slit.

SLEE-HOUSE. A lean-to. Extract from a lease, 1728:
 "All that messuage and tenement containing a Kitchen Hall and Parlour with chambers over the same a slee house on the south side a Dairy Barns Stable and Shippen."

SLENT. Slackening or cessation of effort—used with a negative construction. "There's no slent in draivin' a whailbarra gin 'eel" (*i.e.* hill).

SLICK, *adj. and adv.* Quick. "Be slick now."

SLIGHT. To slake lime. Cf. **Sleft*.

*SLIPPER. Also slender and pliant. "A slipper stick" is a young well-grown shoot, or a straight even pole. "A slipper young chap" is a tall slender young fellow.

SLOMMOCK. An untidy person. "You slommock!"

SLOMMOCKING. Untidy, slovenly. "A gurt slommockin' maid." "Whys-n putt yur kep on vitty, slommockin'?" This use of the pres. part. is quite common; for example, a man might say to his horse "Now then, shyin'," and so on. It seems almost to have the effect of a noun in such cases. See also SLAMMICKING.

SLONE. The sloe. (Always.) There is a well-known saying:—

"Many nits, many pits (graves);
 Many slones, many groans."

SLOTTER. 1. To throw about or waste liquids in eating or otherwise. "Thee'rt slotterin' the peg's-mait all auver the place." "I doan think a drink'th much; he's slotterin' more'n haaf o't."

2. A mess.

SLOTTER-POOCH. Lit., a person who drewls. A common term of abuse.

SLOUGH (sloo). A bye-road at H. is called *Sloo Road*, and an adjoining field *Sloo Park*.

SMALL-SIEVE (zmahl-zaive). A fine-meshed wooden sieve used in *Rewing* (q.v.).

SNAILY-BAILY. A child's name for a snail.

SNEAVING. Sneaking, prying, inquisitive.

SOBER. Frequently used as an imperative, meaning steady! gently! "Sober now! or thee'lt splash it out auver the tub."

SODGER (often sudger). A soldier. "To act th' oal' sodger" is to pretend to be ill, to sham illness.

SOO. Of cows, dry of milk. Cf. **Zoo*.

SOUSE. To splash with water, not to plunge into water. See also DACE.

SOW-PIG (zoo-peg). The wood-louse. Cf. **Pig's louse*.

SPADE. In addition to the ordinary gardening and draining spades, and the turf-paring spade (see **Spader*), there is a *turve-spade* used for cutting turves for burning in the house. It consists of a round steel cutting-blade, which is secured to a board handle (about 4" × 1½" × 4'), having a hole at the top for one hand, and a wooden loop near the middle for the other hand. The word *spade* alone always means a turf-paring spade, other spades being distinguished by a prefix.

SPALL. A chip or shaving of wood. Cf. **Sprawl*. From H. Church accounts, 1656-7:—"Paid for baring up of the spals and Tymber which then rem. out 1s."

SPARRA-PIE or SPARRA-PUDDING (-pud'n). A fancy dish, supposed to make a person preternaturally sharp. "I rack'n he'd a got sparra-pudd'n vor brexus."

SPEAR. A stick, pointed at both ends, used for thatching roofs and stacks. It is made by *slatting* (splitting) shoots of *withy* or *nut-halse* by means of a *spear-hook*, which is like a narrow-bladed bill-hook. Cf. **Spar*.

SPECKETTY. Speckled, spotted; usually applied to poultry. "A specketty hen." Cf. **Spicketty*.

SPEN. 1. Turf, sward. Cf. **Spine*.

2. Pigs' skin, or the rind of bacon or pork.

*SPILL. A part of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

SPINNING ROPE. See WINK.

*SPRINGLE. The ordinary springle, or snare for birds, consists of a pliant stick, called a *riser*, having one end stuck in the ground, and the other carrying a hair noose, the *springle* proper. The stick is bent into the form of a bow; and the noose is passed under a staple, called a *bridge*, and set upon a platform, or *zwaik*. The *zwaik* consists of a slender withy twig, *vraithed* into the shape of a battledore, and is *tilled* by a small catch or tiller, which bears also against the *bridge* and *riser*. The bait is placed upon the *zwaik*, and when the bird pitches upon it, the catch is released and the noose is drawn up tight against the bridge, the bird being thus caught by its legs.

In another form of springle, the *riser* is bent back upon itself, and the noose is passed through a hole in it, and set by a peg, which forms also the platform for the bait. There is still another springle which is fixed in the side of a mow, but I do not know its exact form.

SPUDDER. To struggle, or kick about. Cf. **Spuddly*.

SPUKE. A ring inserted in a pig's or bull's nose. In the H. Church Accounts the word is used for *spike*.

SPUR ROAD. A bridle path. Now obsolete in this sense, although the word remains in the name of a bye-road. *The Complete Farmer*, 1777, gives:—" *Spurre-way*, a horseway through inclosed lands, and free to any one to ride in by right of custom."

SPURTICLES. Spectacles. (Always.) Cf. **Sparticles*.

SQUINCH. 1. A small slit or opening, such as is frequently seen between flooring-boards. Halliwell gives: "A crack in a floor—*West*."

2. A narrow window or opening. Extract from the H. Church Accounts, 1602-3:—"Item pd to Hughe the glasier for glasse for the litle Squinches of the Tower—*xd*." Halliwell gives: "A small piece of projecting stonework at the angle of a tower."

STAFF. A handle or stick for a shovel (pron. *shool*).

*STAG. A young cock.

STAIN. See STEAN.

STAINT. To stanch. Some people have the power of "staintin' blid" by repeating a charm. I know only one charm for this purpose, viz.: "And when I passed by thee, and saw thee polluted in thine own blood, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live; yea, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live." (*Ezek. xvi.*, 6); but I have not proved its efficacy. The peculiarity of the charms for "staintin' blid" is that it is necessary to know the name, and the name only, of the sufferer.

STAPE. A staple. (Always.) From the H. Church Accounts, 1629-30: "Pd Charles Bagilhol for 2 Stapes of Iron to make fast y^e leads ag^t the Tower iiid."

STAT. 1. A stoat or ermine.

2. A clot, as of blood, oatmeal gruel, etc.

3. To clot. "This yur gruel is properly statted."

STEAN (stain). A large *cloamen* (earthenware) jar or pot for butter, lard, etc. Imp. Dict. gives "*Steen, Stean* (obs.). A vessel of clay or stone. (A.S. *stæna*, a kind of drinking-vessel)."

STEEP. In hedging, to partially cut through the growing wood and lay it down on the hedge to grow thicker. Extract from a lease, 1741:—"Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges."

STENT. 1. A common. There was a small common at H. called *Warmleigh Stent*, formerly a favourite camping ground of gipsies, and, although it is now enclosed, it still bears the same name.

2. The limit of the right of pasturage for any one farm on a common, used in such sentences as—"Burz'on has (say) 10 bullocks' stent on Burz'on Moor," "Milford has (say) 20 sheep's stent on Milford Common," *i.e.* the right of pasturage for that number of cattle. Cf. Wright, *Stint*.

STIFFLE. To stifle. (Always.) "Uz waz purty nigh stifled."

STILL-IRE. The iron that goes into an ironing-box for ironing linen. Cf. **Stiling-ire*.

STIRRAGE (sterrage). A commotion. Imp. Dict. marks this as obsolete.

STOP (stap). To visit. "They stapp'd to Kay laste zummer." "Is her stappin' wi' ee?"

STRABBLY. Thin, scattered.

*STRAM. Also, an act of copulation.

STRAT. To bring forth young prematurely, applied only to cows and ewes. "The cow has strat her caav." Cf. Wright, *Strat*.

STRAW-MUT. A single straw. See MOTE.

STROKE. "In the stroke of the weather" means fully exposed, in the eye of the weather, in the teeth of the storm.

STROME. A streak or stripe. Cf. **Strame*.

STROMY. Streaky; often applied to the sky.

STRUM. To beat or thrash.

*STUB. 1. To root. "You go stubbin' vuzz."

2. A large sum of money. "He lef'n a good stub, I kin tell ee."

STUGGY. Short, stumpy. Same as **Stubbéd*.

STUMMICK. Appetite, stomach. A common salutation at meal-times is "Gude stummick to ee, wan an' all."

SUBSTRACT. To subtract. (Always.) Imp. Dict. marks this as obsolete.

SUCCOUR. Frequently used as an adjective in the phrase "a succour bush," meaning a bush which would afford shelter from a storm. A desolate region is commonly described as having "neither a house nor a succour bush."

*SUCKER (zooker). A pump-valve. The two valves are distinguished as *top zookeer* and *bottom zookeer*.

*SULL (zole, *not* zool). As the old *timbern zole* is now nearly obsolete, it may be worth while to give a short description of it, with the names of the principal parts. The *beam* is mortised and fastened by a *beam-wadge* to the *hal*, or left handle, a peculiarly-shaped stiff piece of wood, extending beyond the beam and formed at its lower end with a foot,

by which it is secured to the *chip*, or sliding bed. The beam and chip are connected by two *spills*, or stout pegs. The *hand-rest*, or right handle, is comparatively slender, and is nailed to the front spill and to the outside bar of the *ladder*, which is carried by the *hal*. The *grute-rest*, or mould board, is also nailed to the front spill and the ladder. The *coulter* (pron. *koolter*) is passed through a hole in the beam, where it is adjusted and fixed by three *wedges*, the front one being called the *pole-wedge*. The implement is drawn by the adjustable *head-taw*, to which is hooked the *short-chain*. The only iron parts are the *sheer* (share), coulter, and head-taw, and, of course there is no wheel. Nearly all the parts are adjustable by means of *wedges*, and a *hatchet* for shaping and fixing them forms a necessary part of the ploughman's equipment. A *paddle* is also carried for the purpose of cleaning the *grute-rest* and share when necessary.

The above form of implement is almost identical with that described and illustrated in "The English Husbandman," by Gervase Markham, 1613. The names of the various parts are there given as beam, skeath (corresponding to our spills), principal hale (*hal*), plough head (*chip*), plough spindels (*ladder*), right hand hale (*hand-rest*), plough rest (connecting the plough head and right hand hale), shelboard (*grute-rest* or mould-board), coulter, share, and akerstaffe (*paddle*).

SUMMER-PIECES (*z* for initial *s*). In a cart or wagon, the longitudinal pieces mortised into the *bolsters* (q.v.) to support the floor or bottom. Cf. **Summer*.

SUMMER-PLAYING (*z* for *s*). The vibration of the air due to heat, as is seen over a lime-kiln. "Do ee zee the *zummer-playin'*?" I am not sure that it is right to connect the words with a hyphen, for I have only heard the expression as above.

SUMMER-ROTTING (*zummer-rattin'*). The treatment of land by ploughing and working it, and then leaving it untilled or fallow. Cf. **Fallow*.

SWANK, *s* and *v*. Swagger.

SWORD (*zo-urd*). In a pair of drags, the thin wooden cross-bars connecting the *larras*, or wooden beams carrying the *tings* (tines).

*TACK. 1. To clap one's hands. "Now then, tack your 'an's."

2. To smooth down or pat, as a pillow, a horse, etc.
"Idn a a booty? Kom an' tack'n down, my dear."

TACKER. A little boy. Often used as a nickname.

TAG. To walk laboriously, or with difficulty. It always involves the idea of tiring oneself, and is generally succeeded by *along*, *about*, or *around*. "I've bin taggin' about all day." "He waz taggin' along zo well's a could."

TAGGING. Tiring, tiresome. "A tagging job."

*TAP. 1. The sole of a boot, etc.

2. To sole a boot, etc.

Imp. Dict. gives "*Tap*. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel."

TATHE (rhymes with *lathe*). To gather corn into bundles, to be afterwards bound into sheaves. This is done by women or boys, who follow the *meaders* (mowers), and form the bundles from the *zwars* (swaths) by means of *tathing-crooks* or *tathing-rakes*. The former are shaped somewhat like a *reap-hook* or sickle, but, of course, are blunt; and the latter are about a foot wide and have four long teeth. The *tathers* are followed in the field by the *benders* (binders), who make their *beans* (binds) and bind the bundles into sheaves.

TATY-INGIN (*ingin* rhymes with *ringin'*). The potato onion, an onion which is propagated from the bulb and not from seed. The latter is distinguished as *Seed-ingin*.

TEARING, *adj. and adv.* Wonderful, well. "'Ow be 'ee, Jan? Aw, nort tearin', thenk 'ee all the zame." "I rack'n he idn a-doin nort tearin', is a, think?"

TETSAN. The plant tutsan, the leaves of which are frequently pressed in bibles. Cf. **Titsum*.

THATCH. Mows and ricks are thatched with *long-straw* (q.v.), which is secured by *long ropes* (longitudinal ropes) and *thort ropes* (athwart or transverse ropes), all of straw. The former are fastened at the ends by *nibs* (q.v.), and along the roof by *spears* (q.v.). The thort ropes are twisted around each long rope, and tied at their ends to large

pebbles, called *moo-stones*, which press upon the edge of the thatch and prevent it from being blown off by the wind. The end of the long ropes is carried from end to end of the stack by a *roping-pole*. See also WINK.

THATCHING-HOOK. A special hook used for cutting the thatch in thatching houses.

THERLE. Lean and gaunt, applied to animals and to grain in the ear. (Very common.) "Therle's a greyhound." Cf. **Thirdle* or *Thurl*.

"Thy buzzom Chucks were pretty vittee avore tha mad'st thyzel therle."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 73.

Thirl or *Therl*, gaunt and lank, thin and lean. (Obsolete.)—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

THETCHES. Vetches. (Used by one person only; the usual name being *vatches*). Cf. **Thatches*.

THICK-PELTED (-pilted). Thick-skinned. "Thuze sheep be thick-pilted toads; there's no proof in 'em" (*i.e.* they will not fatten easily). Cf. **Pelt*, **Proof*.

*THINGS. Clothes. "I'll go an' change ma things gin they kom."

THUCKER. That, that there. Used as often as **Thick* or **Thicky*.

THUMB-BEAN. A large twisted band of straw made on the thumb. It is used for binding *short-straw* into large bundles after thrashing, and, in wet weather, for coiling around the men's legs to keep them dry.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. Bread and cream with streaks of *trikle* (treacle) on the top.

THUNGY. Tough and doughy, or putty-like.

*TIDY. Also, moderately good or nice. Used similarly to *Brave* (q.v.). "A tidy zoart o' chap" means A fairly good fellow, A decent fellow. "A tidy 'ouze" means A moderately good house. (Very common.)

TIFLE. Any short piece of thread. Cf. **Tifflings*.

TIMBER. This is almost universally used instead of *wood*, except for a wood or forest, and small wood, such as is made into faggots. *Wooden* is nearly always *timbern* or *timberin*.

TIMBER-HEADED. Thick-headed, stupid.

TING. 1. The tooth of a harrow, prong of a fork, &c. Cf. **Tine*.

2. The disease of cattle known as *blain*. The symptoms are formation of bladders beneath the tongue, and swelling and running of the eyes. The disease is treated by cutting the bladders, and rubbing in salt.

TINNING-FUNNEL. A large wooden funnel for filling casks, &c. Cf. **Tinner*.

TIT. 1. A slap or **tuck* under the ear. Same as *Clip, Clipper*.
"I'll gi'e 'ee a tit under the yur."

2. To twit or tease.

TITMAL or TITTYMAL. The titmouse. Commoner than **Hack-mal, *Hacky-mal*.

TOAD. A very common term of abuse. The ancient superstition that toads spit poison is still commonly believed. It is also supposed that witches nurse them in their house, and even carry them about in their bosom.

TOAD-RIDINGS. Frog's spawn.

TOAD'S-HEAD. A part of a *Drashle* (q.v.).

TOM-NODDY. The tadpole. "Like a tom-noddy, all head and no body."

TOM-POT. A name sometimes given to the guinea-fowl on account of its peculiar cry. See GLEANY.

*TOTLE (toatle). A fool or idiot.

"Tha dest thengs vore-and-back, a cat-hamm'd, a vore-reert, and vramp-shaken, like a Totle."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 20.

A *Totle*, a slow lazy Person; an idle Fool, that does his work awkwardly and slowly. (Obsolete.)—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

TOWSER. A large coarse apron.

TOYTE. A hassock covered with straw matting, made in the same way as *bee-butts* and kneeling-mats. From H. Church Accounts, 1637-8: "Paid John Couch for a toyte for Mr. Churton to kneele upon 4d." 1647-8: "Paid for a tit for the minister 2d."

*TRACE. A rope of onions formed by binding them regularly around a small bundle of *reed*, which has an eye formed at one end to suspend the bunch by.

TRAP. 1. Any light two-wheeled vehicle, such as a market-cart, a whitechapel dog-cart, etc. It is occasionally applied to spring vehicles generally.

2. To tramp about. "Her's vor-ivver trappin' up an' down auver stairs."

TRIP. To turn up the body of a *butt* to discharge its contents. The stick which holds the body in position is called a *Trip-stick*.

TRONE. A row of hay formed by a hay-rake and afterwards made into *cocks* or *pokes*. Cf. **Rew*.

TRUCK. Rubbish, trash.

*TUCK IN. To set to in earnest. "Now then, soce, tuck in an' le's git this yur job auver avore durk." Cf. **Buckle to*.

TURMOIL. To work hard.

TWEENY-MAID. A maid of all work, generally in a gentleman's house. (Not common.)

TWITTY-LARK. The bird which accompanies the cuckoo (called *gooky*), generally a hedge-sparrow.

TWO-BAIL. A rooting tool, combining a heavy mattock and a small axe. Commoner than *Visgy* (q.v.). Cf. **Two-bill*; Wright, *Twibil*.

*UGLY. Nasty, underhand. "Twaz an ugly trick, sure 'nough."

UNDERGROUND-NUT (undergroun'-nit). The earth-nut.

UNEAVE (onaive). To relieve anything from ice by thawing the latter artificially. "Jis take out a drap o' hot watter an' onaive the pump (or the grendin' stone)." Cf. **Unthaw*.

UPSIDOWN. Upside down.

UTS. A term of encouragement to dogs, generally used to incite them to fight. "Uts! Uts to 'n!"

VADY. Damp, often applied to the weather.

VAIGE. A short run usually taken before attempting to jump over anything. "Take a gude vaige now, or thee'll nivver clear the gallis" (*i.e.* the bar set up for jumping over).

VAKE. A rage or passion. "He waz in a proper vake, I kin tell ee."

VALE. The socket for the handle of such tools as shovels, mattocks, etc.

*VALL. The autumn. (Always.)

VALENCE. A short curtain on a bed, usually reaching from the frame to the floor. Cf. **Valent*.

VAT. In cider making, the shallow vessel, upon which the *cheese* is pressed and from which the expressed cider runs into large tubs.

VAZE (rhymes with *maize*). To swing about in the wind. "The door waz vazin' to an' fro." Cf. Halliwell and Wright.

*VELLY. To pare grass land. The plough for this purpose is called a *Vellin'-zole*.

VELVET-DOCK. The mullein plant.

VENN-COCK. The name of a bird (? water-rail).

VENN-CRAKE. A dark-coloured landrail.

VENN-SCRAPE. A mud scraper, similar in shape to a large hoe.

VERRIN-ZOO. A farrowing or breeding sow.

VESTER. A pointer, such as is used in schools.

VISGY. A rooting tool, combining a heavy mattock and a small axe. Cf. **Bisgy*; Jago, *Visgay* or *Visgie*.

VLAIL (vlile). The thrashing stick of a *Drashle* (q.v.).

VLOT. See FLOT.

VOLLER. 1. A slab or stone laid upon ledges above the coffin in a *built* grave. "Aw, bless ee, zir, there bain't no oal' grave-stones yur about; they've a-used min all up vor vollers." (A fact.)

2. The part of a cider or cheese press to which the pressure is applied by screw or lever. Cf. **Vollier*.

VOMP. To vamp or patch clothes. There is a tale of an old woman who was so long one Sunday decking herself in an old gown, re-made to look like new, that she only entered the church as the people were saying "Lord, ha' massy 'pon's; Christ, ha' massy 'pon's; Lord, ha' massy 'pon's." Thinking the words were expressions of surprise at her appearance in such a fine dress, the old dame exclaimed "Law, bless ee, you needn't make zich a fuss about it. 'Tis onny an oal' gown new vomp'd."

*VORE (voar). Forward. "They'll be zummoned vore to Bideford avaur the Magistrates." "Kin ee git vore to min, think?" "He couldn go vore ner back." We always say *Vore an' back*, *Vorred an' back*, or *Forward an' back* instead of the usual Backwards and forwards, or To and fro.

VORRAD. Forward. "You bain't very vorrad way yur work, I zim." "I couldn git no vorrader, try ivver zo."

VUMP. 1. A thump.

2. To thump.

"Chell vump tha."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 86.

To *Vump*, to thump, or give one Blows with the Fist. (Obsolete.) *Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

VUZ-CHAT. The whin-chat. Cf. **Vuz-napper*.

*WAD. With us the smallest bundles of *reed* are called *wads*. Six of them are bound into a *Knitch* (q.v.).

WAGON CALF. A calf brought without its dam from a large "up-country" dairy, and sold in a local market for rearing purposes.

*WANGERY (wang-er-y). I think this sometimes means *tough* merely. "This mutton's cruel tough; an oal' wangery yaw, I rack'n."

*WANT. Used also in such phrases as "Theze yur drill wants to be putt away."

WARR OFF or WARR UP (warr rhymes with bar). The call used in driving oxen, corresponding to *gee* or *wug* for horses. (Obsolete.)

WAY-BREAD. A large wart on horses or cattle.

WEEP. To chirp in distress—applied to birds.

WELGER. The basket willow, or osier. Not the same as *Withy*. From H. Church Accounts, 1682-3: "Pd. for welgers 1s. 6d."

WERRY. Weary. (Always.)

WHILE. Business, occupation. "Tiz wan body's while to look arter thicker chill; a more mischievous little limb I nivver kom'd across."

WHILES. While or whilst. (Always.) An epitaph in H. Churchyard, dated 1758, has:—

Whiles you have breath
Mind sudden Death;
The Cause was mine
And may be thine.

WHIPPINTREES. Whippetrees. (Always.)

WHISTER-CLISTER. A blow on the ear or chops. Cf. **Whister-poop*.

*WHITE-MOUTH (wit-). The disease of children known as thrush. The following verse is the ordinary "charm" adopted for its cure: "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger."—*Psalm viii. 2*.

*WHITTLE. A cape or mantle.

*WHITPOT. This favourite dish is by no means obsolete. It is made of milk, treacle (which causes the milk to *kern*, i.e. curdle), and a little flour, and is either boiled over the fire or baked in an oven. The addition of *figs* (i.e. common raisins) makes the difference between *plain whitpot* and *figgy whitpot*. An endless task is frequently expressed by the simile: "Lik aitin' whitpot wi' a stockin'-niddle."

WHY-N'EE? } Why do you not? "Why-n'ee go an' zee
WHY-S'N? } vor yurzell?"

WIDDER. To flutter or move about in a nervous manner.
"Ow a dith kip widderin' his 'aid about?" Cf. **Wivery*.

WIND-CLAPPER. An instrument erected in fields to scare birds.

WIND (win'). To winnow. Although *winnin'* or *windin'* by hand is nearly obsolete, some farms have still a *Windin'-place*, a spot of high ground where it was performed. The process comprises three distinct operations, viz.: *heaving*, *casing*, and *rewing*, which are described under the respective headings.

WINK. The apparatus used for spinning straw rope from *reed*. It consists of a rotary skeleton drum, having spider arms notched at the end. It is mounted on a *bar-ire* (q.v.) driven into a wall. The rope, as it is made, is wound upon the body of the drum, and is passed through one of the notches, so that as the rope-maker moves his hand and inserts fresh reed into it, the wink rotates and spins the reed into fresh rope. When the wink is full, the rope is unwound from it, and made into a large ball, called a *Clew* (q.v.).

WIN-SHET. A winnowing-sheet. Cf. **Wim-sheet*.

WINTER-STRAWBERRY (-strawb'ry). The *arbutus*.
Cf. **Strawberry-tree*.

WIRE IN. Same as TUCK IN (q.v.).

WORRA. "Out of the worra" means Out of gear, Out of sorts. It is generally, but not always, applied to machinery.

WRAN or WRANNY. The wren.

YAFFER. A heifer. Cf. **Yeffer*.

YAW. An ewe. Cf. **Yoe*.

YAW-CAT. Ewe-cat, she-cat. Cf. **Yoe-cat*.

YAWN. To yean. The lambing season is called *yawnin' time*.

YAW-NECKED. With a neck like a *yaw* (ewe), that is, thickest along the throat, often applied to horses by way of disparagement.

*YEAT (yet, not yit). Heat, *v. and s.* "Dra' vore yur cricket, my dear, an' yet yerzell."

YEN. To throw. "Yen 'n away." Cf. **Ain*, **Hain*.

YEP. The shrill bark of a dog. Cf. **Yap*.

YEP or YEPPY. To bark shrilly, like a terrier. Cf. **Yappy*.

YES. Podex.

YES-SMERT. The name of a common weed.

YOA. The call used in driving sheep.

YOON. A whip. (Rare).

YOW NETHER. The call formerly used in driving oxen, corresponding to *comether* for horses. (Obsolete.)

ZAD. The letter z. (Always.)

ZAIVE. A sieve. (Always.) Cf. **Zieve*.

ZALTER. See *SALTER*.

ZALTREE (short a). In a *shippen*, the upright post to which a cow is attached by means of a *neck-rope and clops* (q.v.). I suppose *Zaltree* is a corruption of *stall-tree*.

ZAM-ZAWED. Sodden and tasteless, generally applied to meat.

ZEARS. See *BARLEY-ZEARS*.

ZELLUP. A seed-lip. (Always.) Cf. **Seed-lip*, **Zeed-lip*.

ZENNET. A large tambourine-shaped vessel, used for *heaving* (q.v.) and taking up corn. Sometimes called *Blen-zaive* (blind-sieve). Cf. **Zimmet*.

ZEX. The chopping-tool used by slaters. Cf. **Sex*.

ZIE. A scythe. (Always.) The *heel* of the zie blade has a *calk*, or spike, to enter a hole near the end of the *zneed*, in which it is set and secured by a ring and *wadges*. The zie may be hang'd (*i.e.* set) either *too high* or *too low*. The handles are called *hand-pins*. Cf. **Zive*.

ZOG. To doze.

ZOLE. See SULL.

ZOOKER. See SUCKER.

ZOUR-ZAB. The sorrel plant. Cf. **Sour-dock*.

ZUMMOT. Something. (Always.) Cf. **Somat*.

ZWAIK. The platform of a *springle* (q.v.).

A SELECTION

FROM THE

“WEST SOMERSET WORD-BOOK.”

The following is a list from the *West Somerset Word-Book* of *dialect* words which are also in use at Hartland. Additional words and notes are included within square brackets, thus [].

ABROAD. Scattered, in pieces, unfastened, open.

[ACRE-STONES. Loose stones, such as are picked up in fields.]

ADDICK. “Deeve's a addick” means Deaf as a post. [I do not know what an addick is, but I have always supposed it to be an adder.]

ADOOD. Done.

AFTERNOON FARMER (arter-). One who is always behind.

ALIE. In a recumbent position.

ALL-UNDER-ONE. At the same time.

ALLERNBATCH. A boil or carbuncle.

ANT. Have not, has not.

APPLE-DRANE. A wasp.

APSE TREE. Aspen tree.

APURT. In a sulky, disagreeable manner.

ARBS. Herbs.

ARM. To conduct another by walking arm-in-arm ; axle.

ARRANT. Errand.

ATHIN. Within.

ATHOUT. Without, unless.

AX. To ask; to publish banns.

BACK-ALONG. Homewards.

BACK-LET. The back premises of a house.

BACON-PIG. A fat pig of a size fit to make bacon.

BAD-ABED. So ill as to be confined to bed.

BALL. To track a fox.

BANT (ba-unt). Am not, are not.

BARE-RIDGED. Applied to riding on horse-back without saddle or covering to the horse's back.

BEDLIER. A bedridden person.

BEE-BUTT. A bee-hive.

BELLY-TIMBER. Food.

BELVY. To bellow.

BIAS. Said of birds or animals frightened out of their accustomed locality—as of partridges, which do not seem to know where they are flying. “Ah! they be out o’ their bias.”

BIND. To put the tyre on a wheel.

BIRD. The partridge.

BIRDS’ MEAT. Berries, either of thorn, holly, or ivy.

BISKY. Biscuit.

BIT AND CRUMB. Every morsel, entirely.

BITE. Applied to grass when growing. “A good bite of grass.”

BITTER-SWEET. A kind of apple.

BIVVER. To shiver, to shake with cold.

BLACK-ALLER. The buck-thorn.

BLACKHEAD. A boil, a gathering.

BLACK-MAN. A boggy.

BLAKE. To bleat.

BLESS. To charm or cure by incantation.

BLIND-BUCKY-DAVY. Blind-man's buff.

BLIND EARS [blen yurs]. Ears of corn with no seed in them.

BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY. When it is too dark to see to work.

BLOODY-WARRIORS (bliddy war-yers). Wall-flowers.

BLOSSOM. The flower of the hawthorn.

BLOW UP. Of the wind, to increase in force.

BLUE-VINNED. Said of cheese when in the state of *blue-mould*—also of any article covered with mildew.

BOMAN TEG. Putty, when used by carpenters to fill up bad joints or defective wood. [Called also *Charity*, because it covers a multitude of sins.]

BOND. The tyre of a wheel.

BORIER. An augur.

BOUGHTEN. Bought, in distinction to *home-made*.

BOX-HAT. The ordinary chimney-pot hat.

BOY'S LOVE. Southernwood.

BRACKSUS. Breakfast.

BRANDIS. A trivet.

BREACH. Land prepared for seed.

BREAK. To plough up pasture land.

BREAK-ABROAD. To tear, to destroy.

BREAST-ILL. Breast-evil, a gathering of the breast.

BREATHE (braithe). Open : said of ground when thoroughly dug and pulverized for a seed-bed.

BRISS. The dusty fluff of cobweb, etc.

BROWSE. To trim the hedges ; brushwood.

BUCK. A male rabbit.

[BUCK BACK. To keep back by placing an obstruction in the way. "'jis putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks."]

BUCKED. Applied to a saw when warped.

BUDDLE. To suffocate as from being buried in mud.

BULLED. Of a cow, *maris appetens*.

BULLOCK. Horned cattle generally—including bulls as well as cows.

BUNGY (bung-gy). Short, stumpy.

BUSS [or BUSS-CALF]. A young fatted bullock which has never been weaned.

BUTCHING. Butchering.

BUTT. A heavy box-like cart on two wheels, often called a dung-butt.

BUTTONS. Senses, intellect.

BY-VORE. A by-furrow in ploughing.

CAB. A cake or mass ; to clog.

CABBY. Sticky.

CAFENDER. Carpenter.

[*CAKE. Of hay, a layer cut from the rick. Same as CLAT.]

CALL-HOME. To remember a person's name.

CAR. To carry ; to cart hay or corn.

CARTY. A term applied to a horse when too clumsy to be fit for either riding or carriage work, and yet not of the regular cart-horse stamp.

CAS, CANS, CAS'N. Contractions of *thou canst, thou canst not, canst thou? canst thou not?*

[CATCH (ketch). 1. To burn slightly and quickly on the outside—applied to bread, custard puddings, etc. “The pud’n ’s onny jis’ ketcht a bit ’pon top.”

2. To freeze slightly and quickly. “The pon’ ’s jist a-ketcht auver.” Cf. **Kitch.*]

CATCHING. Applied to weather—rainy or showery.

CATCH-WORK. A job here and there.

CAUSE. Pavement, footpath.

CESS (zess). A pile of unthrashed corn in a barn.

CHACKLE. To cackle or chatter.

CHEESE-WRING. A cheese-press.

CHIMLEY. Chimney.

CHOOK. The call to a pig.

CHRISTIAN. A human being.

CHRISTMASING. Any evergreen used for Christmas decoration.

CHUFF. Surly.

[*CLAT. Of hay, a layer cut from the rick. Same as CAKE.]

CLEVER. Applied to a horse which is a good fencer. “A clever hunter.”

CLINT. To clinch.

CLIT. Applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy and heavy; also to soil when it has become caked and adhesive through rain.

CLOAM. Crockery, earthenware.

CLOSE. Said of potatoes when they are not mealy.

CLOTHES FLASK. The large open oval basket used by laundresses.

CLOVER-LAY. A field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop.

CLUBBY. Thick-set.

COB. Clay and gravel mixed with straw, used for making walls.

COCKLE. A ripple on water caused by the wind.

COME. Fit, ready; used in the infinitive mood only in the sense of *to do* or accomplish; when or by the time that the day or time comes.

COME-BACK. The guinea-fowl.

COME TO LAST. In the end, at last.

COMICAL. Bad-tempered.

CONCERN (kunsarn). Row, quarrel.

CONDIDDLED. Spent, wasted.

CONTRAPTION. A contrivance, make-shift.

COULTER-BOX. Of a plough, the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

COUPLE. A principal timber of a roof—called elsewhere a “principal.”

COUPLE. An ewe and her lamb. A *double couple* is an ewe with two lambs.

COURT. A farmyard, an enclosed yard for cattle.

COW-CLAT. Cow-dropping.

COW-FLOP. Foxglove.

COW-HOCKED. Applied to horses, when the hind legs bend towards each other like a cow's in running, while the feet seem to diverge.

CRANE. A heron.

CREASE. The withers of a horse; a ridge-tile of a roof.

CRICKET. A low stool, generally with three legs.

[CRICKLE. To tangle—applied to ropes, laid corn, etc.; a tangle. Cf. **Knickle*.]

CRISLING. A small, black, very sour wild plum; the crackling on roast pork.

CROCK. A cast-iron cooking-pot, nearly globular in shape, with three little rings on its greatest circumference. It has a loose bow-handle, like a common pot, and three little legs about two inches long, to keep it from rolling over when placed on the ground.

CROOK. A pair of crooks is part of the gear of a pack-horse.

CRUEL. Very.

[CRUMBLE. A crumb, a morsel.]

CRYING THE NECK. An ancient custom of reapers when they have cut the last of the corn on a farm.

CUBBY, CUBBY-HOLE. An out-of the way snuggery, such as children are fond of creeping into; a hiding-place.

CUCKOLD DOCK. The burdock.

CUCKOO-LAMB. A lamb born out of season.

CUE. The iron heel of a boot.

DAP. To hop as a ball; with *down*, to lay or put down; the hop of a stone on the water, or of a ball.

DAPS. Likeness, image.

DAY-MORNING. This morning.

DEE-LOCK. A very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, &c.

DEVONSHIRE COAT-OF-ARMS. Said of a horse with broken knees.

DEW-SNAIL. The large black slug.

DIMMET. Dusk, evening twilight.

DISCOOSE. Bad language, obscenity. [Rare.]

DISH-LATE. A term used by wheelwrights to describe those in which the spokes are inclined to the front so that the face of the wheel is more or less concave.

DOAN. Damp, said of corn, hay, sheets, linen, &c.

DOCITY. Intelligence, gumption.

DOCK. The crupper of either saddle or harness; to put the crupper under a horse's tail.

DOCK UP. When a colt is first "hampered," it is usual to dock him up, that is to put a crupper and girth upon his body, and then to rein in his head tightly, making fast the bridle.

DOCTOR. The seventh son of a family, born in succession without a girl, is always called the "doctor," and is believed to be born with special aptness for the healing art.

DOG DAISY. The large marsh daisy, or marguerite.

DOWST. The husk of grain, the refuse blown out of corn by the process of winnowing.

DRANE. Drone, usually applied to a wasp; a drawl in speech.

DRASHLE. }
DRECKSTOOL. } The sill of a doorway.

DREE-HALF-PENCE AND TWO PENCE. A slow ambling canter.

DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE. In a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress; also as an epithet.

DROW. To dry.

DROWTH. Drought.

DRUG. To put the drag or shoe upon a wheel, or to cause it to slide instead of turning; the shoe or skid by which a wheel is *drugged*.

DRUGS. Dregs.

DRYTH. Drought, thirst.

DUBBÉD, DUBBY. Blunt—applied to anything pointed.

DUNG-POT. A kind of tub having a hinged bottom, one of which is slung on each side of a pack-horse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material.

DURN-BLADE. A *jamb* or *door-post* detached from its fellow.

DURN-HEAD. The cross-piece at the top of a door-frame.

DURNS. The frame of a door *in situ*.

EAR-DROPS. The fuchsia.

EAT THE CALF IN THE COW'S BELLY. To fore-stall, to obtain money in anticipation of earnings.

EAVER (aiver). The grass *Lolium perenne*.

EEN TO. All but.

EGGS AND BACON. Common toadflax.

EITHERWAYS. Either.

EMP, EMPT. To empty.

EMPTIN CLOAM. Drinking to excess.

EQUAL (aikul). Quite.

ERRISH-RAKE. A large hand-rake for raking *errishes*.

EVERY-DAYS. Week-days.

FACKET. Fagot.

FALL-ABROAD. To become stouter in build, to grow more sturdy or thick-set.

FANCICAL. Tasteful, particular as to the way in which work is done.

FANDANGLES. Ornaments of the jewellery class.

FARDEN (varden). Farthing.

FEATHERFEW (vether-vaw). The plant feverfew.

FIG. Common pudding raisin.

FIGGY-PUDDING. Plum-pudding.

FIRST ALONG (fust alung). At the beginning and for some time after.

FITCH. Polecat.

FLAGGY. Flabby, limp.

FLASKET. The large oval basket used by washerwomen.

FLAX (vlex). The fur of a hare or rabbit when detached from the skin.

[FLITTERING. A shaking. "Th' oal' dug catch'd the rat by the back, an' gid'n a gude flitterin'."]

FLOOD-GATE (*f* like *v*). A gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water.

FLUSH (vlish). Fledged.

FORE (voar). On, forward, forth.

FORE-HEAD (vorred). The heading of a ploughed field.

FOREIGNER (furriner). Any stranger.

FORREL. The binding or cover of a book.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish or agreeably surprise.

FULL AS A TICK (vool's a tick). Said of any animal, whether man or beast, which has eaten its fill.

FULL-STATD. Semi-legal phrase relating to tenure of land held upon lives.

GAIT. Any peculiar habit, such as a nervous twitching of the face.

GALLIS. Very, exceedingly.

[*GALLITRAP. A badly-made tool, implement, or utensil. Often used when speaking disparagingly of another person's goods. "Take yur oal' gallitraps out o' the way, wull 'ee?"]

GALLY. To frighten.

GAPE'S NEST. A gaping-stock, an occasion for idle staring.

GATHER. A term used in ploughing.

GEE. To give.

GET. To thrive or improve.

GETTING. Active in business, striving.

GIBBY. A child's name for a sheep.

GIG-SADDLE. The saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or *gig-harness*, as distinguished from the *cart-saddle* or the *hackney-saddle*.

GIMLET-EYED. Having eyes which not only squint, but are always in motion.

GINGER. Reddish in colour. ["Ginger for pluck."]

GIRT HAP. Providential escape, unusual good luck, lucky chance.

GIRT THINGS. "No girt things" = not of much account, not very well.

GO. To intend or set about.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COCK AND HEN. The robin and the wren.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COW. The lady-bird.

GO-LIE. Said of corn or grass when beaten down by wind or rain.

GOODY. To thrive, to improve, to grow—said of cattle of all kinds.

GO ON. To prosper ; to quarrel.

GOOSE-CHICK. Gosling.

GO TO [or GO FOR]. To intend—used negatively.

GOYLE. A ravine, a gully.

GRAB-APPLE [or GRAB]. A wild apple. ["Zour's a grab."]

GRAFT. To dig with a spade, so as to push the tool down to its full depth each time the soil is lifted.

GRAFTING-TOOL. A kind of spade.

[GRAIN. Turf. "To dress a field on the grain" is to spread manure on the sward or turf. "I zee they'm dressin' the medda on the grain."]

GRAMFER, GRAMMER. Grandfather, grandmother.

GRAMFER-LONG-LEGS. Daddy-long-legs.

GRASS BEEF. Meat of a grass fed beast.

GREEP. A bundle, a grip—such as can be carried under the arm—of straw, sticks, &c.

GRIZZLY. To grin, to laugh, to jeer.

GROANING-DRINK. Ale brewed in anticipation of childbirth. [Not so common as *Groaning-cheese*.]

[GROUND-SEA (groun'-say). The peculiar roar of the sea caused by the raking of the pebbles on the beach. There are many local weather-sayings connected with it, but the only one I remember is:—

"If the groun'-say be up to Bucksh Gore,
There'll be wan dry day an' no more."

The *Gore* is a ridge of pebbles, etc., running out at right angles to the shore near the village of Bucks.]

GROUND-STICK. A sapling of any kind growing from its own roots, and not a mere offshoot.

GRUMBLE-GUTS. A confirmed grumbler.

GULCHY. To swallow, to gulp.

GUTSING. Greedy.

GUTSY. To eat greedily.

HA. To have; he, she, it.

HAB. Have.

HAB OR NAB. Get or lose, hit or miss.

HACK. To dig with a mattock, so as to break the clods.

HACKY-MAL. The common tom-tit.

HACKNEY SADDLE. The ordinary saddle on which a man (not a woman) rides.

HAGGAGE. A term of reproach to a woman, baggage.

HALF-MAVED. Stupid, half-witted.

HAM. Flat, low-lying pasture land.

HANG. Of a scythe—to set it in its snead or handle.

HANGE. The pluck—*i.e.* the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal.

HANGINGS. Hinges.

HANKS. Connection or dealings with—used only with a negative construction.

HAPORTH (āputh, āpurd, appurd). A halfpenny-worth.

HARD WOOD. Firewood in logs or brands.

HART. Handle, haft.

HAY-POOK (ay-poke). Hay-cock.

HEAD. That end or side of a gate furthest from the hinges ; cream on the surface of milk.

HEDGE-BOAR (aj-boar) [or HEDGY-BOAR (aj-y-boar)]. Hedgehog.

HEDGE-TROW (aj-traw). The ditch or drain at the side of a hedge. [Never *ditch-trow*.]

HEFT. To poise in the hand so as to judge of the weight ; weight.

HEIGHGO ! Heigho !

HELE (ail). To cover, to hide.

HELER (ailur). A horsecloth, coverlet ; one who covers up or conceals.

HELING (ailin). A covering or coverlet.

HELLIER. A slater.

HELP. When used before another verb, especially as a gerund before the infinitive of the principal verb, the inflection passes from the auxiliary to the principal. "I mind help loadin' the cart." "I help loaded the cart."

HEREFROM (yur-vrom). Hence.

HERE-RIGHT (yur-right, yur-reart). Here on the spot.

[HESS. Hearse. Cf. *Hesk*.]

HIND. A farm bailiff.

HINDERMENT [long *i*]. Hindrance.

[*HOLD. To become pregnant. Cf. **Bide*.]

HOLLIN. Hallooing, shouting, crying.

HOLM-SCREECH (oam-scratch). The missel-thrush.

HOLT! Halt! stop!

HOME. Close to.

HOME TO. As far as, up to; all but, only excepting.

HOOP. The bullfinch.

[HOOST. A wheezing cough in cattle. Cf. **Hesk*, **Hose*, **Husk*.]

HOSE. Hoarseness.

HOSEBIRD. An epithet of reproach.

HOSED. Afflicted with hoarseness or cough.

HOSSÉD. The condition of a mare, horseward.

HOT. What.

HOVERS (uvvers). Hiding-places for fish.

ILL-CONTRIVÉD. Crabbed, cross, ill-tempered—usually applied to a woman.

ILL-PART (long a). Ill-temperedly.

IN. In cultivation, as "Thick field o' ground was *in* to turmuts last year"; over and above, into the bargain.

INDOOR SERVANT (sarvant). A farm servant living in the master's house, no matter what his occupation may be.

IN HOUSE (ouze). Indoors.

IN LAMB. With lamb.

IN UNDER. Underneath.

IRE. Iron.

IRONEN. Made of iron.

ITEM. Intention, fad, purpose, crafty design.

ITEMING. Trifling, fidgeting.

ITEMS. Fidgets, antics.

ITEMY. Tricky, uncertain in behaviour; very often applied to horses—frisky, fidgety, restless.

JACK-AMANGST-THE-MAIDENS. One who is always after women's society, and who likes to be made much of by them.

JAGS. Tatters.

JAKES. Human excrement; mess, confusion.

JAN. John.

JET. To shake, to nudge.

JIG. To trot, faster than to *jog*.

JIG-TO-JOG. The slow pace of a horse, just faster than a walk.

JOCK. To deal in horses.

JOCKERY. Roguery, cheating.

JUST A-COME (jist-a-kom). A near chance, a close shave, almost happening.

KAILS. }
KEELS. } The game skittles.

KEEM. The scum or froth which rises upon cider when it begins to ferment in the keeve.

KEEPERIN. The art or business of a gamekeeper.

KERN. To curdle or turn sour.

KIBBLE. To bruise or partly grind corn or beans; to crack the corn, so as to break the "hud."

[KICK. To stammer.]

KIN. "Next kin" = very nearly, all but.

KISS-ME-QUICK. The pansy or heart's-ease.

KITTY-BATS. Short leather gaiters covering the instep, but reaching little above the ankle.

KNEE-STRADS. Leathers worn by thatchers on their knees, because their work always obliges them to kneel a great deal upon wet reed.

KNITCH. A bundle, anything knit or bound together—as a knitch o' reed.

KNOT (nat). Clover in flower is said to be "in vull nat."

KNOTLINGS (natlins). The small intestines of the pig, which when cleaned are looped together into a kind of plait or knot, and are then fried.

KNOW BY (naw by). To know of.

LAF. Lath.

LAND-YARD (lan-yurd). A measure of length—five and a half yards.

LAUNCH (lansh). To walk awkwardly with long strides.

LAURENCE (larrince). The type of laziness. "Lazy's Laurence."

LAY. Lief, readily.

LEARY. Empty ; hungry.

LEEL. Little.

LEER. The flank—applied to man and beast.

LENT. Loan.

LET. When used as an auxiliary verb, instead of taking the infinitive after it, we form the past tense by adding the past inflection to the principal verb.

LEW. Sheltered from the wind, lee.

LEWNESS. The condition of shelter.

LEWTH. Shelter, protection from wind.

LIGHT-TIMBERED. Light-limbed, commonly applied to horses.

LIME ASHES. The powder and refuse from kilns of certain kinds of lime—in much request for floors of cottages, dairies, &c.

LINCH. [This word occurs on different farms as the name of a field on the cliffs, but I do not know its exact meaning in these cases.]

LINHAY, LINNEY. A shed or open building.

LOCKS AND KEYS. Fruit of the common ash.

LOVIN. Adhesive, sticky. "Lovin' 's bird-lime."

LUCK-MONEY. The money given back "to luck" (*i.e.* for luck), by the seller to the purchaser of cattle, horses, or sheep.

MAIN. Very ; very much.

MAIN AND. Very.

MAKE FOR (*f* like *v*). To foreshadow, as "The win' mak'th vor rain."

MAKE-HOME. To make off homewards.

MAKE WOOD (make 'ood). To make wood into faggots.

MAKE-WISE. To pretend ; a pretence or sham.

MALLARD. A drake.

MARTIN. When twin calves are of different sexes, the female is called a *martin*-heifer, and is said to be always barren.

MASONY. To work as a mason, or to follow the trade of a mason, which includes those of brick-layer, stone-waller, slater, and plasterer.

MATCH IT. To manage, to contrive.

MAUND (maun). A round and deep basket, without cover, and with two handles attached to the upper rim.

MAUTH. Moss.

MAXIM. Crotchet, fidget; experiment, device, plan.

MAZE, MAZED. Mad, lunatic—"Maze as a sheep"; uneasy, over-anxious; perplexed.

MAZED AFTER (arter). Eagerly desiring, "mad after."

MAZE-HEADED. Giddy, dizzy.

MAZE-LIKE. Stupidly, foolishly.

MAZZARD. A kind of black cherry.

MEECH. To play truant.

MEECHER. A truant.

MELTED. Corn when it has sprouted in harvesting produces bread sticky, heavy, and sweet in taste: when in that condition the flour is said to be *melted*.

MILL. "Go to mill" = carry corn to the mill to be ground.

MIND. To recollect, to remember.

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion, nervous excitement.

MOCK. A tuft of rank grass.

MOOD. A kind of gelatinous mass which appears in cider or vinegar—by some called the *mother* of vinegar.

MOOR. A rough swampy piece of pasture land, not necessarily waste or common land.

MOP. A tuft of rank grass.

MORE AND SO (more 'n zo). Moreover, besides.

MORT (long o). Mortar—used by masons in shouting to the tender for more.

MOST TIMES. Generally, usually.

MOTHER O' THOUSANDS. The plant Creeping Campanula.

MOULDER. To smoulder, to burn slowly.

MOUTH-SPEECH (*th* as in then, -spaitch). Speech.

MPS. Yes.

MUGGLE. That part of a horse's back which lies in a line from hip to hip.

MUN. Man; them.

MUR. The puffin.

MUX. Mud, mire.

MUXY. Muddy, covered with mud, dirty.

[*NAB. To nibble or bite gently. "'Ow they 'osses kip nabbin' to wan tether; they do't out o' play, I s'pose?"]

NATURE (na-tur). The nourishing property of vegetable matter, nutrition, goodness—as applied to food.

NATURLY. Actually, positively, certainly.

NEAR CHANCE. A close shave, a near miss.

NIDDICK. The nape or back part of the neck.

NIGHT-HÄLTER. The ordinary leather head-stall, with chain attached, with which horses are fastened when in the stable.

NIPPER. A small boy.

NIPPY. Hungry.

NO FASHION. Badly, ill-contrivedly.

NOINTED. Anointed, *i.e.* the devil's anointed. "A nointed young rascal."

NONSICAL. Nonsensical, eccentric.

NORTH-EYE. A squint.

NOTHER. Neither; another.

NOTHER ONE (wan). Never a one.

NO TINO! An emphatic negative = "not that I know."

NOW-RIGHT (usually *now-reart*). At this moment, just now.

NUG-HEAD. A blockhead.

OAK AND THE RIND. "To go 'twixt th' oak and the rind" expresses the making of very fine distinctions—hair splitting.

OAKS. The suit of clubs in cards.

ODDS. In phr. "little odds of" = just about.

ONCHUCK. To unstop, to free, to give vent, to unchoke.

ONE BIT (wan bit). At all.

ONKNOWIN. Unbeknown, unknown.

ONLIGHT. To alight from a carriage or from horseback.

ONPOSSIBLE. Impossible.

ONTHAW. To thaw anything.

'OOD. Wood (*silva*); faggot wood.

OPE (aup). Open; to open.

ORDAIN. To intend.

ORGAN. The plant Penny-royal.

ORT. Aught, anything.

ORTS. Leavings, scraps, refuse.

OTHER. Any; a, ever a; either.

OTHER ONE. Ever-a-one.

OUCHILS [out-shills]. Outside slabs of wood.

OUKS! The cry used to drive pigs, followed by *turrh*!

OUT OF SORTS. Ruffled in temper.

OUT-RIDE. A commercial traveller; to perform the duty of traveller.

OVERGET (auvergit). To overtake.

OVERLOOK. To bewitch, to injure with the evil eye.

PADDLE. A flat-pointed iron having a long handle, used in ploughing to free the implement from too much adhesive soil.

[*PAME. A pane of glass. This is the only meaning I know, but in a carpenter's bill, 1809, occurs the entry: "Cutting a Piece for a Pame—Damaged. 1s.," in which case it probably relates to some wood-work, perhaps a purlin.]

PAN. Any depression in a field or on other land.

PANEL. The lining of a saddle.

PANKY. To pant, to breathe laboriously, to puff and blow.

PAN-SHORD (pan-shurd). A piece of broken pottery.

PATTENS. A kind of clogs worn by women which rest on iron oval rings, and so keep the feet quite two inches from the ground. [Still in common use.]

PEART. Sprightly, gay, brisk, lithe, lively.

PEEL. Salmon of the first season, grilse.

PERISH. To become very cold or chilled, to become numbed.

PICK PRATES. To tell tales.

PIG'S MEAT (peg's mait). Wash, refuse of the kitchen.

PILM, PILLUM. Dust, fluff.

PIN. The hip, both of man and beast; the hip-joint.

PIN-BONE. The projecting bone of the hip.

PINCHFART. A niggard, a miserly person.

PINDY (peendy). Musty in taste or smell—applied chiefly to corn or flour.

PINKING. Ailing, weakly, querulous.

PINSWILL. A small abscess, a boil, a gathering of matter.

PIPING. Wheezy, husky.

PITCHING (putchin). A pavement made of pebbles or small stones.

PLAIN. Inferior in quality or appearance.

PLANCH-FLOOR (*f* as *v*). A wood floor.

PLANCHIN. The board of the floor.

PLANCHIN-BOARD. Flooring-board.

PLIM, PLIMMY. To swell or increase in bulk, as rice or peas in boiling.

PLOUGH. [I never heard this word applied to "a team of horses," but it occurs in that sense in the H. Church Accounts, 1599—1600.]

PLUM. Applied to the weather—warm, genial.

POAT, POATY. To kick, to struggle.

POAT. A kick.

POLL [poul]. Top, crown.

POOCH, POOCHY. To protrude the closed lips, in a pouting manner.

POOR FOOL, POOR OLD FOOL. Expressions of pity for a suffering animal, as a horse or a dog.

POPPLÉ. Pebble.

POST OPE (poss aup). To fasten open—applied to a door or gate.

POUND-HOUSE. The place where cider is made.

PRITCHIL. The square point used by smiths to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe.

PROOF. Quality of either becoming fat, as applied to cattle, or of causing to become fat, as applied to soil.

PROOFY. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind likely to improve or grow in size or condition; of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities.

PROPER. Undoubtedly, completely, thorough.

PUMPLE-FOOT (*f* like *v*). Club-foot.

PURTY. To sulk, to pout.

PUSKY. Wheezing, puffing, short of breath.

PUT TO BUCK. Overcome, surprised, astonished.

PUT VAST. To close, to shut.

QUAILY. To faint.

QUAT (quot). To squat, to stoop: said of a hare or any game when flattening itself upon the earth to escape from observation.

QUICK-STICK, IN A. Immediately, in a very short time.

QUILT. To beat, to thrash.

QUILTING. A thrashing.

RADDEN BASKET. A large basket made of coarse unpeeled willows.

RAKY UP. To rouse or bestir oneself. [This is frequently applied to cattle, hares, etc. "The bullocks rak'ed up an' raim'd their-zels." "I zeed the hare raky up in his sait."]

RAM-CAT. A tom-cat.

RAMES. A skeleton; remnants or remains of anything.

RAMPIN. Distracted, overcome, raving.

RANDY. A merry-making.

RANE. To cause to crack or split; to crack, to split.

RAP. To exchange, to swap; an exchange; a piece cut off
[as a strip of cloth, wood, etc.]

RARE. Raw, underdone—applied to meat.

RAUNCH. To devour greedily, to gnaw.

RAW-CREAM (-craim). } Natural cream which rises upon the
RAW-HEAD (-aid). } milk and is skimmed off, in distinction from that produced by scalding.

RAW-MILK. Milk as it comes from the cow, not skimmed.

REAM (raim). To stretch or draw out any elastic substance;
to stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up.

REAMY (raimy). Applied to cider—stringy, viscous.

REDDING (raidin). Red ochre or ruddle used to daub
over sheep.

REED. Wheaten straw combed and straightened for
thatching.

REFUSE (raifooze). Refusal, option, pre-emption.

REVEL. An annual feast, or day of merry-making.

ROAD (raud). "To go to road," or "To turn to road,"
represents a very common practice among small owners,
viz., to let out donkeys or cattle to browse on the roadside.

RORY-TORY. Usually applied to colour in dress—tawdry,
over loud, in too great contrast.

ROUNDSHAVE. To abuse, to scold.

ROUSE-ABOUT. A coarse, rough, awkward, but busy
person.

ROUT. Rut, or wheel track.

RUCKY-DOWN. To stoop low by bending the knees, to
crouch low in any posture.

RUMMAGE. Litter, confusion, untidiness.

RUN-WORD. To repudiate a bargain, to back out of an agreement.

SCALD (scahl). To burn.

SCAT. To scatter, to fling, to throw.

[*SCRAM. To cram people or animals into a small space.
"Us waz that scam'd in the van that us got properly
scrim'd."]

SCRIDDICK. An atom, scrap, crumb; also applied to money—the smallest coin.

SCUD. The scab which forms over a slight wound.

SCUFFLE. To drag the feet along the road; to scarify, to work land with a cultivator; a cultivator.

SEED OUT (zeed out). To sow land with grass seeds.

SEEM (sim, zim). To think, to reckon, to consider, to hold the opinion.

SHARP. Shaft of any cart or carriage.

SHEAR (sheer). The wool cut by a farmer from his entire flock in any one season; a crop of grass for hay; to prune (hedges) with a hook.

SHET. Shalt.

SHILLET. Shale.

SHILLURD. A shilling's worth.

SHIP. Usual name of a shepherd's dog.

SHIPPEN. A cow-house.

SHITTEN. Paltry, mean, base, contemptible, dirty.

SHOULD (sh'd). Very commonly used in narration, particularly with the *oratio obliqua*.

SHREED. Shred.

SIFE, SIFY. To sigh.

SIG. Urine.

SIVER (sivver). Several, a good many.

SKEER. To graze the surface of.

SKENTER. The disease of a cow or other bullock consisting of chronic diarrhœa [due to consumption of the lungs].

SKIMP. To curtail.

SKIMPING. Miserly.

SKIT. Diarrhœa ; looseness in cattle, especially calves.

SKITTERY. To be afflicted with diarrhœa.

SLACK. Slow, lazy.

SLAME. Applied to a grindstone or whetstone when it will not "fret," *i.e.* take any effect on the instrument to be sharpened. "The vrost 've a-slame the grendin'-stone."

SLIP. A young store pig of either sex.

SLIPPER. Slippery.

[SLIP-SLOP. Slovenly, untidy.]

SLOBBER. To eat greedily and with noise like a pig.

SLOCK. To entice.

SLOP. Slack, loose.

SMEECH. Dust in the air ; smoke ; smell, stench.

SMEECHY. Dusty, smoky, stinking ; to smoke, to give out dust, to smell.

SMUGGLE. To hug violently, to smother with caresses.

SMUTTER. A mess, a smudge.

SNEAD (sneed). The long bent stem of a scythe.

SNIGGLE. To giggle, to laugh inanely or at nothing, to titter.

SO. As.

SOCE. Use only as a vocative—companions, friends.

SPARE. Slow.

SPARE-GROWING. Slow of growth.

SPARE-WORK. Work requiring much time and patience

SPARK. A spotted or parti-coloured bullock.

SPARKED. }
SPARKY. } Spotted or parti-coloured.

SPILL. Spindle; a flower or seed stalk.

SPILL-MORE [-maur]. A tap-root.

SPIT. To dig with a shovel; a shovel's depth in the ground; a shovelful.

SPITTER. A tool like a chisel, with a long handle—used for weeding.

SPREADER. The spreader used to keep apart the chain traces of a string horse.

SPUDDLE. To stir, to turn over, to dig about.

SPUDDLING. Struggling.

SPUDDLY. To struggle, to kick, to resist capture, to move quickly, to be busy in a trifling, useless way.

SQUAB-PIE. A very favourite dish. The chief ingredients are meat (usually mutton, never pigeons), apples, and onions, seasoned well with pepper and salt, and over all a thick crust like a beefsteak pie.

SQUAT. To squeeze, to crush.

SQUINNY-EYED. Squint-eyed.

SQUITTERS. Diarrhœa.

SQUITTERY. To have violent diarrhœa.

STANDING. A stall or accustomed standing-place in a market [or fair]; stall for horses.

STAND TO WORK. To work on a farm as an ordinary out-door labourer.

STEEP. To stoop, to tilt a cask.

STEEVE. To stiffen, to benumb, to freeze, to make stiff—now mostly used of cold or frost.

STENT. To cause to cease to grow.

STICK. A tree considered as timber.

STICKLE. A shallow part of a river, where the water runs rapidly; steep.

STILLURS. Steelyards.

STILL-WATERS. A spirit illicitly distilled from cider-dregs.

STIRRUP. A shoemaker's strap, with which he keeps the last firm upon his knee.

STITCH. A shock or stook of ten sheaves of corn set up in the harvest-field.

STIVER (stivver). Applied to hair or like substances—to cause to become rough, or to stand up in a wild manner.

STOG [usuaily *stug*]. To stick fast in the mud.

STRADDLES. A disease in young ducks.

STRAM. To slam, to bang with a noise; a lie.

STRAMMER. A lie.

STRAMMY. To lie, to tell fibs.

[STREAL. A slut.]

[STREALING or STREALISH. Slovenly, untidy.]

STRIKE (strick). To apply any liniment, lotion, or ointment; to anoint; to stroke.

STRING-HORSE (-oss). The leader or *vore*-'oss in a team.

STROIL. Couch grass; dexterity, agility.

STROKE. To take part of the milk, to milk gently.

STUB. A sharp stump of a bush or stake.

STUBBARD. An early codling apple.

STUMP. A short, squat person.

SUANT. Even, regular in position or appearance, smoothly.

SUCK! (zook). Call-word for a calf.

SUMMER. To pasture cattle or sheep during the summer months, away at a distance from home.

SUMMERING-GROUND. Pasture kept for summer feeding only.

SUMPLE. Pliant, supple; to make supple.

SURVEY. A sale by auction. [Rare.]

SWAPPING (zwappin'). Used always with *big* or *great*.

SWAR. See ZWAR.

TACK. To smack, to slap with the hand.

TACKLE. To bring to account; to accomplish; to eat greedily, to eat up; drink or food.

TAILDERY. To practise the trade of a tailor.

TAIL-PIPE. To tie an old tin or other rattling thing to a dog's tail, and then turn it loose.

TALLET. The hayloft over a stable.

TAP. To begin cutting or consuming.

TEA-KETTLE BROTH [tiggitle-brauth]. A food made of soaked bread, milk, butter, pepper, and salt.

TEAR (tare). To break; passion, rage.

TEEN. To kindle, to set alight.

TELL. To talk, to speak.

TERRIFY. To torment.

THAT. "And *that*" = etcetera.

THERE RIGHT. Then and there, on the spot.

THEY, THEY THERE. Those.

THICK, THICKY. That.

[THIMBLE-PIE. A fillip with a thimble. "I'll gie 'ee thimble-pic dreckly, if thee dis'n behave the-zel'."]

THINGS. Cattle, sheep, live stock.

THO. Then, *adv.* of time.

THROW ABROAD (draw abraud). In ploughing, to turn to the left at the end of a furrow and return.

THROW THE HATCHET. To colour highly, to exaggerate.

TIDDLYWINK. An unlicensed public.

TIGHT AFTER (tight arter). Close after.

TILL. To sow seed for a crop; to set a gin, trap, or snare.

TILLER. Of a gin or trap, the part to which the bait is attached, and by which the trap is "tilled" or set.

TIMBER-DISH. A trencher, a wooden platter.

TINO! Negative expletive. "That I know."

TITTERY. To stutter or stammer.

TO. On, upon; out of; belonging to; at, or by (working at, understood); at; of; this; for; with; in.

TOKENY. To threaten, to give signs, to betoken.

TOKER. Money.

TOP. Upon—short for "upon the top of."

TOTELING (toatlin). Slow, inactive, dead alive, decrepit from age.

TOTELY. To slouch about idly, to dawdle.

TOWN. A collection of houses, sometimes a single farm.

TOZE. To disentangle, to comb or card.

TRACE. To plait.

TRADE. Stuff of all kinds, liquor.

TREACLE-POSSET [tri-kle-]. A hot drink made of cider and treacle.

TRIG. To fasten, to block, to prevent from moving.

TRIGGER. Anything used to trig or block.

TROW (traw). Trough.

TUCK. A blow.

TUCKED UP. Applied to animals, especially horses after hard riding—looking thin.

TUCKING-MILL. [A cottage at H. on the site of an old tucking-mill is called by this name.]

TURR! The word always used to drive pigs.

TWICK. To tweak, to jerk suddenly; a sudden jerk.

TWISTER. A blow with a whip or other instrument, such as to make the victim *twist* or *writhe*.

TWIZZLE. A tangled mass. [Also, to twist.]

TWO-DOUBLE. Bent with age or infirmity when applied to persons; bent so completely as to bring the ends together when applied to things.

TYRANT. One specially capable in anything.

UNDECENT (ondaicent). Indecent, uncivilly.

UNDECENTNESS. Indecency.

UNDER ONE (under wan). At the same time.

UNDER THE WIND. Sheltered from the wind.

UNHAPSE. To unlatch, to unfasten.

UNHEAL (on-ale). To uncover.

UNHEEVE (on-aive). To thaw, or rather to show condensation.

UNKNOWN (on-knawin). Unknown.

UNLIGHT. To alight.

UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible.

UNPROPER. Improper.

UNREGULAR (on-rigler). Irregular, uneven, unpunctual.

UNTACKLE. To unharness from a carriage; to strip off harness from a horse.

UNTHAW. To thaw (transitive).

UP. Quite, as much as; "got up;" often used without any predicate, as "Up way un."

UP-ALONG. In an upward direction.

UPRIGHT-AND-DOWNSTRAIGHT (upright-n-down-strite). Honest, straightforward, fair in dealing.

UPSTANDING. Tall, big, powerful.

UR. She; in interrogatory constructions—I, he, it, you, we.

URGE. To retch, to strain as in vomiting.

US (us, ess). We.

UTHOUT. Without, unless, except.

VAIR. The weasel.

VALL (vahl). To fall; a fall of rain or snow.

VALLY. Value.

VANG. To seize hold of, to grasp, to take, to receive.

VAR. Far. Comp. *vurder*, *varder*. Super. *vurdest*, *vardest*.

VARDEN. Farthing.

VARRY. To farrow.

VAR-VOTH. Far, to that extent.

VAST. Eager, fast.

VATCHES. Vetches.

VELLUM. A film. A common injury to ewes and sows is to be *vellum-brokt*, a kind of rupture.

VELLY. A fellow.

VETHERVOW (vether-vaw). Feverfew.

VEW. Few. [I never heard "A few broth."]

VIERNIS (vearns). Ferns.

VIFTY-ZIX (veefty-zix). A weight of 56lbs.

VIGGY. To dig with the feet, as dogs do in scratching themselves, to struggle.

VINNÉD. Mouldy, mildewed.

VINNY. To become mouldy or mildewed.

VIRE-DOG (vire-dug). Andiron.

VISH (veesh). Fish.

VITTINESS. Dexterity, neat-handedness.

VITTY. Proper, neat, correct; correctly adjusted—as applied to any machine or implement.

VLAY. Flea.

VLEX. See FLAX.

VLID. Flood.

VLITTERS. Flutters, tatters, shreds, rags.

VOLKS (voaks). People, workpeople.

VOLLY. To follow.

VOR (vur, vaur). For.

VORE (voar). Forward; a furrow.

VORE (vaur). Before, in front of; until.

VORE DAY (vaur day). Before it is light.

VORE 'EM! (vaur um). To a shepherd's dog—the order to go in front of the sheep to drive them back.

VOREHEAD (vorred). Forehead; a headland or space at each end of the ploughing where the horses turn.

VORE-HORSE (vaur-oss). A leader.

VORE-PART (vaur-pa-urt). The front.

VORN (vaurn). For him.

VOR WHY (vur why). Because.

VREATH (vreth). A wreathing, an interweaving, a wattled fence.

VREATHE (vraithe). To wreathe, to wattle, to interlace as in basket-work.

VREATHING (vraithin). A wattling, or rough inter-twining.

VULCH. To nudge or shove.

VULL (vool). Full.

VUR. Far.

VUZ. Gorse, whin, furze.

VUZ-KITE. The kestrel.

VUZ-NAPPER. The whin-chat.

WADGE (waj). Wedge; to bet, to wage.

WALVING (wal-vin). Wallowing, rolling in dust or dry earth, as fowls and partridges do.

WANGED (wangd). Tired, fagged, wearied out.

WANGERY (wang-ery). Flabby, flaccid—applied to meat.

WANT. A mole.

WANT-HEAP. A mole-hill.

WANTY. Applied to board or stone—deficient, *i.e.* wanting part to make it even, not sawn straight upon each edge.
“Wanty-edgéd board.”

WANY. Of a board cut from the side of a tree, where the edge is wanting, or not sawn. "A wany piece."

WARN (waarn). To warrant.

WASHERS. Of horses—an affection or soreness of the gums, accompanied by swelling and a white appearance.

WATER (watter). A stream, brook.

WATER-TABLE (watter-table). The ditch on each side of a road.

WAY. With.

WAY! Used in driving horses—Stop!

WAY-ZALTIN. A sort of horse-game, in which two boys stand back to back with their arms interlaced, each then alternately bends forward, and so raises the other on his back, with his legs in the air. [This is usually called *weighing salt*.]

WEE-WOW. Crooked, uneven, awry.

WELL DONE! Very common expression of surprise at anything narrated, equivalent to "Indeed!" "You don't say so!"

WELL SAID! *Interj.* of approval.

WHE'ER (ware, wur). Whether.

[WHIT-IT-A-WHET. The peculiar noise made in sharpening a scythe with a *balker* is supposed to suggest the words:—

"Whit-it-a-whet!
Whit-it-a-whet!
The zie won't cut.
The lazy lubber
Won't putt to't."]

WIDDY-WADDY. Stupidly weak and vacillating, unstable, not to be relied upon, changeable.

WIDOW-MAN. A widower.

WIDOW-WOMAN (widow-ummun). A widow.

WINDLE. The redwing [or field-fare].

WISHT. Sad, miserable.

WITH THE SAME (way the same). Instantly, instantaneously.

WITHY-WIND (-win). Bindweed, the wild convolvulus.

WIVERY (wivvery). To hover.

WO! To horses—Keep quiet!

WOOD (ood). Used collectively—faggots of firewood.

WOOD-RICK (ood-rick). A stack of faggot-wood.

WOOD-WALL (ood-aul). The green woodpecker.

WORK. Fuss, disturbance, row.

WORTH (wuth). In phr. "a worth"=worth.

WORTS (worts, urts). Whortleberries.

WUG! The word used in driving horses, to make them go to the right or "off side."

WURD. Hoard.

WUTS. Oats.

YARBS. Herbs. [Rare.]

YEAR (yur). The ear.

YERE (yur). Here.

YERR (yur). To hear.

YERRING (yurrin). Hearing, trial.

YETH. Heath, *i.e.* heather.

YETH-HOUNDS. A phantom pack of hounds, believed to hunt in the night, and whom some superstitious people declare they have heard. [I have only known one person who has heard or seen them.]

YOUNG-STOCK. Young steers and heifers of indefinite age, from six or eight months to two years old.

YUCKS. Hiccough.

ZALT. Salt.

ZAND. Sand.

ZAPE. Sap in wood as distinct from *heart*; the sap or circulating fluid of vegetables.

ZART. Soft, daft.

ZAW. Saw.

ZAW-BOX. The handle which the pit-man or under sawyer wedges on to the pit-saw so that he may perform his part of the work.

ZEBM. Seven.

ZEE. To see.

ZEED. Seed; to seed, generally followed by *out*.

ZEL. Self.

ZESS. A heap or pile of corn in the barn ready for thrashing.

ZIM. To consider, to believe, to fancy, to think. "I zim" means "it seems to me."

ZIN. Son; sun.

ZINNY. Sinew.

ZIT (*p.t.* ZAUT). To sit; to set.

ZOONDER. Rather, sooner.

ZWAR (zwaur). Swath; a crop of grass to be mown for hay.

ZWER. A whizzing noise, as of the sudden rise of a covey of partridges.

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